

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

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

17th to 22nd, 24th, 27th and 28th December 1956.

Volume XVII (Nos. 1 to 9).

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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

SHRI A. J. JOHN.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

THE HON. SRI K. KAMARAJ, *Chief Minister in charge of Public, Police in the Home Department and Planning and Development.*

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM, *Minister in charge of Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries, Cinchona, Rural Welfare, Community Projects, National Extension Scheme, Women's Welfare, Industries, Labour, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Residuary matters relating to Food, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Civil Aviation, Yarn, Textiles, Mines and Minerals, Iron and Steel Control, Prices and Supply of Goods Act, Companies, Newsprint Control and Khadi and Cottage Industries, Co-operation, Housing and Ex-Servicemen.*

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM, *Minister in charge of Finance, Education, Elections, Information and Publicity, Legislature, Law Department, Home (Courts and Prisons).*

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU, *Minister in charge of Land Revenue Commercial Taxes, and Rural Development, Medical and Public Health.*

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI, *Minister in charge of Public Works, Accommodation Control, Engineering Colleges, Stationery and Printing including Establishment questions of the Stationery Department and the Government Press.*

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN, *Minister in charge of Transport, Harijan Uplift, Hindu Religious Endowments, Registration, Prohibition and Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes.*

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMY PADAYATCHI, *Minister in charge of Local Administration.*

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

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chairman.

THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN.

Deputy Chairman.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ.

Panel of Vice-Chairmen.

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

Secretary to the Council.

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

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

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

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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

Monday, the 17th December 1956.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17th December 1956]

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

[17th December 1956

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

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

III.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

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

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

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

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

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Protection of Tiruchendur temple against erosion by sea

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

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

[17th December 1956]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17th December 1956]

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

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

Vesting of more powers in municipal councils

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

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

(b) if so, what they are?

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

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

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

Reorganization of district boards

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

[17th December 1956]

IV.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN.

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

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

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

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

(3) BILL ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT.

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

(4) DECISIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

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

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

[17th December 1956] [Mr. Chairman]

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

V.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

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

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

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

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

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

The motion was put and carried.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

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

[Mr. Chairman] [17th December 1956]

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

The motion was put and carried.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

வெற்பார்கள். இந்த 40 கோடி ரூபாயில் 16 கோடி ரூபாய் மின்சார பிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களுக்கும், 10 கோடி ரூபாய் விவசாயத் திட்டங்களுக்கும், அத்துடன் இணைந்த நிர்வாகத் தேசிய வளர்ச்சித் திட்டங்களுக்கும், 3½ கோடி ரூபாய் கிராமக் கைத்தொழில்களுக்கும் சிறு கைத்தொழில்களுக்கும் ஆகும். மேலும் 3½ கோடி ரூபாய் கல்விக்காகவும் கோடி ரூபாய் பொது சுகாதாரத்திற்கும் எஞ்சிய தொகை மற்ற இனத்திற்குத் திட்டங்களுக்குமாக செலவு செய்யப்படும். இப்போது நுழையும் அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களை இதே முறையில் நடத்தி வருவதற்காக வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் பெரும் தொகைகள் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. மேலே குறிப்பிட்ட 40 கோடி ரூபாய் இந்தத் தொகை நுக்கும் மேலாக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது என்பதை கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் அணுகவேண்டும். வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களுக்கு மூலாத மற்ற செலவின் விசித்ததை, அதாவது சட்டம், ஒழுங்கு, ராஜகாத்தல், வரி வசூலித்தல், முதலியவற்றால் ஏற்படும் செலவுகள் பான்றவற்றின் விசித்ததை படிப்படியாகக் குறைத்து வருவதை சென்ற ஆண்டுகளாக அரசாங்கத்தின் நோக்கமாக இருந்துள்ளது. இத்தகைய செலவு 1939-40-ம் ஆண்டின் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் 42 சதவிகிதமாக இருந்தது. 1950-51-ம் ஆண்டின் இச்செலவு 33 சதவிகிதமாகக் குறைந்தது. இப்போது வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் இது மேலும் குறைக்கப்பட்டு 4 சதவிகிதமாகத்தான் உள்ளது.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The House then adjourned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17th December 1956]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17th December 1956]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide item VI on page 8 supra.]

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

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

2. 1956-ம் ஆண்டு நவம்பர் முதல் தேதி முதல் ஏற்பட்ட
 ராஜ்ய சீரமைப்பின் பயனாக, மலையாளம், தென் கன்னடம் ஆகிய
 மாவட்டங்களும் கோவை மாவட்டத்தைச் சேர்ந்த கொள்ளைகால்
 தாலுகாவும், கேரள, மைசூர் ராஜ்யங்களுடன் சேர்ந்துள்ளன என்
 பதையும், லக்ஷத்தீவுகள், மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் நேரடி நிர்
 வாகத்தின் கீழ் வந்துள்ளன என்பதையும் கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள்
 அறிவார்கள். திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சியில் பெருவாரியாகத் தமிழ்
 பேசும் பகுதிகளில் பெரும்பகுதி சென்னை ராஜ்யத்துடன் சேர்க்கப்
 பட்டுள்ளன. பிற ராஜ்யங்களுக்கு மாற்றப்பட்ட பகுதிகளில், இந்த
 ஆண்டின் முதல் ஏழு மாதங்களில், கிடைத்த வருவாயும் ஏற்பட்ட
 செலவும், இந்த ராஜ்யத்துக்குப் புதிதாக வந்துள்ள பகுதிகளில்,
 கடைசி ஐந்து மாதங்களுக்கான வருவாய் செலவும், நடப்பு ஆண்டின்
 திருத்தப்பட்ட மதிப்பீடுகளில் அடங்கியுள்ளன. தற்காலிக மதிப்பீட்
 டின்படி, முந்திய திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சி ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து வந்து,
 கன்யாகுமரி மாவட்டமாக அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பகுதிகளில், 1956
 நவம்பர் முதல் 1957 மார்ச்சு வரை ஏற்படக்கூடிய செலவு, வரு
 வாயைவிட 23 லட்ச ரூபாய் அதிகமாக இருக்கும் என்று எதிர்
 பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. வரும் ஆண்டில், இந்தப் பகுதியில், வரைவீட
 செலவு 84 லட்ச ரூபாய் அதிகமாக இருக்கும் என்று கணக்கிடப்
 படுகிறது. புதுத் திட்டங்களுக்காகப் புனம் ஒதுக்கப்படும்போது,

17th December 1956]

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

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

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

[17th December 1966]

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

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

மூலதனச் செலவு,
1957-58.

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

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

[17th December 1966]

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

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

மற்றொரு சலுகை, கிறிஸ்தவ மதத்தைத் தழுவி யுள்ள ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குத் தரப்படுகிறது. இவ்வாறு மதம் மாறியவர்களுக்கும், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குமிடையே, கல்விச் சலுகைகளில் இப்பொழுது இல வித்தியாசங்கள் பாராட்டப்படுகின்றன. இவ்வித்தியாசங்கள் அகற்றப்பட வேண்டும் என்று வற்புறுத்தப்பட்டு வந்துள்ளது. ஆகவே, இவ்வித்தியாசங்களை அகற்றி, ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குத் தரும் கல்விச் சலுகைகளை, மதம் மாறிய ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் வழங்க அரசாங்கம் இப்பொழுது தீர்மானித்துள்ளது.

[17th December 1956]

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

சுடிஷனர.

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

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APPENDIX II.

(Vide item VI on page 8 supra.)

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

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

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

ACCOUNTS, 1955-56.

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

The year closed with a large cash balance (Rs. 884 lakhs), showing an improvement of Rs. 718 lakhs over the Revised Estimate (Rs. 166 lakhs). About one-half of this improvement was due to the postponement of the adjustment of the cost of fertilizers supplied by the Government of India. The adjustment was made in the current year. The real improvement of about Rs. 3½ crores was mainly due to smaller Capital Expenditure (—Rs. 234 lakhs) and smaller net disbursements under “Loans and Advances” (—Rs. 145 lakhs). The decrease in capital outlay occurred mainly under Irrigation Works (Rs. 101 lakhs), Electricity Schemes (Rs. 40 lakhs), Industrial Development and other Works (Rs. 52 lakhs) and Civil Works—Buildings (Rs. 33 lakhs). Under “Loans and

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

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1956-57.

Revenue Account.

Revised
Estimate
1956-57.
Revenue
Account.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Revenue.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Expenditure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Capital
Expenditure
1956-57.

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

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

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

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

Loans and
Advances,
1956-57.

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

Borrowings,
1956-57.

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

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

RESOURCES.

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

REQUIREMENTS.

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

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

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BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1957-58.

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

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

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

REVENUE.

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

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

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

17th December 1956]

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

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

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

[17th December 1956]

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

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

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

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

FORT ST. GEORGE,
17th December 1956.

T. A. VARGHESE,
Finance Secretary.

[7th December 1956]

(See paragraphs 2, 3 and 10.)
The figures up to the end of September 1953 include those relating to the Andhra areas. The Revised Estimate, 1956-57, and the Budget Estimate, 1957-58, take into account the Reorganization of States from the 1st November 1956.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE MADRAS STATE.

A. REVENUE.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF A. REVENUE.																							
		1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4.	1954-5.	1955-6.	Budget Estimate, 1956-7. (Adjusted.)	Revised Estimate, 1956-7.	Budget Estimate, 1957-8.										
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)										
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.										
		LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.										
Major heads.	(1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										
Union Excise Duties ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										
Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax ..		5,35-32	8,42-22	8,23-32	8,23-15	9,15-43	9,42-44	7,50-82	5,67-38	5,59-54	5,50-00	5,14-92	4,54-58										
Share of Income-tax ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,41-94	1,25-00	1,21-65	90-00										
Agricultural Income-tax ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5-23	17-57	22-63	21-09	18-97										
Estate Duty ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,95-41	5,97-34	7,69-43	6,17-00	6,30-00										
Land Revenue—		8,08-42	7,68-79	8,12-09	9,50-71	9,20-58	8,70-85	6,08-67	..	..	..	..	..										
Gross receipts including portion due to Irrigation ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										
Excise ..		10,69-18	3,66-54	53-82	55-23	40-74	47-26	30-80	27-22	23-62	27-67	29-30	29-00										
Stamps ..		3,35-92	4,05-57	4,32-68	4,88-49	4,54-27	4,51-88	3,69-23	2,62-47	3, 0-53	3,0-79	3,76-33	3,41-00										
Forest ..		1,82-81	1,59-57	1,95-70	1,88-56	2,03-02	1,53-17	1,22-14	1,31-89	1,77-08	2,03-75	1,63-01	1,16-09										
Registration ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										
Taxes on Vehicles ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										
Other taxes and duties—		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										
General sales tax ..		1,98-52	2,29-32	2,85-54	3,08-61	3,92-50	3,78-67	1,22-03	2,40-36	2,66-40	2,84-10	2,5-80	2,50-92										
Other items ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										
Total ..		10,29-78	15,32-33	19,03-89	18,85-48	19,21-60	17,01-85	13,21-14	11,18-33	12,48-47	12,41-98	14,25-80	13,33-92										
Irrigation—		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										
Direct receipts * ..		11-88	12-06	13-78	14-29	10-11	15-52	10-64	6-59	7-22	7-02	7-91	7-89										
Deduct—Working expenses.		91-08	1,03-44	—	1,14-94	—	1,65-85	—	44-32	—	45-46	—	44-96										
Net receipts ..		79-20	91-38	—	1,00-65	—	1,50-03	—	37-73	—	38-24	—	37-09										
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* Excludes land revenue.

A. REVENUE—cont.

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APPENDIX

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Major heads.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4.	1954-5.	1955-6.	Budget Estimate, 1956-7, (Adjusted.)	Revised Estimate, 1956-7.	Budget Estimate, 1957-8.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Irrigation—												
Direct receipts *	280	300	423	454	530	331	278	223	242	197	233	188
Interest ..	70.05	93.72	91.73	77.07	52.22	10.24	49.43	45.75	52.76	55.10	58.76	62.52
Administration of Justice.	72.51	73.12	80.90	84.55	84.48	78.25	55.42	43.60	57.60	48.10	57.97	54.89
Jails and Convict Settlements.	15.21	15.00	22.05	20.68	26.67	31.97	25.00	27.32	22.02	26.02	24.85	24.02
Police ..	13.79	19.51	27.28	26.86	29.32	28.74	20.64	22.18	21.41	21.16	21.97	21.71
Ports and Pilotage ..	—	47.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	32.03	30.29	42.54	31.90	54.23	38.71	46.09	57.81	73.40	129.67	127.37	147.41
Medical ..	20.35	23.33	23.08	27.07	26.34	24.07	26.71	22.13	27.35	28.41	33.64	38.97
Public Health ..	5.49	7.79	6.34	7.55	9.01	7.70	5.64	6.05	22.43	24.31	25.76	26.11
Agriculture ..	22.64	23.86	35.30	1,18.24	1,10.60	1,35.28	1,27.90	88.14	80.37	1,21.91	1,22.91	1,16.14
Veterinary ..	2.73	3.50	5.30	5.93	7.86	8.83	7.65	8.69	7.93	18.41	16.06	18.12
Co-operation ..	8.80	12.28	13.82	26.45	18.83	22.74	20.85	43.35	64.53	53.54	1,66.00	86.88
Industries ..	72.49	75.81	77.82	1,20.30	1,19.78	1,07.95	1,05.48	77.13	1,17.52	3,48.22	1,66.69	4,03.06
Miscellaneous departments.	17.14	20.63	25.64	42.61	41.33	48.76	40.42	35.12	42.50	53.84	87.41	45.28
Civil Works ..	1,11.25	86.34	1,15.54	1,06.47	1,07.24	1,43.38	1,26.31	1,11.38	1,14.67	2,25.50	1,01.94	82.36
Receipts from Electricity Schemes (Gross).	1,83.89	2,71.22	3,21.41	3,77.61	4,71.20	5,16.76	5,31.42	5,97.21	7,03.03	8,19.44	7,90.01	9,41.30
Deduct—Working expenses.	—	1,86.10	—	2,33.13	—	3,47.88	—	3,63.68	—	4,52.03	—	5,64.03
Net receipts ..	61.00	85.12	1,01.22	1,44.48	1,23.32	1,04.07	1,67.84	2,23.42	2,51.00	3,36.41	2,25.33	2,06.27
Receipts in aid of remuneration.	7.39	4.80	5.07	5.96	5.90	6.35	5.09	13.07	11.32	11.84	11.14	6.48
Stationery and Printing.	13.75	13.44	33.67	16.90	19.54	14.79	14.17	12.16	12.79	11.48	9.88	8.61

Miscellaneous—

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Gross Receipts from Bus Service (a).	23.85	95.88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Items ..	95.54	92.40	1,30.22	1,65.52	1,04.42	92.14	1,96.82	1,23.02	87.10	92.57	81.14	74.49
Total ..	1,16.99	1,88.28	1,39.22	1,65.52	1,04.42	92.14	1,96.82	1,23.02	87.10	92.57	81.14	74.49
Receipts from Road and Water Transport Schemes—	..	..	1,04.06	1,16.68	1,18.87	1,24.95	1,42.64	1,42.54	1,53.35	1,52.56	1,76.29	1,185.05
Gross Receipts (b).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Working expenses (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Net receipts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grants-in-aid from the Central Government.	..	..	..	..	4.00	8.61	5.70	1.90	72.19	1,35.26	1,52.45	11.72
Miscellaneous adjustments between Union and State Governments.	0.10	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.25	0.38	0.86	0.21	40	0.21	0.37	0.34
Extraordinary Receipts.	2,98.05	2,79.25	3,26.22	2.69	1,18.62	74.05	1,30.34	43.01	47.15	25.80	30.62	30.40
Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund.	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Receipts from Community Development, Rural Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works (c).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.19	2,30.73	1,77.71	2,76.55	1,77.08
Civil Defence ..	15.45	0.47	0.40	0.41	4.59	—	1.02	0.08	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	50,70.15	53,38.62	55,80.49	58,16.34	50,38.50	58,42.92	50,80.78	43,32.83	62,00.48	158,95.45	57,08.05	62,64.63

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

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

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

APPENDIX

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B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Major heads.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4.	1954-5.	1955-6.	Budget Estimate, 1956-7. (Adjusted.)	Revised Estimate, 1956-7.	Budget Estimate, 1957-8.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Land Revenue ..	23-98	37-44	40-42	46-10	84-52	84-33	87-96	79-42	80-09	80-84	88-29	88-29
Excise duties ..	59-44	69-04	77-24	70-79	84-86	80-47	63-23	38-02	6-18	6-46	6-67	6-30
Stamps ..	21-04	21-16	23-05	25-25	24-10	25-13	22-52	12-84	15-33	12-82	14-10	16-35
Forest ..	86-29	79-10	79-26	74-81	80-35	90-34	75-70	63-75	64-25	87-58	64-35	56-24
Registration ..	48-62	51-86	50-83	52-19	53-57	54-01	47-78	38-25	38-70	40-02	39-41	36-93
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts—												
Payment to local bodies.	90-81	95-56	90-27	90-34	90-89	92-89	90-49	68-15	66-06	66-05	63-95	60-18
Other departmental expenditure.	5-66	6-11	6-59	8-50	9-89	11-13		9-11	11-04	9-51	11-10	11-04
Other taxes and duties—												
Payment to local bodies.	57-80	83-70	97-72	1,01-94	1,12-48	1,06-22	1,22-64	63-39	77-51	76-71	90-00	85-00
Other departmental expenditure.	29-23	35-68	43-03	45-45	48-83	52-91		45-41	40-27	45-40	47-75	43-58
Irrigation—Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept.	95-71	1,04-15	1,19-15	1,42-21	1,75-31	2,17-97	1,91-00	1,42-23	1,63-36	1,96-82	1,75-92	1,78-36
Irrigation—Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenue.	1,28-06	1,43-57	1,49-42	1,43-25	1,45-83	1,63-29	1,19-20	95-07	1,18-38	2,44-63	2,90-10	89-34
Construction of brigations, etc., works.	2-60	4-07	5-80	8-29	0-61	24	2-01					

[17th December 1956]

	17th December 1956]											
Interest on debt and other obligations.	81-06	1,00-04	1,09-30	1,23-66	1,45-66	2,04-39	2,21-71	1,77-29	3,04-42	3,33-27	3,90-85	4,80-19
Debt—Interest transferred to Commercial Departments.	— 1,47-82	— 1,73-58	— 2,13-18	— 2,65-54	— 3,33-49	— 4,19-45	— 3,90-61	— 3,83-06	— 4,47-19	— 4,98-77	— 4,8-36	— 5,07-73
Net amount met out of ordinary revenues.	— 65-86	— 73-54	— 1,03-79	— 1,41-88	— 1,87-83	— 2,15-06	— 1,74-90	— 1,55-77	— 1,43-77	— 1,65-50	— 96-71	— 97-54
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	1,42-78	09-68	75-47	75-68	1,02-30	1,06-01	1,29-93	49-55	49-56	63-88	63-84	67-59
General administration.	5-60-40	5-82-05	6-28-32	6-54-90	7-41-34	7-24-47	6-25-98	6-12-53	4-47-39	4-02-85	4-64-41	4-17-10
Administration of Justice	1,45-64	1,50-03	1,53-34	1,65-56	1,76-09	1,84-47	1,61-74	1,24-94	1,77-23	1,28-83	1,20-66	1,12-39
Jails and convict settlements.	79-63	1,10-22	1,18-52	1,20-37	1,33-85	1,42-68	1,34-12	93-49	84-83	86-81	83-17	79-00
Police ..	4,64-31	6,51-97	6,89-89	6,98-89	7,37-42	7,16-88	5,97-06	4,80-53	5,19-89	5,02-19	5,19-04	5,07-69
Ports and Pilotage ..		0-01					0-01					
Scientific Departments.	1-37	1-52	1-58	1-64	2-45	2-31	2-14	2-54	2-59	2-47	2-60	2-68
Education ..	7,03-70	8,85-94	9,58-41	10,42-65	11,01-10	11,06-02	10,53-07	9,19-13	10,93-30	12,17-88	10,53-77	10,41-12
Medical ..	2,38-50	2,70-54	2,96-18	3,14-87	3,53-12	3,80-34	3,48-01	3,03-85	3,21-03	3,72-10	3,45-39	3,60-31
Public Health ..	1,90-55	90-54	1,14-42	1,04-06	1,65-11	2,05-71	1,41-38	1,04-04	1,13-97	66-71	65-73	69-64
Agriculture ..	1,16-93	1,26-74	1,82-74	2,75-35	3,10-49	2,60-07	2,19-04	1,57-44	1,57-88	1,87-24	2,10-13	1,85-71
Veterinary ..	31-81	40-58	49-07	56-69	62-08	60-63	48-55	40-15	41-02	67-52	64-93	68-80
Co-operation ..	42-69	53-41	73-94	76-48	76-39	77-81	66-82	78-75	1,08-19	1,06-92	1,96-65	80-03
Industries ..	1,12-71	1,20-30	1,29-06	1,57-46	2,01-67	1,87-63	1,76-42	1,68-91	1,77-09	4,43-85	2,84-80	5,51-18
Capital outlay on Industrial Development.	0-02	0-06	0-32	0-25	0-39	0-30	0-66	0-01				
Aviation ..			0-59	0-75	0-43	0-35	0-31	0-26	0-35			41
Miscellaneous departments.	1,19-82	1,15-65	1,31-09	1,49-34	1,67-29	1,72-77	2,06-51	1,66-98	1,89-89	2,27-07	2,58-50	2,05-36
Civil Works ..	4,66-69	5,88-84	7,30-05	8,27-83	7,62-56	9,34-46	6,49-39	4,10-77	5,02-64	5,53-09	5,13-49	4,64-83
* Includes expenditure on Hajian unit including concessions to backward classes as shown below:—	41-38	63-75	82-44	1,00-46	1,23-47	1,33-95		99-11	1,17-77	1,33-00	1,64-47	1,22-42

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B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—cont.

Major heads.	1947-8.	1948-9.	1949-50.	1950-1.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4.	1954-5.	1955-6.	Budget Estimate, 1955-7. (Adjusted.)	Revised Estimate, 1956-7.	Budget Estimate, 1957-8.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Interest on capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	49.02	60.92	87.41	1,14.36	1,48.81	1,89.00	1,90.94	1,81.96	2,25.99	2,87.02	2,94.60	3,73.08
Other revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes.	2.92	0.11	— 0.34	8.47	3.22	5.87	2.84	0.21	— 0.74	1.11	— 2.87	— 3.19
Famine	3.80	4.75	25.03	8.00	13.86	51.50	92.72	11.48	96.10	38.76	61.94	8.55
Prize purses and allowances of Indian Agents.	..	..	..	1.94	2.04	12.48	6.33	1.87	0.97	..	..	9.1
Superannuation allowances and pensions.	1,57.53	1,50.36	1,65.44	1,85.24	1,96.75	2,09.25	1,78.65	1,37.23	1,40.97	1,11.63	1,25.04	1,14.18
Commutation of	1.83	4.37	8.13	9.59	17.18	17.47	10.91	10.59	5.08	17.77	6.55	5.15
Stationery and Printing	49.42	71.98	94.51	87.10	1,05.10	1,02.14	1,13.74	1,01.12	85.77	67.04	65.50	79.72
Miscellaneous—	12.44	90.31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expenditure on Bus Service.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other items	1,06.86	1,33.24	43.53	29.76	26.58	26.27	96.12	18.69	76.55	91.92	95.96	1,17.53
Extraordinary charges—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Net outlay on State	— 16.04	2,03.03	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Trading Schemes transferred to the Revenue Account.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other items	1,84.53	78.61	1,13.41	1,06.29	99.90	70.13	36.02	17.47	6.44	1.73	2.11	1.15
Total	1,68.49	2,82.24	1,13.41	1,06.29	99.90	70.13	36.02	17.47	6.44	1.73	2.11	1.15

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Community Development Projects.	..	..	..	..	..	31.38	..	40.11	3,33.53	2,36.66	3,92.17	2,75.51
National Extension Service and Local Development Works.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund.	4,99.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil Defence	29.29	1.17	0.72	0.45	0.05	0.06	20.89	0.08	..	..	..	..
Grand total	50,69.93	53,33.42	55,54.01	59,45.21	64,34.06	68,40.71	59,63.83	47,24.52	54,55.81	60,41.33	60,86.97	57,70.84
Final Revenue Surplus + 0.22 + 0.10 + 35.48 - 1,28.87 - 4,90.46 - 0.99.39 - 3,83.10 - 3,91.64 - 2,46.33 - 1,65.88 - 3,78.92 - 5,06.21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(+) or Deficit (-).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Shown under Capital Account. The figures are: - 4,40.11 1,33.13 2,54.38 - 11,66.50 - 3,68.74 - 5,25.05 - 32.20 3,15.37 58.26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

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APPENDIX I-A.

[See paragraphs 4 and 11.]

DEBT CHARGES—1956-57 AND 1957-58.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

(1)	Budget Estimate, 1956-57.	Revised Estimate, 1956-57.	Budget Estimate, 1957-58.
(2)	(3)	(4)	
I Interest on Open Market loans	1,56.00	1,82.10(a)	2,11.25 (e)
II Discount on Loans	..	3.44	..
III Interest on Ways and Means advances from the Reserve Bank.	2.00	2.00	2.00
IV Expenditure on the issue and administration of loans.	20.81 (b)	3.06(b)	26.80 (f)
V Interest on Loans from the Government of India.	1,64.02	2,25.00(c)	2,80.00 (g)
VI Interest on Provident Fund Balances, etc.	25.67	25.14	27.26
VII Interest on Depreciation Reserve of Commercial Concerns, etc.	6.02	3.87	4.37
Total ..	3,74.52	4,44.61	5,51.48
VIII Deduct—Recovery from Andhra, Kerala and Mysore States.	(—)41.25	(—)53.98(d)	(—)70.75 (d)
IX Net Total—'22'	3,33.27	3,90.63	4,80.73
X Contribution to the Loan Depreciation Fund of market loans.	64.79	64.75	85.37 (h)
XI Deduct—Share of Andhra, Kerala and Mysore States.	(—)17.16	(—)17.16(d)	(—)29.84 (d)
XII Net Contribution	47.63	47.59	55.53
XIII Contribution to the General Sinking Fund.	16.25	16.25	12.06
XIV Total—'23'	63.88	63.84	67.59
XV Total—Debt Charges	3,97.15	4,54.47	5,48.32

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

(b) See remarks under (a) above.

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

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

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

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

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

(h) The increase as compared with the Revised Estimate, 1956-57, is due to the additional provision made for the 4 per cent Loan, 1908, issued in 1956-57.

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APPENDIX I-B.

[See paragraph 4.]

EXPENDITURE ON FAMINE AND CYCLONE RELIEF.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

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

Note.—The Government of India have given a grant of Rs. 70 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs in March 1956. We have addressed them for a further grant of Rs. 148 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 300 lakhs to meet the expenditure in the current year.

II. Other Famine expenditure.

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

1953-4.

* Recovery from the Government of India.

D. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMELS.

E. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS.

Buildings	312.99	1,01.75	37.16	28.99	40.95	52.15	5,77.99	2,41.89	1,40.98	2,24.91
Road works (including tools and plant) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.46	85.85	69.75
Grants to Local Bodies for Water-supply ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.32	18.24	15.69
Grants to Local Bodies for road works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.10	32.48	..
Total ..	312.99	1,04.75	37.16	28.99	40.95	52.15	5,77.99	4,14.77	2,83.55	3,10.28

F. COMPENSATION TO ZAMINDARS.

G. CAPITAL, OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS.

II. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS.

I. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IMPROVEMENTS TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

[illegible]

J. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RESEARCH.

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050	3051	3052	3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067	3068	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073	3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083	3084	3085	3086	3087	3088	3089	3090	3091	3092	3093	3094	3095	3096	3097	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163	3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	3171	3172	3173	3174	3175	3176	3177	3178	3179	3180	3181	3182	3183	3184	3185	3186	3187	3188	3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194	3195	3196	3197	3198	3199	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214	3215	3216	3217	3218	3219	3220	3221	3222	3223	3224	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229	3230	3231	3232	3233	3234	3235	3236	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242	3243	3244	3245	3246	3247	3248	3249	3250	3251	3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3257	3258	3259	3260	3261	3262	3263	3264	3265	3266	3267	3268	3269	3270	3271	3272	3273	3274	3275	3276	3277	3278	3279	3280	3281	3282	3283	3284	3285	3286	3287	3288	3289	3290	3291	3292	3293	3294	3295	3296	3297	3298	3299	3300	3301	3302	3303	3304	3305	3306	3307	3308	3309	3310	3311	3312	3313	3314	3315	3316	3317	3318	3319	3320	3321	3322	3323	3324	3325	3326	3327	3328	3329	3330	3331	3332	3333	3334
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* Value of stores to be transferred to works of local bodies.

[17th December 1956]

APPENDIX III.

[See paragraph 9.]

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEBT POSITION.

A. Loans raised before the 1st October 1953.

When issued.	Description of loan.	Total amount issued.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Amount outstanding on 31st October 1956.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
I. OPEN MARKET LOANS.				
September 1937 and September 1940.	3% Loan, 1952, I and II issues.	2,33.54	0.80	0.28
September 1938	3% Loan, 1953	1,51.20	15.20	0.56
June 1939	3% Loan, 1959	1,50.00	1,23.96	1,23.96
September 1942	3% Loan, 1955	1,25.00	1,23.25	9.78
September 1943	3% Loan, 1956	1,25.10	1,25.10	10.87
August 1944	3% Loan, 1958	1,10.00	1,07.95	1,07.95
September 1945	3% Loan, 1960	3,00.00	2,78.44	2,78.44
September 1946	2½% Loan, 1961	4,09.30	3,81.77	3,81.77
July 1950	3% Development Bonds, 1960.	4,39.75	4,38.25	4,38.25
September 1951	3½% Loan, 1962	3,01.49	3,01.49	3,01.49
August 1952	4% Loan, 1964	5,24.81	5,24.81	5,24.81
July 1953	4% Loan, 1963	10,33.71	10,33.71	10,33.71
	Total, I	39,03.80	34,54.73	32,11.87

17th December 1956]

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

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

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Pre-autonomy consolidated debt (1st April 1937).	7,56.71	3,11.89	1,84.52	The Madras Government's debt to the Government of India after certain adjustments amounted to Rs. 7,56.71 lakhs on 1st April 1937. This debt was consolidated into a 4½ per cent loan and made repayable by 1981-82 by half-yearly equated instalments.
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Post-autonomy debt—

947-48	..	6,00.00	3,76.00	These are loans given by the Government of India for capital expenditure on Irrigation and Electricity Schemes when the Madras Government did not raise any market loan. Interest is payable half-yearly at 2-7/8 per cent per annum. The principal is repayable after 15 years in each case.
948-49	..	3,00.00	1,88.00	

950-51—

For re-lending to the South Madras Fishermen Co-operative Society.	1.33	..	..	As there was no likelihood of the loan being utilized for the purpose, it was repaid to the Government of India in full with interest at 3½ per cent per annum in October 1951.
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Tractor Reclamation Schemes.	30.00	30.00	31.33	Loans given by the Government of India in connexion with the Intensive Cultivation Schemes. Interest at 3½ per cent per annum is payable half-yearly. Principal is repayable after 15 years.
Oil Engines, Electric Motors, etc., Hire-purchase.	20.00	20.00		

Oil Engines, Electric Motors, etc., Hire-purchase.	40.00	40.00	53.27	Loans given in connexion with the Intensive Cultivation Schemes. Interest at 3-3/8 per cent per annum is payable half-yearly. Principal is repayable after 15 years.
P.W.D. Irrigation and Tank Improvement Schemes.	45.00	45.00		

Purchase of cotton seeds from Madhya Pradesh for expansion of cotton cultivation.	10.00	..	..	The loan was free of interest and the principal was repaid on the 31st March 1952.
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951-52—

Purchase and distribution of manure to the ryots.	1,00.00	..	..	This was a short-term loan repaid on the 31st March 1952.
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[17th December 1956]

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

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

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.

2) Post-autonomy debt—cont.

1951-52—cont.

To finance capital expenditure on Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects.	6.00.00	6.00.00	3.27.67	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable by annual equated instalments commencing from 1955-56 and ending in 1961-62. For the first three years, i.e., 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55, interest alone at 3½ per cent per annum was paid.
P.W. Irrigation Schemes.	23.00	21.83	11.31	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 3½ per cent per annum.
River Pumping Schemes.	9.00	8.23	3.61	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 3½ per cent per annum.
Tractor Cultivation Schemes.	13.00	11.80	5.22	
Purchase and distribution of oil engines and electric motor pump sets.	12.00	9.75	1.60	Repayable in five annual equated instalments with interest at 3½ per cent per annum.
Industrial Housing Schemes.	9.00	..	..	This loan was free of interest and repayable after 25 years. As, however, the industrial concerns which applied for the loans dropped out of the scheme, preferring another scheme sponsored by the Government of India, the loan was repaid in 1952-53.

1952-53—

Purchase and distribution of manure to the ryots.	1.00.00	..	..	This was a short-term loan repaid with interest at 3 per cent on 31st March 1953.
Purchase of cotton seeds from Madhya Pradesh for expansion of cotton cultivation.	10.00	..	..	This loan was free of interest and was repaid on 31st March 1953.
To finance capital expenditure on Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani and Malam-puzha Irrigation Projects.	7.34.00	7.34.00	3.76.98	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable in annual equated instalments commencing from 1955-56 and ending in 1961-62. For the first two years 1953-54 and 1954-55 interest alone at 4 per cent per annum was paid.

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

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

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.

(2) Post-autonomy debt—cont.

1952-53—cont.

To finance famine relief expenditure.	2.00.00	2.00.00	1.07.46	Repayable in 20 annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
For being re-lent to the Madurai Municipality for extension of the Madurai Municipal sewage farm.	2.26	2.01	0.76	Repayable in eight equated annual instalments with interest at 3.7/8 per cent per annum.
P.W. Irrigation Schemes.	21.00	21.00	11.13	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4-1/8 per cent per annum.
River pumping schemes.	9.00	0.50	0.23	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Tractor Reclamation Schemes.	17.58	11.00	5.10	
Supply of oil engines and electric motors.	36.75	25.59	11.87	Repayable with interest at 3-1/8 per cent per annum in two equated annual instalments commencing from December 1953. (Repaid in full before 31st March 1954.)
Lift irrigation schemes.	4.50	0.96	0.45	
Construction of tube-wells with filter points.	2.60	2.60	..	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Construction of tube-wells with filter points.	15.26	15.26	5.96	Do. (Annuity commenced in March 1955.)
Special Minor Irrigation Schemes.	25.00	25.00	13.01	Repaid in June 1953, as it was not utilized for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.
Scheme for urban compost.	3.52	..	..	Repayable with interest at 3.5/8 per cent per annum in five annual equated instalments.
Loan for Community Projects — Thuliyabaga Electricity Extension Scheme, Ramachandrapuram taluk.	1.00	1.00	0.26	Repayable with interest at 4 per cent per annum in ten annual equated instalments.
Loan for being re-lent to the Agriculturists in the Periyar Community Project Area for deepening or digging of Irrigation Wells.	2.97	2.97	1.38	

[17th December 1956]

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

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Share of Madras in the outstanding balance on 31st October 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.				
(2) Post-autonomy debt—cont. 1952-53—cont.				
Loan for Rehabilitation Schemes—For financing the educational expenditure of displaced students from Pakistan.	0.06	0.06	0.02	Repayable with interest at 3.5/8 per cent per annum in five annual equated instalments. (Repayment commenced in March 1955.)
Ways and Means Advances.	17,00.00	17,00.00	10,65.33	Principal repayable in March 1970. Interest at 4½ per cent per annum payable annually from 1955-56. Interest for 1955-56 payable in three equal annual instalments with the interest due for 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59.
1953-54 (first six months)—For financing the expenditure on Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani and Malam-puzha Projects.	1,75.00	1,75.00	1,09.67	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable in seven equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum from 1957-58. Interest alone at 4 per cent per annum is payable for the first three years 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57.
Loan for famine relief measures.	60.29	60.29	33.82	Repayable in twenty annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Loans for Community Projects.	13.62	13.62	6.76	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Cotton Extension Schemes.	5.00	5.00	..	Repaid with interest at 1½ per cent per annum on 31st March 1954.
Loan for improvements to the Capital of the Andhra State. (Based on actual expenditure to end of September 1953.)	13.48	13.48	..	This is the liability of the Andhra State only. Transferred to the Andhra State in 1954-55.
Ways and Means Advances.	9,41.53	9,41.53	5,90.03	Principal repayable in March 1970. Interest at 4½ per cent per annum payable annually from 1955-56. (Interest for 1955-56 payable in three equal instalments along with the interest due for 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59.)
Total, II ..	59,49.46	59,49.46	35,22.75	

[17th December 1956]

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

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

Summary.

	Total outstanding on 30th September 1953.	Share of Madras in the outstanding balance as on 31st October 1956. *
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
I. Open Market Loans	34,54.73	20,89.58
II. Loans from the Central Government.	59,49.46	35,22.75
III. Special Irredeemable Loans ..	2.52	1.58
Total ..	94,06.71	56,13.91

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

[17th December 1956]

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

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

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

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

[7th December 1956]

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

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

[17th December 1956]

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

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 31st October 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.	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 commenced in September 1956.)
Value of the stock of food-grains, fertilizers, etc., held in the Madras State on 1st October 1953 (treated as a short-term loan).	3,69.41	..	Repaid with interest at 3 per cent per annum. This was adjusted against the value of the surplus stocks of rice sold to the Government of India consequent on decontrol.
1954-55—			
For financing Manimuthar, Araniar, Walayar, Mangalam, Sathanur and Krishnagiri Projects.	2,00.00	2,00.00	Loan from the Special Development Fund. Repayable in seven equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum commencing from 1958-59. Interest alone payable during the first three years (1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58).
For Rural Electrification Schemes.	1,00.00	1,00.00	Do.
For financing the Vaigai, Amaravathi and Mettur Canals Irrigation Schemes.	1,20.00	1,20.00	Interest-free for the first five years. Repayable in twenty-five annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ 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 3-7½ per cent per annum.
Special Minor Irrigation Schemes.	68.18	64.84	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Tractor Reclamation Schemes (Hire-purchase System).	4.60	3.85	Do.
For re-lending to the Corporation of Madras for their City Sewage Utilization Schemes.	16.00	13.28	Repayable in ten equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
For re-lending to the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.	33.00	26.40	Interest-free. Repayable in five annual equal instalments.
Loan for Cotton Extension Scheme.	3.00	..	Short-term loan. Repaid on 31st March 1955.

17th December 1956]

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

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 31st October 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.	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	2.29	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	0.04	Interest-free. Repayable in sixteen years commencing from 1955-56. The balance of the loan has been repaid in advance.
Loan for the purchase and distribution of fertilizers.	1,16.80	..	Short-term loan. Repaid in full with interest at 3 per cent per annum on 30th June 1955.
For expansion of power facilities for increasing employment opportunities.	64.00	64.00	Repayable with interest at 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	24.88	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
Do.	18.15	16.83	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum. (Repayment commenced in 1956-57.)
National Extension Service Programme.	5.08	4.75	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at 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.

[17th December 1956]

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

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 31st October 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.			
1954-55—cont.			
For Subsidised Industrial Housing Schemes (first instalment).	4.15	4.15	Repayable in twenty-five equated annual instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum. (Annuity commences after one year from the date of drawal of the last instalment.)
Loans for the Development of Handloom Industry.	6.00	3.00	Interest-free. Repayable in two annual instalments.
	0.09	0.03	Interest-free. Repayable in seven annual instalments.
	0.46	0.41	Interest-free. Repayable in ten annual instalments.
	38.49	38.49	Repayable in ten annual instalments commencing from the second year after the date of drawal.
	0.18	..	Repaid in full in 1955-56.
For the establishment of a model carpentry workshop in urban and semi-urban areas.	0.30	..	Repaid in full with interest at 3½ per cent per annum in 1955-56.
For the establishment of a Productive-cum-Training Centre at Manamadurai.	0.04	..	
For the setting up of a Handicrafts Emporium at Madurai.	0.50	..	
For expansion of a Training Centre for the manufacture of Scientific Glassware in Madras.	0.09	..	

17th December 1956]

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

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 31st October 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.			
955-56—			
For financing approved Irrigation and Electricity Schemes.	500.00	500.00	Repayable in seven annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum commencing from 1959-60. Interest alone payable for the period 1956-57 to 1958-59.
For financing Vaigai, Amaravathi and Mettur Canals Scheme.	150.00	150.00	Interest free for the first five years. Repayable in twenty-five annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum from 1961-62.
For expansion of power facilities for increasing employment opportunities.	120.00	120.00	Repayable in twenty-five annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum from 1961-62. Interest alone payable for the first five years.
For Cyclone Relief measures.	50.00	50.00	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Share of Small Savings Collections.	43.50	43.50	Repayable in one instalment at the end of ten years. Interest alone to be paid annually at 4 per cent per annum.
Special Minor Irrigation Schemes.	75.97	66.45	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
Construction of tube-wells with filter points.	20.00	..	Repaid in full before 1st November 1956.
Tractor Reclamation (Hire-purchase system).	3.00	2.75	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
	3.00	3.00	
Lift Irrigation Schemes ..	10.00	4.54	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
Urban Compost Scheme ..	1.11	1.11	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
Cotton Extension Schemes.	3.00	..	Repaid in March 1956.
Sewage Utilization Scheme, Virudunagar.	.95	.92	Repayable in twenty annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
Construction of mechanised fishing boats.	.64	.64	Repayable in seven annual equated instalments with interest at 3-7/8 per cent per annum.
Soil Conservation Schemes, Avanasli-Coimbatore taluks.	.57	..	Refunded to the Government of India in October 1956.
Soil Conservation Schemes, Vellore-Walajah taluks.	.71	..	Do.

[17th December 1956]

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

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

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.

1955-56—cont.

Soil Conservation Schemes, Nilgiris district.	4.40	0.07	A sum of Rs. 4.23 lakhs has been repaid to the Government of India in October 1956. The balance of Rs. 0.07 lakh is repayable in ten equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Purchase and distribution of fertilizers.	100.00	..	Repaid in full in October 1956.
Do.	50.00	50.00	Repayable within a maximum period of eighteen months with interest at 3½ per cent per annum. Interest is payable for a maximum period of fifteen months or the actual period for which the loan is retained by the State Government whichever is less.
For placing at the disposal of Kalakshetra, Adyar, for establishment of a dye research laboratory.	47	..	Converted into a grant in October 1956.
For re-lending to the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education for construction of hostel.	1.50	1.50	Interest free. Repayable in 30 equal annual instalments.
Development of minor ports.	53	53	Repayable in 18 annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum. Interest free for the first 12 years.
Payment to the Southern India Education Trust, Madras.	2.10	2.10	Interest free. Repayable in 30 annual equated instalments from 1958-59 onwards.
Small-scale Industries ..	2.50	..	Repaid in full in 1956-57 as it was not utilized.
Do.	2.24	2.24	Repayable in 10 equated annual instalments commencing two years after the date of drawal with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Do.	12.10	12.10	Repayable in 10 equated annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum commencing two years after the date of drawal. Interest for the intervening period payable with the first instalment of repayment.

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

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

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.

55-56—cont.

Small Scale Industries ..	0.75	..	Refunded to the Government of India in October 1956.
Do.	11.03	11.03	Repayable in 20 equated annual instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum commencing two years after the date of drawal.
Community Development Programme.	24.37 22.77	22.76½ 22.77	Repayable in 12 equated annual instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
National Extension Service.	8.36 4.80	7.80 4.80	Do.
Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	22.50	22.50	Repayable in 20 annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum commencing two years after the date of drawal. Interest for the first year is payable along with the first instalment of repayment.
Do.	2.00	2.00	Repayable in 30 annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum commencing two years after the date of drawal.
Do.	3.24	3.24	Repayable in 3 annual equated instalments with interest at 3½ per cent per annum.
Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.	5.49	5.49	Repayable in 25 equated annual instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.
Cost of materials supplied under T.C.A. Pro- gramme.	36	36	Repayable in 12 annual equated instalments with interest at 3½ per cent per annum.
Development of Khadi Industry.	6.00	6.00	Interest free. Repayable before 15th February 1957.
Development of Hand- loom Industry.	1.29 49	0.64 49	Interest free. Repayable in 2 equal annual instalments.
Development of Hand- loom Industry.	57.74	57.74	Interest free. Repayable in 10 equal annual instalments commencing from 1957-58.
Development of Hand- loom Industry.	15.00	15.00	Interest free. Repayable in 5 equal annual instalments.

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

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

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

When obtained and description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount outstanding on 31st October 1956.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
RS.	RS.	RS.	
LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.			
1957—cont.			
Loan for subscribing to the share capital of Madurantakam Sugar Mills.	10.00	10.00	Repayable in twelve annual equated instalments with interest at 4-1/8 per cent per annum.
National Extension Service Schemes.	7.94	7.94	Do.
Community Development Programme.	21.82	21.82	Do.
Development of Village Oil Industry.	0.30	0.30	Repayable within a period of three years with interest at 3 per cent per annum. Interest free for the first year.
Small-Scale Industries ..	37.33	37.33	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum. (First instalment commences from the second year of the date of drawal of the last instalment of the loan.) Interest on each instalment of the loan for the intervening period is payable along with the first annual equated payment.
Establishment of Industrial Colony at Erode.	35	35	Repayable in twenty annual equated instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum. Repayment commences from July 1958.
Loans from the Handloom Cess Fund—			
Conversion of handlooms into powerlooms.	40	40	Repayable with interest at 3½ per cent per annum between five and ten years at the option of this Government.
Distribution of yarn to the co-operative societies.	8.00	8.00	Interest free. Repayable after the yarn is distributed or after a period of one year whichever is less.
Development of handloom industry.	6.06	6.06	Interest free. Repayable in two equal annual instalments.
Do.	22	22	Interest free. Repayable in seven annual equal instalments.
Do.	79.41	79.41	Interest free. Repayable in ten equal annual instalments.
Total ..	40,19.71	30,65.90	

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

(See paragraph 12.)

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

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

(C) = Debitable to Capital Account.

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

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ber.

Description of the scheme.

Provision made
in the
Budget Estimate,
1957-58.

(2)

(3)

Agriculture Department—cont.

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

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

(R) = Other Receipts.

[17th December 1956]

Serial number.	Description of the scheme.	Provision made in the Budget Estimate, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Agriculture Department—cont.		
VETERINARY—cont.		
		RS.
28	Scheme for the development of Goshalas in Madras State ..	13,400
		(G) — 8,400
29	Grant of subsidy to private poultry breeders and associations ..	8,500
30	Schemes for calf subsidy under All-India Key-Village Scheme.	1,10,000
		(G) — 55,000
31	Scheme for the establishment of eight supplementary extension centres for the utilization of bulls produced in key villages in the State ..	5,04,300
		(G) — 2,52,200
32	Establishment of artificial insemination centres in rural areas and in conjunction with dairy schemes ..	2,82,500
		(G) — 1,41,300
33	Poultry improvement in key village areas of Madras State ..	18,000
34	Scheme for the establishment of mobile units ..	55,100
35	Scheme for the improvement of Livestock Research Station, Hosur, by undertaking soil conservation measures ..	(C) 25,000
36	Establishment of two co-operative cattle-breeding societies in Chingleput and North Arcot ..	9,800
	Total—Veterinary ..	15,74,900
		(C) 25,000
		(R) — 1,36,100
		(G) — 6,17,900
Agriculture (Food Production).		
37	Lump-sum provision for works under the Special Minor Irrigation Programme and the Scheme of Desilting cum Reclamation of Irrigation Tanks ..	(C) 67,01,000

Health, Education and Local Administration Department.**EDUCATION.**

33	Deputation of teachers from schools to Government Museum, Madras, for training in the organization of school museums.	3,400
39	Provision for matching funds for assisting Universities ..	5,00,000
40	Training of teachers in Yogasanas and exercises on Malkhamb ..	4,000
41	Basic Education—Convening of bi-monthly conferences during 1957-58 ..	40,000

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

17th December 1956]

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

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

[17th December 1956]

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

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

17th December 1956].

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

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

[17th December 1956]

Serial number.	Description of the scheme.	Provision made in the Budget Estimate, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Health, Education and Local Administration Department—cont.		
MEDICAL—cont.		RS.
89	Improvements to the Government General Hospital, Madras—Establishment of a full-fledged department of Thoracic Surgery	1,49,200
90	Improvements to the Taluk Headquarters Hospitals at Gudalur and Kotagiri in the Nilgiris district	(C) 50,000
91	Improvements to the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras	(C) 2,75,000
Total—Medical ..		32,13,100 (C) 7,07,900 (G) — 4,86,800
LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.		
92	Grants to District Boards and Panchayats for road works included in the Second Five-Year Plan	(C) 48,60,000
93	Loans to local bodies for roads, bridges, etc.	(L) 13,80,600
94	Grant of loan to local bodies for preparation and execution of town-planning schemes	(L) 15,00,000
Total—Local Administration ..		(C) 48,60,000 (L) 28,80,600
PUBLIC HEALTH.		
95	Establishment of two additional Filaria Control Units under the National Filaria Control Programme	1,43,400
96	Supply of squatting slabs at concessional rates and free supply in deserving poor cases	97,900
97	Training of Specialists in Town-Planning	42,000
98	Opening of 96 maternity and child-welfare centres	1,28,700
Total—Public Health ..		4,12,000
Home Department.		
JAILS.		
99	Jails—Prisoners suffering from T.B.—Admission in the Ramalingam T.B. Sanatorium at Perundurai	16,100
100	Appointment of additional District Probation Officers and Welfare Officers in certain districts	38,500
		(G) — 33,800
101	Establishment of an additional Rescue Home at Tiruchirappalli or Tanjore	97,400 (G) — 48,700
Total—Jails ..		77,400 (C) 33,800 (G) — 48,700

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

17th December 1956]

Serial number.	Description of the scheme.	Provision made in the Budget Estimate, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Department of Industries, Labour and Co-operation.		
CO-OPERATION.		RS.
102	Scheme of integrated rural credit employment of additional supervisors	1,74,900
103	Grant of loans and grants to industrial housing societies	2,03,000
		(G) — 2,03,000 (L) 4,06,000
Total—Co-operation ..		3,77,900 (G) — 2,03,000 (L) 4,06,000
INDUSTRIES.		
104	Loans under State Aid to Industries Act—Scheme for grant of aid to Small-Scale Industries in Private Sector	(L) 15,00,000
OTHER SCHEMES.		
105	Slum improvements—Grants to the Corporation of Madras for slum improvements	89,500
Total—Industries, Labour and Co-operation ..		4,87,400 (G) — 2,03,000 (L) — 19,06,000
Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special) Department.		
106	Establishment of a Model Production Centre for the production of handpounded rice and organizing the industry in 26 National Extension Service Community Development Blocks.	2,99,000 (C) 32,900 (R) — 91,500 (G) — 75,700
107	Establishment of a three Demonstration-cum-Training Units in three National Extension Service Community Development Blocks for the development of village tanning and allied industries like footwear and leather goods	3,98,300 (C) 98,700 (R) — 1,68,000 (G) — 1,90,000
108	Establishment of three model Training-cum-Service Centres for the development of village pottery industry	1,34,600 (C) 26,600 (R) — 13,500 (G) — 74,800
109	Establishment of ten Demonstration-cum-Training Centres in National Extension Service Community Development Blocks for the development of Village Oil Pressing Industry	2,39,700 (C) 17,600 (R) — 56,000 (G) — 1,14,900

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

[17th December 1956]

Serial number.	Description of the scheme.	Provision made in the Budget Estimate, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Special) Department—cont.		
110	Development of bee-keeping industry in 30 select N.E.S./C.D. Blocks	RS. 1,32,000 (R) — 57,000 (G) — 56,300
111	Procurement of foreign experts for the establishment of industrial units and centres	81,000
112	Establishment of two training centres for the development of bell-metalware industry in Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli districts	90,800 (G) — 33,000 (R) — 57,800
113	Establishment of a training centre for the manufacture of vessels and fancy articles from soap stone in Salem district ..	46,000 (R) — 43,000 (G) — 3,000
114	Development of small-scale industries by the establishment of a shoe lace making section in the sports goods unit	50,600 (C) 12,500 (G) — 44,100
115	Development of small-scale industries by the expansion of the service centre for the manufacture of electrical goods	12,67,100 (C) 6,60,400
116	Development of small-scale industries by the expansion of the service centre for the manufacture of hand tools in the Industrial Estate at Guindy	20,700 (C) 3,94,700
117	Improvement and development of the Institute of Leather Technology, Madras	2,15,300 (C) 1,87,300 (G) — 1,06,200
118	Development of small-scale industries by the establishment of four Industrial colonies	47,000 (C) 24,50,000
119	Establishment of a demonstration-cum-training centre for development of aloe fibre and products industry in North Arcot district	21,300 (R) — 1,800 (G) — 10,500
120	Establishment of a training centre for the manufacture of fancy leather goods at Elayangudi (Ramanathapuram district)	54,200 (R) — 15,000 (G) — 39,200
121	Establishment of a training-cum-service centre for manufacture of bamboo articles in Salem district	16,000 (R) — 4,000 (G) — 9,700

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

17th December 1956]

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

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

[17th December 1956]

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

Public Department.

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

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

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

17th December 1956]

Serial number.	Description of the scheme.	Provision made in the Budget Estimate, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Public (Rural Development Projects) Department—cont.		
		RS.
141	Establishment of a Regional office and main centre, sub-centres and sales depots under Intensive Khadi Development ..	29,94,500 (R) — 25,77,10 (G) — 4,93,30
142	Ambar Charka Scheme	51,02,40 (R) — 39,85,20 (G) — 8,85,50
Total—Public (Rural Development Projects) Department ..		98,17,60 (R) — 74,54,10 (G) — 20,52,30

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

[17th December 1956]

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

[See paragraph 17.]

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

Head of Development.	Rs. lakhs.		
	Budget Estimate, 1956-57.	Revised Estimate, 1956-57.	Budget Estimate, 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Agricultural Production	53 } — 1 }	12	46
2 Minor Irrigation Projects	1,35 } — 6 }	67	7
3 Land Development (other than Soil Conservation)	12 } — 5 }	11	72
4 Animal Husbandry	33	21	32
5 Dairying and Milk Supply	13	16	70
6 Forests	44 } — 1 }	31	32
7 Soil Conservation	5	29	33
8 Fisheries	24	12	12
9 Co-operation	46 } — 4 }	80	29
10 Miscellaneous			
11 National Extension Service, Community Projects and Local Development Works	3 58 } — 50 }	4,53	4,36
12 Major and Medium Irrigation Projects	4,63 } — 27 }	4,18	2,33
13 Power Projects	13,09 } — 14 }	12,93	16,01
14 Large and Medium Industries	30	3	
15 Handloom	89	227	77
16 Khadi	6	3	28
17 Village and Small Industries	2,42	135	327
18 Roads	146 } — 12 }	51	139
19 Education	1,45 } — 1 }	1,28	3,49
20 Health	1,89	1,41	1,82
21 Housing	80 } — 3 }	36	29
22 Welfare of Backward Classes	1,25 } — 8 }	1,42	1,05
23 Social Welfare. (Women's Welfare and Schemes of the Inspector-General of Prisons and Chief Inspector of Certified Schools).	*	1	2
24 Town-Planning	12	11	15
25 Broadcasting and Publicity			
26 Schemes of Local Bodies	12	12	14
27 Statistics	4	1	3
Total	35,75 (—) 1,32	33,34	38,73

* Less than Rs. 1 lakh.

17th December 1956]

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

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

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 18th December 1956.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Dravida Kazhagam meeting at Erode

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Training of Tamil Pandits in the Teachers' College, Saidapet

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Six.

(d) Nil.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provision of shelters at bus-stops in the City

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

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

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

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

(b) No, Sir.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

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

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

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

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

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CREATED IN THE CASE OF TEACHERS HANDLING SANSKRIT,
ARABIC AND URDU IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY
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Mr. Krishnamoorthi will now explain his motion.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will now explain the issue.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3-20
p.m.

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

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

Discussion on the Budget will now commence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Even then, what is the use? So many Pandits and Munshis will still be affected. It is not only that. It is not merely a question of those people being affected. It will affect the study of the language as such. That will in turn affect the cultural development of the country. A number of people will be thrown out of employment. What will happen to their families on the 1st of June 1957? Some of the managements may interpret this order even illiberally and send Pandits out earlier. We will find, as a result of that, a number of people being thrown out of employment. Simply because of the fact that a person has not reached the age of 45 and is only 43 or 44 years old, he will be affected. Again, simply because of the fact that a person has not put in a service of 5 years, although he has put in a service of nearly 4½ years, he will be affected. All such persons below the age of 45 and those who have put in less than 5 years' service will be affected. What will be the fate of these poor people and their families? How can the Government reconcile themselves to such a situation in the context of a socialistic pattern of society which they want to build in our country? Will it not create more unemployment? When all our efforts should be in the direction of relieving the unemployment position in the country, can we take steps which will intensify that problem? All these things have to be faced in a country where Sanskrit was very much respected and used from Kashmir to Cape Comorin. The Government should not have passed such an order. I would humbly request the Government to withdraw the order and restore Sanskrit to its rightful status. If really it ceases to be popular and if really the strength in a particular section or class falls to a very low level, the cases of such classes in particular schools should be treated on their merits and appropriate action taken wherever necessary. I agree with the Hon. the Minister for Education that there should be some popular interest for students to take up the study of that language. But then, I would also like to point out that it is the duty of the Government to create the necessary interest in the student population to take up the study of this language. The Government are taking so many steps to see that the study of Hindi and other languages is encouraged. I only want that some margin should be given in the case of Sanskrit. The Government must view it more sympathetically and come forward to afford special facilities for its study. I once again request the Government to kindly withdraw the order which states that if there is not a particular minimum in certain Forms, no provision would be made and no facility would be made available for the study of that language.

Sir, with regard to the Budget, I will be failing in my duty if I do not pay my humble tribute to our revered Education Minister for having looked into the case of teachers sympathetically during the last 4½ years. This is perhaps the second or third occasion when I take the opportunity of pointing out that I have great admiration for him for the sympathy that he has shown towards the teachers and for the way in which he has taken up the reforms with regard to the raising of the status of the teachers. The

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Then, there is again rule 16 which says that if the teacher were 3-50
o put in unsatisfactory work, his pension would be reduced. The p m.
ording is very vague. Who is to judge whether the work is
'unsatisfactory' or not? The teacher has got so many masters
ver him. There is the management, there is the Headmaster,
here is the Deputy Inspector of Schools and there is again the
arent. Of these persons, who is to judge whether the work that
he teacher has put in is unsatisfactory or not? I do not know
why this restriction is put in the way of the teacher getting the
small pension that is now given under the pension rules. We
would request Government to delete this rule.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Let us look at the (former) Travancore-Cochin State, it is very often said. There the percentage of literacy is very high. What is it that they do there? They run the elementary school daily only for 2½ or 3 hours. Double the number of children are thus taught. Do they lag behind the children of Madras because of their being taught for only 2½ or 3 hours there? But Rajaji's scheme which visualized instruction for only 2½ hours for elementary school children and which was only a teachers' scheme sponsored by me four or five years earlier has been given the go-by. Under that scheme, with the present number of teachers, double the present number of children could have been taught. So, we can make all 4 p.m. the children literate with the present strength of teachers, in the present schools, in the present buildings and we can also pay the teachers a little more. When that scheme was brought in, there was opposition to it. Was it opposition purely on the merits of the scheme or was there a political tinge in it? That scheme aimed at half-day school for children and full-day school for the teacher. What does the Legislature Committee's Report say? It says that there is much time in the basic schools for teaching more crafts; in the Travancore-Cochin schools, children are more efficient. I would, therefore, humbly request the Government to examine this question, whether it is not advantageous to have the shift system

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4-30
p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The House then adjourned.

1211.32 N 56
N 57-1733

[18th December 1956]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 19th December 1956.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

The misconception abroad about the Tamils

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

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

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

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

(b) No, Sir.

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

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

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

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

[19th December 1956]

Dress regulations for students of the Madras Medical College

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not a question.

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

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

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 132 infra.

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

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

Maintenance grant for aided elementary schools

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[19th December 1956]

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

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

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

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

Abolition of cycle tax

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

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

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

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

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

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

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

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYATCHI : பொதுவாக நகரசபைக்கு அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் கடன் பாக்கி எதுவும் இல்லாமலிருந்தால் அதுவே இவ்விஷயத்தைத் தீர்மானித்து அமல் நடத்தலாம் என்று மனப்பே அரசாங்கத்தின் உத்திரவு இருக்கிறது. அதனால் சர்க்கார் அனுமதி தேவையில்லை.

[19th December 1956]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[19th December 1956]

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

II.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

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

3-10
p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years."

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.50
p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4-20 இப்பொழுது வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் துண்டு விழுந்திருக்கிறது. p.m. அது கவலைக்கு இடம் கொடுக்கிறது. பெரும்பான்மையான அபிவிருத்தி வேலைகளுக்கு செலவு செய்வதால் அதை நான் ஏற்றுக்கொள்கிறேன். இருந்தாலும், ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அடிக்கடி அரசியலார் கடன் வாங்க முற்படுமபோது, முதலில் 2½ சதவிகிதத்துக்குக் கடன் வாங்கி, பிறகு 3 சதவிகிதத்துக்கும், அதற்குப் பிறகு 4 சதவிகிதத்துக்கும் வாங்குகிறார்கள். சென்ற ஆண்டிலே பட்ஜெட் பிரசங்கத்தில் நான் பேசியபோது, அதிக வட்டி ஏன் கொடுக்கவேண்டும், குறைந்த வட்டிக்கு ஏன் கடன் வாங்கக்கூடாது என்று நான் கேட்டதன்ை. இப்பொழுது துண்டு விழுவதற்குக் காரணம், வட்டி கொடுப்பதுதான் என்று அரசியலாரும் ஒத்துக்கொள்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், வட்டி கொடுத்து கடன் வாங்குவது என்றால், குறைந்த வட்டியில் கடன்களை வாங்கும்படியாக அரசியலாரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

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

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] 9th December 1956]

ராமத்துத் துறைபைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள், 'எங்கே கால்வாய் வேண்டுமானாலும், வெட்டிக்கொள்ளுங்கள்' என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். உப்படி அரசியலாரின் இலாகாக்கள் ஒன்றுக்கொன்று இணக்கமாக ஒத்துழைக்காதபடியால், மிடைக்கக்கூடிய தண்ணீர் அவ்வளவும் வீணாகப் போகின்றது. ஆகையால், அரசியலாரின் இலாகாக்களெல்லாம் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து ஒத்துழைத்தால்தான் நாம் திட்டங்களின் முழுப் பலனையும் ஈடையலாம். கனம் திரு. பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்களுக்கு இது முக்கியமாகத் தெரிகிறது. ஏராளமான தண்ணீர் வீணாகப் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது; கொஞ்சம் தண்ணீர்தான் பயன்படுகிறது.

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

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

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

வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தின்மீது நிகழ்த்திய உரையில் அடிக்கடி ஆசிரியர் னுடைய பேச்சைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சூக்கம் கொடுக்கவேண்டியதுதான் என்றாலும் நான் ஒரு கருத்தைத் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். அதற்காக கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ ஜி. கிருஷ்ண மூர்த்தியோ வேறு ஆசிரிய அங்கத்தினரோ கோபம் கொள்ளக்கூடாது. ண்மைக்காக நான் சொல்கிறேன். ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு மாதம் ஐந்து ரூபாயோ பத்து ரூபாயோ வேண்டுமானால் அதிகமாகக் கொடுங்கள்,

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

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

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

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் 5 ரூபாய் கொடுத்தாலும் 50 ரூபாய் கொடுத்தாலும் மாணவர்களுக்கு வீட்டில் தனியாகப் பாடம் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு பையனுக்கு ஆசிரியர் தனியாக வீட்டில் பாடம் சொல்லிக் கொடுத்தால் அந்தப் பையனின் படிப்பை கெட்டுப்போகும், அவனுடைய அறிவே அழிந்துபோகும். நான் பொதுவாக எல்லா ஆசிரியர்களையும் குறைசூறவில்லை. ஒரு சில ஆசிரியர்களைப் பற்றித்தான் கூறுகிறேன். ஒரு ஆசிரியரிடம் வீட்டில் 2½ பையன்கள் படிக்கிறார்கள். டியூஷன் வைத்துக்கொள்ளும் வழக்கத்தை விட்டுவிடுங்கள் என்று ஆசிரியர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். "எவ்வளவு சம்பளம் வேண்டுமானாலும் சர்க்காரிடம் கேட்டு வாங்கிக்கொள்ளுங்கள். பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் பையன்களுக்கு படிப்பு நன்றாக வருவிறதா என்று பாருங்கள். டியூஷன் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டாம்" என்று ஆசிரியர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் பையன்கள் அடங்குவதில்லை, பாடம் படிப்பதில்லை. ஆசிரியரை எதிர்த்துப் பேசுகிறார்கள். பையன்கள் பள்ளிக் கூடத்தில் நன்றாகப் படிக்கிறார்களா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் படித்தால்தான் பையனுக்குப் படிப்பு வரும். ஆசிரியர்கள் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் பாடம் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கிறார்களா? இல்லை. "அங்கே போகவேண்டும், இங்கே போகவேண்டும், கொண்டு வா 50 ரூபாய், 80 ரூபாய்." என்று பையன்களிடம் ஆசிரியர்கள் பணம் கொண்வரச் சொல்கிறார்களே தவிர, சரியாகப் பாடம் சொல்லிக்கொடுப்பதில்லை. கல்லூரிக்குப் போய்விட்டால் மாணவர்கள் டியூஷன் இல்லாமல் அவர்களாகவே பாடம் படித்துக் கொள்வார்கள். ஆசிரியர்கள் மாணவர்களுக்கு வீட்டிலே பாடம் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டாம். பள்ளிக்கூடத்திலேயே அவர்களுக்கு நன்றாகப் பாடம் சொல்லிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும் "டியூஷன் வைத்துக்கொள்வதை நிறுத்து வதற்கு உங்களுக்குள்ளே ஏற்பாடு செய்து கொள்ளுங்கள்" என்று ஆசிரியர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். நான் அனுபவத்தில் நடந்ததைச் சொல்கிறேன். என் மகன் முதல் பாரத்தில் படித்துக்கொண்டிருந்தான். அப்போது நான் மதுரையில் வேலை பார்த்தவந்தேன். ஒரு ஆசிரியர் என் மகனிடம் சொன்னார். "அடபா, நீ நன்றாகப் படிக்கின்றாய் ஆனால் டியூஷன் வைத்துக்கொள்ளாவிட்டால் மாதம் 10 ரூபாய் கொடுக்காவிட்டால், நீ 'பெயில்' ஆகிவிடுவாய்." அதைக் கேட்டுவிட்டு என் மகன் என்னிடம் வந்து, "டியூஷன் வைத்துக்கொண்டு ரூ. 10 கொடுக்காவிட்டால் என்னை 'பெயில்' ஆக்கிவிடுவதாக உபாத்தியாயர் சொல்கிறார்" என்று சொன்னான். அதைக் கேட்டு நான் பயந்து போனேன். அப்போது நான் ஜில்லா நீதிபதியாக நிறையச் சம்பளம் வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருந்தேன். 'பெயில்' ஆக்கிவிடுவதாகக் கூறியதைக் கேட்டு பயந்து நான் "ரூ. 10 தானே போனால் போகிறது கொடுத்துவிடு, டியூஷன் வைத்துக்கொள்" என்று மகனிடம் சொல்லிவிட்டேன். இதை நான் என் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால் நாய் தகப்பன்மார்களை இந்த மாதிரி மிரட்டக்கூடாது. ஆசிரியர்களை நான் மதிக்கிறேன். "அப்பனுக்கு அடுத்தவன் ஆகான்." ஆசிரியனுக்கு அடுத்தவன் உலகத்தில் வேறு யாரும் கிடையாது. எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் அவன்தான். "உங்களை சீர்திருத்திக்கொள்ளுங்கள். பரவோட்டியூஷன் சொல்லிக் கொடுப்பதை விட்டுவிடுங்கள்" என்று ஆசிரியர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். அப்போதுதான் மாணவர்களுக்குப் படிப்பு வரும். அப்போதுதான் எல்லோருக்கும் நன்மை.

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

The House then adjourned.

19th December 1956]

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

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

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

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

[19th December 1956]

APPENDIX I.

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

Dress regulations followed in the Madras Medical College.

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

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

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

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

19th December 1956]

APPENDIX II.

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

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

<i>Serial number and name of municipality.</i>	<i>Nature of proposal.</i>	<i>Present stage.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Ambur	Abolition of the tax.	Government sanction is not necessary in this case.	..
2 Pudukkottai ..	Reduction of rate from Rs. 1-8-0 to Re. 1-4-0 per half year.	Sanctioned ..	G.O. Ms. No. 300 L.A., dated 22nd February 1956.
3 Madurai	Reduction of rate from Rs. 2 to Re. 1 per half year	Do. ..	G.O. Ms. No. 420, L.A. dated 9th March 1956.
4 Vaniyambadi ..	Reduction of rate from Re. 1-4-0 to As. 8 per half-year ..	Do. ..	G.O. No. 477, L.A. dated 17th March 1956.
5 Tiruvannamalai.	Reduction of rate from Rs. 1-8-0 to As. 8 with effect from 1st October 1956 ..	Not sanctioned, since the provisions of the Madras District Municipalities Act do not permit the reduction of the tax from the middle of a financial year.	Memorandum No. 74747/56-1-L4, dated 23rd August 1956.
6 Erode	Reduction of rate from Re. 1 to As. 2 per half year.	Under consideration.	

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Thursday, the 20th December 1956.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Export of onions and chillies by the co-operative societies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) The answer is in the negative.

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

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

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

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

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

Training centre for sculptors

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

One Master-Sculptor-cum-Superintendent.

One Instructor in Sculpture.

One Instructor in Art and Philosophy.

One Skilled Assistant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Electrification of travellers' bungalows

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 182 infra.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3-30
p.m.

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

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

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நேற்றையதினம் கல்வியைப்பற்றிப் பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்தேன். அதில் முக்கியமான ஒரு கட்டம் முதியோர் கல்வியைப்பற்றியது. அதைப்பற்றி இந்த சபையில் முன்பு நான் ஒரு தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவந்தேன். முதியோர் கல்வியை நமது அரசியலார் கொஞ்சம் ஊக்கத்துடன் பாப்பவர்களே யானால், நம் நாடும் உயர்வடையும். மக்களுடைய அறியாமையும் போகும்.

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

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

நமது நாட்டில் யெது வந்தவர்கள் சல்லி கற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றால் ஒரு ஆண்டில் கற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியும். அவ்வளவு உசுதிகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகையால், 'எல்லாத் துறைகளிலும் முன்னேறவேண்டுமென்றால் முதியோர் சல்லிக்கு தேசிய வளர்ச்சித் திட்டத்தில் நல்ல முறையில் வகை செய்யவேண்டும்' என்று அரசியலாசை வேண்டிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

நமது பெண்களில் பெருவாரியானவர்கள் நன்றாகப் படித்திருக்கிறார்கள். பி.எஸ்.ஸி., எம்.எஸ்.ஸி. சேறியவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எல்லாம் வேலையில்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அரசியலார் பெருப்பாலான படித்த பெண்களை உத்தியோகத்தில் அமர்த்தவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அதற்கு அறிஞரியாக நமது கனம் உறுப்பினர் ஸ்ரீமதி சீனிவாஸா அவர்கள் சென்னை நகர வெளிப் ஆனதுபற்றி பாராட்டுகிறேன். காலையில் அம்மையார் அவர்களை கோட்டேன் போட்டோவில் பார்த்தேன். உடனே எனக்கு ஷேக்ஸ்பியரின் 'மெர்சசண்ட் ஆப் வெனிஸ்' நாடகம் ஞாபகம் வந்தது அந்த நாடகத்தில் அந்தோனிபோல்க்காக வாதாடிய வக்கீல் போர்ஷியாலின் ஞாபகம் வந்தது. ஏனென்றால், கோட்டேன் இருந்த அம்மையாரிடம் வக்கீல் ஸ்வரூபம் இருந்தது. அம்மையாரை நான் நன்கு அறிவேன். பல ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன் அண்ணாமலை நகரத்திற்குப் போய்விட்டுத் திரும்பி வந்துகொண்டிருந்த போது அவர் ரயிலில் பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்தார். அவர் ஆங்கிலத்தில் வேகமாக, ரயில் போன வேகத்திற்கும் மேலாக, பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்தார். "இது யார்? இவ்வளவு வேகமாக ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுகிறார்களே" என்று ஆச்சரியப்பட்டேன். பிறகு யார் என்று தெரிந்துகொண்டேன். மிகுந்த அறவும், பொது நல ஊழியத்தில் ஆர்வமும் கொண்ட அவர் தமது நாட்டே பெண்களுக்குத் தலைமணியாக இருப்பதைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். நான் பேசுவதை அவர்கள் தெரிந்து கொண்டிருப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். (குறுக்கீடு) அம்மையார் நான் பேசியதைத் தெரிந்துகொண்டது குறித்து, அம்மையாருக்குத் தமிழ் தெரிந்திருப்பது குறித்து இன்னும் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3-40 மக்களிடையே சுதேசி உணர்ச்சியைப் பரப்பவேண்டும். உள் நாட்டில்
p.m. தயாரிக்கக்கூடிய பொருள்களை மக்கள் வாங்கி உபயோகித்து, அவைகளுக்கு ஆதரவு தரும்படி ஊக்குவிக்கவேண்டும். சுதேசிப் பொருள்களுக்கு ஆதரவு தருவதை விடுத்து, அநேகர் பல உயர்தரமான, விலை உயர்ந்த ஆடைகளை அணிவதில் பெருமைப்படுகிறார்கள், கவர்ச்சிகரமாக இருப்பதாக எண்ணுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமை மாறவேண்டும். நம் நாட்டில் உற்பத்தியான பொருள்களை நாம் வாங்கி உபயோகிக்கவேண்டுமென்ற உணர்ச்சிகொண்டு, சுதேசிப் பொருள்களுக்கு ஆதரவு தந்து, அவைகளை வாங்கி உபயோகித்தால், நம் நாட்டில் அந்தக் கைத்தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்ட ஏராளமான மக்கள் நன்றாக வாழ்வார்கள் என்பதை எல்லோரும் சூப்பகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். கேட்க நல ராஜ்யம் உண்டாகவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லும் போது மக்களெல்லோரும் எல்லா நலன்களும் பெற்று நன்றாக வாழ வேண்டுமென்ற முறையில் கிராமக் கைத்தொழில்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Government have got a heavy responsibility to implement these two Acts very carefully. The High Court has also stated the following:—

" Apart from these considerations, the Collector had no legal right to order any kind of restoration to the tenants for which the existing laws do not provide."

The Collector has passed an order contrary to the provisions of law. The High Court has also observed thus:—

" The fiat of an Executive authority, however high-placed, cannot take the place of law. Yet that is what the Collector attempted. He provided for restoration; he provided for reduction of rents. Both partook of legislative functions. He directed that the tenants and waramdars should enter upon the lands they had cultivated the previous year. The Collector directed his subordinates to execute his direction to accord with his edict."

It is for the Government to give a direction to the officers that the law should be strictly obeyed and all those who transgress the law, be they tenants or landlords, would be punished. If the landlord is right and the tenant transgresses the law, then the Government should not hesitate to give Police protection to the landlord. None of the officers should be allowed to take the law into their own hands, as has been done by the Collector of Tiruchirappalli. I say this because I feel that in a democratic State, as is said by Lord Bryce and Lowell, the permanent officials are a sacred trust. The permanent officials have security of tenure and though Ministers and Governments may change, they continue permanently. They are there not for the purpose of policy-making or taking active part in politics or holding their own notions of things. Laws may be good or bad, but it is not for them to assume powers not granted to them by law except to enforce the law as passed by us, strictly. If they try to assume extra powers, then Governments will not be safe, Ministers will not be safe, policies will become different, and things will go the wrong way. In Lowell's 'Government of England', a classical book, referring to Lord North, the author quotes an instance where the former asked all the officers of Government to give him their votes so that he might come to power again. On that, all the Revenue Officials joined together and petitioned for disfranchising them and it was done. Only afterwards the right of vote was restored to them. Therefore, if permanent officials exceed their powers, it is a serious matter and I request the Government to look into it. There is no use of dismissing it—one paper actually wrote like that—saying that they are Aryan Judges who have passed such remarks. There is no use of talking like that. All these talks are useless things which ought not to be mentioned. I know that our Government will not be carried away by all this. I am perfectly sure about that. Therefore, it is for them to see that such acts do not take place on the part of high officials who are in charge of the administration of these laws which are passed by us in the Legislature after great deliberation and difficulty.

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Only one or two matters more, Sir. As regards the strength of our Legislative Council, I want to say one or two words. The number of members, according to the Constitution, the maximum number, can be one-third of that of the Assembly. Therefore, we are entitled to have—'entitled' I say not legally, but ordinarily and fairly—64 Members. After very great difficulty, we had it fixed at 50 now and that too by an amendment passed by the Parliament, consequent on a writ petition. All that is history. At the time when the amendment was passed, mention was made in Parliament by some Members that it was only fair, considering other States, that our State also should have at least 64 Members in the Council. Therefore, I request the Government and the Hon. the Leader of the House for whom I have the greatest regard and respect—and because of that only I am emboldened to appeal to him—to make representations to the Centre, see Mr. Pant, the Home Minister, and see that we have 64 Members in the Council. There is another advantage also in that. The Assembly can have more representation on the Council and that will also be a good thing. Let us not think that in the Council there are only old foggeys and elders; here also vigorous people, young people, can come.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I propose to make a motion in this regard tomorrow, Sir.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Thanks very much. I know that the Hon. the Leader of the House will do everything to keep up the dignity of this House. I am happy about it.

Sir, I want to add my voice also to what the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan said. The other day when our new Governor was installed in office, we were not given due recognition. The Governor has got everything to do with the Legislature. He delivers an Address to the Legislature and we discuss the Budget on his recommendation. Thus he has more to do with us than with the permanent officers of the Government. But, still, in the great 'Durbar' in which the new Governor was installed in office, the Members of the Legislature were not even introduced to him. Why should they not be at least introduced to him? Could he not be just told that this is so and so and that is so and so?

DR. V. K. JOHN: Will the hon Member be satisfied if Members of the Legislature are given back seats at least?

Well, that is a different thing. They were given red passes and we were given blue passes—perhaps they thought we were 'blue-blooded'.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Whatever it might be, that is past. Now the Governor has been good enough to invite hon. Members of the Legislature to Tea sometime on the 26th instant to meet them individually.

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DR. V. K. JOHN: May I ask, Sir, whether Members of the Legislature, Council and Assembly, should have been given only back seats on such a ceremonial occasion?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: The difficulty was this. It was arranged perhaps by some officers and I cannot blame the Ministers for that. I would like to point out that hereafter . . .

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I was thinking of making a reference to this while replying to the debate. But inasmuch as this matter has come up now, I would like to point out that it happened not because anybody wanted to minimise the importance of hon. Members of the Legislature, but the officers who made arrangements were guided by certain Warrant of Procedure. Hon. Members would remember that I stated sometime back in this House that we would be making a revision of the Warrant of Precedence. When that is done, it will be all right. But that has to be done by the Government of India and, therefore, we by ourselves could not do anything about that. Anyhow, we do propose to take up the whole matter and orders would issue soon so far as functions relating to this Government are concerned, like the swearing in of the Governor, etc. I am indeed very sorry for what has happened which should have caused some pain to hon. Members. About the seating arrangements in the future, I assure hon. Members that we shall look into the matter and see that proper arrangements are made.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: We are very thankful to the Hon. the Leader of the House for making that statement. Sir. Not that we try to make much of that, but on a question of principle and on a question of preserving the dignity of the Houses of the Legislature, we had to raise that issue.

Sir, the last point I wish to refer to is my pet subject, Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani systems of medicine. I want to say just one or two things. I am glad that our new Minister is there in charge of the subject. I have the greatest regard and respect for our Revenue Minister. (The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam: He is a friend of Ayurveda!) I have spoken elaborately about the integrated medicine when the concerned Bill was introduced. Therefore, I shall not repeat anything that I said then. But there are one or two things which have happened later on to which I should like to refer now. Sir, there was a committee appointed by the Union Government, composed of the Health Ministers of the States. Not one of them was conversant with Ayurveda. Of course, all of them were Health Ministers of various States—Sourashtra, West Bengal and so on. They all toured the country and investigated into the question as to what must be the curricula in various subjects to be taught in the Colleges of Indian Medicine. They came to Madras also. But they did not examine many of the Ayurvedic practitioners. They examined only one such practitioner. The opinions of the people interested in Ayurveda were not called

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for. Therefore, the hon. Member Sri Purusbotham or myse was not examined. We were not even called; I do not know why. If I was not called and examined, I do not mind. That is a different matter. I am not making any personal complaint about it. I am just pointing out the general lapse. Therefore, nothing was mentioned to them about the particular difficulties in our Stat so that we find in their report nothing mentioned about the Siddha system of medicine. It is because they did not know about it and nobody mentioned it to them. They just came, asked some body and went away. Thus the existence of the Siddha system in Tamil was never brought to their notice at all. They did not know about it. Therefore, nothing has been mentioned about it. There is the Siddha system included in the subjects of study in the Colleges of Indigenous Medicine. I am not blaming the Members of the Committee and I do not say that they did it deliberately. Only they were quite ignorant of it.

There is another point about this, Sir. There are a host of medicines in the Siddha system, for instance, the 'Rasa' medicines, the ingredients being mercury and other materials. Some of these preparations are very good medicines for heart disease, etc. None of these things are mentioned in the curriculum at all. I cannot understand how that has happened.

4-20 p.m. I am stating all these things not to criticise the report submitted to the Union Government. But they may call for the views of this Government and if they do so, I hope and trust that our Minister for Health will think twice before making any recommendation.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : As regards the Siddha system, at the recent Health Ministers' conference at Ranchi, the matter was brought to their notice. Already research is going on at Jamshedpur into the Siddha system. It has been agreed that the Siddha system also will be included in the indigenous systems.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : But the Committee Report has not mentioned anything about it.

Another very extraordinary recommendation is that people who know both the systems ought to be the teachers. But the question is : where are they available? A four and a half years' course has been prescribed and it is stated that teachers who know both the systems should be preferred. But where are those teachers available? An allopathic doctor may not study Ayurveda. Except our worthy colleague, the distinguished doctor, nobody else has ever studied Ayurveda. Nobody has ever cared to study it. My hon. Friend, I hope, will forgive me for saying this. An Ayurvedic practitioner also does not know anything about allopathy. But the recommendation made is that people who know both the systems of medicine should be the teachers.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : The hon. Member means the modern and the indigenous systems of medicine.

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Yes. Then, it is also stated that there should be teaching concurrently in both allopathy and Ayurveda. As one goes on teaching allopathy, one will condemn Ayurveda. And as one goes on teaching Ayurveda, one will say, 'I do not know anything about allopathy'. What will the poor student do? Is he to believe in Ayurveda or is he to believe only in allopathy? I cannot understand the implications of this solemn recommendation of four or five Health Ministers who toured the country and on whom so much of public money was spent. I hope and trust that our Government will pay due heed to the suggestions made here before they implement the recommendations made by the Committee.

Unfortunately, the College of Indigenous Medicine is now called the College of Integrated Medicine. Who integrated, I cannot understand. Who integrated Ayurveda and allopathy, nobody knows. We have called the college in a statute solemnly passed here as the College of Integrated Medicine. Our ex-Minister, Sri A. B. Shetty, was enthusiastic about stating it not only here, but he has now gone to the Mysore State and is propagating there this great theory of his about integrated medicine. I was almost tempted to write to him a letter. Probably he is an advocate of that integrated system of medicine. Unfortunately, as he himself said about our venerable Rajaji, I can also take liberty and say that he is a layman. He may be successful in public life, but he is still a layman. It is for the practitioners of both the systems to think over any plan by which it can be integrated. It has not been done up till now. Let us wait for the day when they will be integrated. But let us not do it by bringing in a statute or by making declarations and propaganda. Of course, these things are not relevant during the Budget discussion, but we are allowed to state them because we cannot vote Grants. I have taken the time of the House in mentioning some of the very important things like the rise in prices which will surely affect the public. Thank you, Sir.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is the third day of the Budget discussion and I ask the question how many Ministers were present to hear the speeches of the hon. Members of this House. With what disregard have our speeches delivered in this House been treated by the Members on the Treasury Benches? Sir, there are two trends in the political field to-day. One is that the democratic structure of our Government provided by the Constitution has disappeared. We are now having a totalitarian Government. The Constitution provided for a democracy by free elections, adult suffrage, an Executive responsible to the Legislature and an independent Judiciary. Now, Sir, we have adult suffrage and free elections. But have we an Executive responsible to the Legislature? I say deliberately and emphatically that we have a Legislature responsible to the Executive. That is clear. Day by day it is becoming quite clear that the Houses are disregarded, that the discussions in the House are a farce and that the

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Executive carries on its business and is not responsible to the Legislature. It was mentioned by the previous speaker that the strength of this House should be increased to 64 and the Hon. the Leader of the House gracefully said that he was going to have a resolution moved in this House to-morrow for that purpose. But I ask, 'Did not this House and the Legislative Assembly pass last April two Resolutions, identical Resolutions, unanimously that the strength of this House must be kept at 51 and not reduced and did not an Hon. Minister tell the Government of India that he wanted only 48 and not 51 when a reference was made by the Government of India while the Joint Select Committee of the Parliament was in session?'

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I may tell the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that it is not correct to say that any Minister of this Government told the Government of India that we would prefer 48 to 51. A strength of 51 was recommended by this House and that recommendation was duly forwarded and supported by this Government. But the Government of India felt that the number 51 would not satisfy the representative proportion, ratio, to be maintained. Therefore, they said that they would have it as 48.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: 48 பேர்களை வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும், இல்லாவிட்டால் 64 பேர்களை வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று மத்திய அரசாங்கம் கேட்டதுண்டா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: 64 வேண்டுமானால் வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். 64 என்று உயர்த்த இந்த சட்டசபை அபிப்பிராயம் ஒன்றும் தெரிவிக்கவில்லை.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Any way, the question was asked whether we would like to have 64 or 48, and I say that the Government of Madras said that they would be satisfied with 48. Now, I am introducing that not because I am keen that the strength of this House should be increased, but because I want to illustrate how the Resolutions of the Houses have been dealt with by the Executive and how the discussions in this House have been listened to by the Ministers. It might be said that there is the Leader of the House listening to everything and that he will transmit what all we say to the other Members of the Cabinet. Is that a proper procedure to be adopted? Is not attendance in the House more important than attending to files in their rooms? They can attend to the files sitting in this House. The Assembly is not sitting now. Therefore, I want to record my serious protest against the way in which this House has been treated by the Ministers of the Government. They do not seem to think that they are responsible to the Legislature. They seem to think that we are responsible to them.

Another thing also I might mention. An independent Judiciary is essential for the purpose of supporting, maintaining and promoting the democratic structure of Government. Sir, is it not a fact that today every High Court Judge thinks that he would get some job or other on retirement

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DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (sounding the gong) : No, no. . . 4.30 p.m.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, I am not criticising the High Court Judges. I am criticising the trend in politics today. We are not in a totalitarian State.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, it is not merely criticising the High Court Judges, but it is going into the minds of the High Court Judges which is rather too bad, I submit.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, there are certain persons who ought to keep the balance even between the Government and the public. You are one of them, the Speaker of the Assembly is another and the Chairman and Members of the Public Service Commission and also the Election Commission and members of the Judiciary are others. The Government should not tempt any of these people. They are to be independent without looking forward to anything from the Government. The Soviet Union has got a perfect democratic Constitution on paper. But, still, it is a totalitarian Government. I am anxious that in the democratic set-up such as the one we have and which is provided according to our Constitution, the democratic structure should be preserved. Therefore, I say that this House should be treated with that respect and consideration that it deserves so that the democratic structure may be preserved and maintained. Having said this, I want to point out that this is a very irregular presentation of the Budget. My hon. Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar has also referred to this fact. I have read through the Constitution. We cannot have two Budgets under Article 202. This is actually the presentation of a Statement of Accounts under Article 206. I do not know how the Constitution provides for the presentation of two Budgets. Are they going to introduce, as promised, another Budget in June? They cannot have two Budgets. Under Article 206, they can only take a 'vote on account' for a few months. I would only say that this is an election Budget.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I remind the hon. Member that we are voting money only for four months?

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Therefore, the Government cannot bring the Budget for the whole year. That is my contention. Under the Constitution, they can bring only one Budget in a year. They cannot call the present proposal a Budget. It can only be called a 'vote on account'. In this matter, I endorse the remarks of the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar. It is a very irregular procedure that has been adopted by the Government. Sir, it has been stated in the other House and elsewhere also that this is an election Budget. I entirely agree with that statement. There is one reason for that.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: What is the definition of an election Budget?

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* DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, the hon. Member is rather upset by the statements made by me. The other day, when I was listening to his speech on the floor of this House, I felt somewhat embarrassed, because he was not speaking so much on the Budget as paying encomiums to the Ministers and the Government. This, he could have done outside the House. Well, I am not here to tell the hon. Member what is meant by an 'election Budget'. If my learned friend cannot understand it today, I think he can think over it calmly and he will surely be in a position to understand what is meant by it when he comes here tomorrow. I say that this is an election Budget. We find that there will be a deficit to the tune of Rs. 5 crores. It is also stated that they have not provided for any new taxes. The hon. Member Sri Purushotham, while speaking on the Budget on the very first day, said that we had been taxed to the full and that there could be no more taxes. What was it that the Hon. the Minister for Finance, while introducing the Budget for 1956-57 said? This is what he has stated:

"The deficit of Rs. 311 lakhs is indeed substantial and cannot all be left uncovered. The necessity for balancing the Budget is greater, now, since we have already used up the concealed margin in the Revenue Account by the transfer to Capital of about Rs. 3½ crores of outlay hitherto met from current revenues."

Thus, he did not want to leave uncovered the deficit of Rs. 311 lakhs at that time. But, now when there is a deficit of Rs. 5 crores, he does not want to cover it. It only shows that he does not want to become unpopular by introducing new taxes. I assure this House that we are definitely going to be taxed in future. Definitely, new taxes are going to be imposed in spite of the statement made by the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham. They will impose new and regressive taxes in the years to come. But, they do not want to do it just at present on the eve of elections. That is why I say that this is an 'election Budget' and that they do not want to become unpopular just now by imposing new taxes. Merely for being popular with the voters, they have not provided for any taxes just now.

Sir, it is now stated by the Hon. the Leader of the House that they have provided more and more for development services and that they are not spending much on non-development services. But, what are the facts? Let us see. Is that a correct statement and is it a fact? Can the Leader of the House make such a statement? In 1947-48, when this State was very much bigger when it consisted of the Andhra districts and the districts of Malabar and South Kanara also, they were spending a sum of about Rupees 5,60,00,000 under General Administration. Now, when those districts have been separated from us and when the State has been reduced to half its size in 1947-48, the amount that the Government are spending under General Administration is about Rs. 4,17,00,000. Naturally, the expenditure should have been half of what it was in 1947-48, if the statement of the Hon. the Leader of the House

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that they are not spending much on non-development services is true. Take the Police Department, Sir. In 1947-48, the expenditure under this head was Rs. 4.64 crores. But today the expenditure under the same head is about Rs. 5 crores and odd. When we have such figures in the statements given by the Government themselves, how can the Hon. the Leader of the House claim that the Government are not spending much on non-development services? Is it not clearly an election stunt?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Let the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition also look at the total assets.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : What is the idea behind all these things? There is no use of saying, 'Oh!, look here, we are not taxing you. We are spending only on development services more and more money.' How much are the Government spending on these non-development services today? That is the point. They are spending more or less the same amount of money that they were spending in 1947-48 when the State was double its present size. That fact should not be lost sight of. Now, let us see why they spend so much on the Police Department. Whenever a Minister goes to some mufassal station, thousands of rupees are spent on Police. Again when somebody comes from outside and visits our State, a heavy expenditure is incurred by the Police Department. It is clear that the statement of the Hon. the Leader of the House is only meant to satisfy the general public that the Government are doing very well.

Sir, there is another point which I want to mention in this connection. During the last few years, the Congress Government has been going entirely 'leftist'. Now, there is no difference between the Congress Government and the Socialists or the Communists. The Government have been adopting the policy of first determining the expenditure and then finding the income. Any prudent man ought first to find out what is the income that he is likely to get and then adjust his expenditure according to that income. It is an absurd idea that the Government very much differ from a private individual in this respect. If a person, without any idea of his income, goes on incurring expenditure to the extent of lakhs and lakhs of rupees over and above his income, he will surely become insolvent. The State must know first what its income will be. The Hon. the Finance Minister must be apprenticed under a tailor who can cut the coat according to the cloth.

First of all, we must know what is the revenue that can legitimately be collected from the people. What are the principles behind collection of revenue? The first principle is that no collection of revenue should reduce the purchasing power of the people. If you read the address delivered by the President of the United States of America on the 20th January, 1955 to the Congress, you will find mentioned a wholesome principle of economics. It is this. 'The American Government are anxious

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to see that taxes are reduced and that the purchasing power of the people is put up.' If a man is unemployed in the United States, he gets the equivalent of a thousand rupees because he must have purchasing power. The Government should not take away the purchasing power of the people. What is the result of the policy of the American Government? Every man can buy a car and every man gets a car. Ten million cars are produced every year. People are employed in this manufacture. Spare parts are produced in large quantities. Petrol is sold in plenty. And it is an expanding economy, in the language of economists. Sir, I have made some study of economics in order to follow the discussion intelligently. It is an expanding economy there. The Government depend on the economic strength of the Nation to get revenue and not on regressive taxes. Take General Motors. This one company alone—there are hundreds like this—pays taxes which are more than the total revenues of our Central Government and the States put together. They collect so much because they plan for an expanding economy and the purchasing power of the people is pushed up. Now, what are you doing? You take away from the people much of what they have. The declared objective of the Government is to mop up the purchasing power of the people. It is said that the rich alone are taxed. In the present economic structure of society, can our Government ever tax the rich people without passing on that burden to the poor man? They collect ten thousand rupees on a bus from the bus operators. Do they pay this amount from out of their pockets? It is passed on to the poor passengers. The Government must realise that the burden of any taxation is passed on to the poor. Now, it is said: 'We are taxing the rich'. I say it is wrong. They are taxing the poorest of the poor. They are taxing even the beggar's bowl. If a beggar collects eight annas by way of alms, they take away from him two or three annas by way of sales tax. When he buys rice or some such thing, he has to pay sales tax. My friend to my left was quoting me as saying that this was a regressive tax. It is not only regressive but it is an immoral tax. A man starts a business or a company starts a business. The Government want a share of the profit that is earned but they do not want to share the loss. They want shares in the capital. They do not want to share the losses, if any. Sir, in the U.S.A. and in other countries, the purchasing power of the people is increased in two ways. One is giving the workers adequate wages. The other is giving the currency the best purchasing value. Today, in our country, the rupee is worth only four annas. We do not give the currency the purchasing value that is due because there is no production. The cost of living is high. What does petrol cost in America? Six annas per gallon as against Rs. 2-8-0 here. But is it that is happening in this State? A man earns hundred rupees of which thirty-five rupees are sought to be taken away by way of sales tax. Transport takes away from the individual fifteen rupees. He is left with a bare fifty rupees. What can he do with this when the cost of living has gone up and his

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purchasing power has gone down? Then, Sir, why is the yield from sales tax coming down gradually? Of course, the Government may say it has not come down and the figure is the same as it was before. But that is not correct. The figure may be the same but what is the number of articles taxed and what is the rate of the tax? Both the number of articles and the rate have been increased and that is how the figure is kept up. Sales tax is the barometer to measure the purchasing power of the people. Simply because we have the legislative power to tax, we cannot tax out the people. If we do that, all will become insolvent. The law of diminishing returns is an accepted theory in economics. Now, the Congress Government have followed this for a long time. What is happening in the country, after the Congress Government have declared their adherence to a socialist pattern of society? The Congress Party is collecting money for elections from rich men and businessmen. Landholders, zamindars and businessmen give money for elections. They do not understand what they are doing. If they do understand, then they are unable to resist it. This money is being collected in order to destroy themselves ultimately. I ask the Government, 'Has the Congress at any time levelled up the standard of living?' It has only levelled down. Have the Government any statistics to show that they have actually levelled up the living standards of the people? The Finance Minister of the Central Government had the courage the other day to say at Calcutta that they were mopping up the purchasing power of the people. Any economist, any student of economics will say that this is not the correct method to be adopted. If we take one rupee as tax, it must be so utilized as to produce ten rupees. Have the Government made a survey of the purchasing power of the people in this State? I say the Government should be in the same position as the individual. It is very wrong to go on with the imposition of regressive taxes like the sales tax.

Then, Sir, I come to an important subject, unemployment. Is there one word about it in the Budget speech either of the Finance Minister or of the Leader of the House? Sir, I looked up the old records a little while ago and this is what the Hon. the Finance Minister said when moving the Budget for the year 1954-55:—

"Private capital is shy in seeking new ventures and even in the existing limited field, there is little of new investment. The real trouble seems to be consumer resistance caused by the low purchasing power of the masses and this can be corrected only on a long-range basis."

He dealt with unemployment in three pages. This is the most important problem facing the public to-day. Does he say anything now about this and about the low purchasing power of the people? He does not want to tell the people on the eve of elections that the Government have not been able to tackle these problems. I say, 'Let not the Centre take all sources of taxation' We have always been feeling shy of taking all the sources of taxation within our State in our own hands. We always go abegging to the Centre.

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Why should we not ourselves collect all the taxes which are now collected by the Centre in our State and spend the money after giving a portion of it to the Central Government? In the alternative, let the Central Government take over all sources of taxation; let them collect all the taxes and give us a portion. I think that portion of the Constitution, dealing with the relationship between the Centre and the State Governments in regard to collection of taxes, should be amended. I am completely dissatisfied with the present arrangement. When we have autonomy, why should the Centre collect all these taxes from the Madras State and why should our Ministers go to Delhi abegging and ask them for some more loan or grant? What is the amount of loan that we have borrowed from the Centre? It has gone up to Rs. 100 crores. We are paying now Rs. 4½ crores annually as interest on the loans we have taken. The Hon. the Leader of the House has rightly pointed out that a sum of 4½ crores is now being paid as interest on the loans that we have borrowed. Our income being Rs. 52 crores, we are giving away 1/11th of it as interest on the loans that we have taken. What was the interest we had been paying before? The Hon. the Leader of the House pointed out that some years ago we had been paying only Rs. 80 lakhs as interest on the loans. It has now risen to Rs. 4½ crores. How long can we continue to pay such a heavy sum as interest? What has been the policy of the Congress Government from 1946? They have borrowed from 1946 over Rs. 100 crores. The amount provided for interest charges in the current Budget is Rs. 480 lakhs as against Rs. 82 lakhs in 1947-48. The Hon. the Leader of the House has stated that this should not cause any undue anxiety because we have invested what we have borrowed in productive capital. He has stated that during the last five years Rs. 96 crores have been sunk in productive capital.

Let us now look into the figures relating to 'Irrigation'. We find that we are working at a loss. We have incurred a yearly loss of Rs. 44 lakhs on Irrigation. Taking "electricity", at one place, we find the figure is "Rs. 2.96 crores". But, in another place we find the interest paid on "electricity borrowings" is Rs. 372 lakhs, that is, Rs. 3 crores and 72 lakhs. That is the figure given in the White Paper on the Budget. We are paying as interest all the moneys that we have borrowed under "electricity". While we get a return of Rs. 3 crores, we are paying an interest of more than Rs. 3 crores on electricity borrowings. In other words, we are working at a loss.

The Government have borrowed over Rs. 100 crores during the last five years and something more in previous years and wasted all that money. That is what I would say. They have wasted all the money. They cannot even pay the interest on the money they have borrowed. But, with all these, the Hon. the Leader of the House has said that we need not be upset because we have made these investments. I challenge him to tell this House how much the Government have invested, what is the return and what is the interest they have to pay?

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I now come to "State Trading". By this only the contractors have made money. The Government have recently stated that in State trading this Government have incurred a loss of Rs. 5 crores and the Centre Rs. 45 crores. The State calls it "nationalisation". I call it "State Capitalism". When the State takes over the business carried on by private businessmen, it wastes the money and the money goes into the contractor's pocket, who in turn is not able to bring that money out because of the fear of being assessed to income-tax.

Government have been raising loans frequently. The hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar has stated that the value of the recent 4 per cent loan bond whose issue price was Rs. 99-12-0 has come down to Rs. 97. When the Government called for subscriptions to the loan, a man borrowed a lakh of rupees from the bank and invested that money in the loan. Now, because the value of the bond has come down to Rs. 97, he has to incur a loss of about Rs. 3,000. He thus stands to lose and suffers. Is this the correct policy of borrowing money? Can the Government borrow in this manner? They do not stop there. After borrowing in this manner, they openly publicise that the loan has been over-subscribed. The correct method of borrowing would be to borrow direct in the open market. You get your loans subscribed as nobody is now prepared to invest money in any private company. This would not have happened if only Government had not killed private enterprise. Therefore, I submit that it is high time for this House to assert its right to go into every detail and point out to the Government that they are going on a path which will lead to ruin, insolvency, regressive taxation, loss of purchasing power of the people, rise in prices and poverty of the people. We have to tell them this straightway. We are not concerned with elections. I am not here in the Opposition to pay encomiums to Ministers. I know the Ministers are upset when Dr. John is not complimenting them. But I cannot compliment them.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I may tell the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that we will be upset only if the hon. Member pays compliments to us.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: I am glad that the hon. the Leader of the House has explained the position. But I know some Members, if they pay compliments to the Ministers in one sentence, criticise them in the second sentence, and if the third sentence is a compliment the fourth is a criticism. I am not here to do that. I want to tell the Government that they are going on a wrong path. I want to criticise them seriously, sincerely, and earnestly and ask them to retrace their steps. In fact, we have only three leftist parties in India. One is the "Congress" Party, the other is the "Communist" Party and the third is the "Praja Socialist" Party. All are going on one road and the Congress is running to defeat them in front of the road. It is the Congress that is more leftist to-day. I invite the Members of this House and others outside to start a Party against these leftist Parties, a party which

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5 p.m. will stand for full employment of people and for payment of minimum wages and a party which will not resort to this kind of borrowing but which will stand for some economic theory which will bring prosperity and salvation to the people of this country.

* SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to say that we are all happy that the Hon. the Finance Minister in the Legislative Assembly and the Hon. the Leader of the House here delivered their Budget speeches in Tamil. Not that it matters much, but we hope that it is a first step in the direction of changing the language of administration of the State. There is no point in saying that we are having democracy here or Peoples' Government when we find that the language of administration is different from the language of the people. I hope that now that our hon. Friend Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar is on the right side of the House, he would press his old Motion and probably would have a better chance of success now.

Regarding the Committee appointed by the Government to compile administrative terms in Tamil, I find that in the course of this week, they will present their Report to the Government. That reminds me of the several committees appointed previously to compile scientific terms in Tamil. We do not know what happened to those committees. No orders were passed on their Reports. Every time a set of terms is published, there is controversy, some opposing those terms and others supporting them. I only wish that the same fate should not overtake these terms. Therefore, the Government, instead of approving particular terms only, should give a large number of alternatives and there should be scope, wherever possible, for adopting English terms with which we have become familiar and which are being very commonly used. Such terms could be adopted as far as possible and only where there is difficulty or where there are suitable terms in Tamil, those terms should be adopted. In any case, I would like the Government to pass early orders on this matter and pass the orders in a firm manner.

Sir, deficit budgeting has become the order of the day now. I do not think any State, much less the Central Government, has ever produced a balanced Budget. The expenditure far exceeds the revenue and the Government have to float a loan or introduce fresh taxation. Whatever it is, I do not like that the gap should be left uncovered. It should have been somehow filled up. This should have been done, especially having regard to new services and new items of expenditure. If later on the new Government feel that they have to scrap any of these schemes, they are welcome to do so and take the responsibility for that. Leaving the gap unfilled gives room for unfair criticism that it is being done in order to gain popularity.

As the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has been remarking, expenditure has been growing and no attempt has been made to check it. I do not mean to say that there should

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wholesale retrenchment; when we talk of retrenchment, we think of only the last grade Government servants and the non-zetted officers. That is not enough. I like that the whole fabric of administration should be reviewed. We are having the same old machinery, the British machinery without the Britisher. That is all. We have increased our expenditure ten-fold. In every department of administration, expenditure has increased and no attempt has seriously been made to curtail expenditure. I remember, Sir, some years ago the Ramalingam Chettiar Committee made certain very modest recommendations. What happened to those recommendations, nobody knows, because those recommendations were never implemented. I want the Government to review the whole administrative machinery, not only in order to economise expenditure, but also in order to ensure efficiency with less and less expenditure. I do not think that in the past 10 years or more any serious attempt was ever made to review the administrative machinery, to find out how far it was efficient, how far it could be kept efficient without considerable increase in expenditure, etc. These things have not been studied at all. I would like the new Government at least to look into this question.

I feel, Sir, in several departments of Government there is considerable scope for cutting down expenditure. I particularly mention the Police and the Revenue Departments. In the Revenue Department, if one looks into the list, one will find a very large number of new posts having been created. Posts of Officers after officers have been created—additional P.A.'s, etc. The same thing is going on in the Police Department also. Particularly, Sir, in the Revenue Department, the Commercial Tax section is no longer dealt with by them: judicial functions have been taken away. Still, the number of Revenue Divisional Officers has not come down. I know that they have got very little work and that there is no need for some of them. Similarly in the Police Department also a number of posts are absolutely superfluous. Police expenditure has been steadily on the increase even after Malabar and South Kanara have been separated.

There is one important thing about Police expenditure. Previously it used to be defended on the grounds that there was lawlessness, that the Communists were giving trouble, that there was rioting, etc. But in the past two years or so we have not heard of any such thing. The Police Administration Report itself states that the law and order position is very satisfactory. We do not have to resort even to mild lathi charge. Still we are going on increasing the strength of the Police force with consequent increased expenditure.

While speaking about the Police Department, we have to point out one thing and that is the frequent transfers of Police officers. I think there is provision in the rules that normally an officer should not be in one place for more than three years. It carries by implication that every officer could normally serve in one place for three years. Now, I would like the Government to look into the question

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how many Deputy Superintendents of Police and District Superintendents of Police have remained in one station for more than a year or, at the most, for more than two years. They are very frequently transferred. In the City itself, there has been a complete overhaul of the officers and all previous officers have been transferred. Dislocation in one place creates dislocation in various other places also, as dislocation in one place leads to a chain of arrangements in various other places. It affects the whole administration. I think this question of frequent transfers ought to be looked into. Before an officer gets to know the place and the people, he is transferred and the new officer has to begin all over again to acquaint himself with the locality and the people there. Thus, instead of doing much useful work, the officers have to spend much of their time in preliminaries, in understanding the people and their problems. And, by the time the officer understands the people and their problems, he is transferred and a new man comes and starts over again. I am not speaking of occasional transfers, but am referring to frequent and regular transfers of Deputy Superintendents of Police, District Superintendents of Police, Deputy Commissioners and others. I think that if there is to be any efficiency at all, this sort of thing should be checked.

We have been talking so much of Peoples' Government and co-operation between the public and the Police. But I am afraid the old methods of the Police have not changed. Well, I am not saying that things have not improved; there might have been some improvement. But, still, the situation is very unsatisfactory and the old Police methods still continue.

5-10 P.M. The Government and the superior officers are always ready to defend their officers. It is the case not only in the Police Department but in every other department also. The other day we found the Hon. the Finance Minister defending the Deputy Inspector for issuing a circular. I wish he had got the circular with him to see whether it was advisory or otherwise. Whenever our officers commit mistakes, it is much better for the Head of the Department to accept the mistakes, for the superiors and the Government also to accept the mistakes, and have them rectified. I think the only person who often does that is our Prime Minister. But, of course, he is very touchy so far as External Affairs are concerned. He never changes his views in that respect but in respect of other things, he always says, 'I shall look into the matter. It is wrong to have done this and I shall look into it.' That is what he does, but our Ministers never do that. That is so so far as my experience goes. They have always been defending their officers. That is not a correct attitude to take.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When they deserve to be defended, they defend them.

* Sri V. R. RANGANATHAN: But, when they do not deserve to be defended, then the prestige of the Government will rise if only they accept the mistake and call the officer concerned to behave better. Only the other day I was passing by a Police

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station and I heard shouts and beatings inside. I stopped my car and went into the Police station. There I found an officer sitting and a Police constable beating a man. I told him that he was doing a wrong thing and I asked him to stop it in his own interests. Then, he apologised to me and said that he was only threatening him. This happens in one of the crowded localities in Madras. That being so, what will be going on in the districts? I hear harrowing tales of atrocities. The position might have changed but it is still not satisfactory and it has not changed to any appreciable extent.

There is one question that ought to be looked into and that is the question of the abolition of the Prohibition Department and the transfer of the work to the Police Department. Many people thought that it was an advantage to entrust it to the Police Department. I think it is not, Sir. After all, of the two departments one acted as a check on the other. Now, there is absolutely no check at all. There is a Tamil proverb which says, 'When the fence begins eating the crop, where is the protection for the crop?' This case is like that. There are a lot of complaints about the Police Department. I do not know whether they are genuine or not. But I know one case where a Police lorry was involved in smuggling liquor into the City. That was brought to the notice of the officials just because this lorry met with an accident. Otherwise, nobody would have known about it. Even now, I do not know what action the Government have taken in this matter. But I may say that an incident happened not very long ago in Madras. So, I think there ought to be a check. Especially when there is so much of illicit distillation and so much of cheap money being made, I think there ought to be two departments, one acting as a check on the other. Now, if the Police Department commit mistakes, who is to check them? If they violate the rules, who is to check them? I think it is a mistake to combine these two departments.

As regards Education, it is a very good thing for the Education Department that the portfolios of Education and Finance have been combined in one Minister. I remember years ago, when I had to contact one of the Education Ministers, most of his schemes were thrown out by the Finance Department and I often felt and the Education Minister himself felt that if he had only 'Finance' with him, he would have done many more things. They are happily combined now in the present Minister and I am glad that teachers have got a large number of benefits on account of this combination. They have got their pay enhanced. They have got their pension. I think in the whole of India we are the first State to give pension to teachers. The Education Minister has promised the teachers many other things also. For example, the scheme for provision of midday meals is coming up. He has done something in regard to payment of grants also. That is all because he has the purse-string under his control. I only hope that this tradition of combining Education—so far as I am concerned—with Finance will be continued in the future set-up also.

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A new departure in policy has been announced extending the fee concessions to Harijan converts to Christianity. Well, Sir, this is something that has taken me aback. There were a number of occasions when this policy was discussed and given up. Now, I do not grudge a few people getting some advantages by this new concession. But I am only quarrelling with the principle. Where is the logic or soundness of the scheme? If untouchability and caste are parts of Hinduism, does it mean that the person concerned takes his caste and his 'untouchability' when he embraces another religion? (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar: There may be Christian Harijans.) There will be no Christian Harijan. How can caste, untouchability and these disadvantages go into another religion? I am not a very staunch Hindu, but what I am saying is that there is no logic in extending this concession to Christian converts. If they are only Harijans, the concession can be given. There are poor Muslims and poor Brahmins also. The concession can be extended to them. But I am only quarrelling with the principle. The principle is wrong. I would like a few more of these poor, unfortunate people to get a few more concessions. After all, the concession given is very small. Now, many of the followers of late Dr. Ambedkar embraced Buddhism. Will this concession be extended to Buddhist converts also? I would like to know whether, if a Harijan becomes a Buddhist, he will be entitled to this concession or not. Will this principle be extended to the case of backward communities also? Will members of the backward communities, when they change their religion, be entitled to the same concession? It is only involving the Government in endless trouble. Have they really gained popularity by extending this concession to Christian converts? I am perfectly satisfied that a few more people will get this concession. But I am only quarrelling with the principle.

Then, there is something wrong with the Education Department. For one thing, we have not seen an Administrative Report issued by the Education Department for the past five years. Every department publishes its Administrative Report. But I have not seen Administrative Reports issued by the Education Department for the last five years. I have made enquiries. I was told that no Report was published after 1951 or 1952. What was called the Public Instruction Report used to contain very valuable information. Our 'education' has been expanding. New services have been coming into existence. New posts have been created. But we do not know where we stand so far as Education is concerned. Because I do not have the Reports, I have not been able to gather many particulars. Quite a large number of posts have been left unfilled, not for days but for months—not merely administrative posts but teaching posts also. If a post can be kept vacant for four months—for example, if the post of a District Educational Officer can be kept vacant for four months—is there any justification for having that post or filling up that post later on? For four months, they have carried on without that post being filled up. Then why not they carry on without that post for

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ever? Where is the justification for reviving that post at the end of four or five months? This happens not merely on the administrative side but also on the teaching side. Only day before yesterday, I received a communication from Tirunelveli saying that a school there was under-staffed and that they required three additional hands. It says that representations have been made to the Inspector who has forwarded the same to the Director of Public Instruction and that nothing has been done in the matter so far. Is it fair to the parents? Is it fair to the children who attend the school? Is it fair that posts should remain unfilled for long periods in this fashion? In Erode, last year, a school worked with only a single L.T. Assistant while they required 4 L.T. Assistants. For the whole year, the posts were kept vacant. In Coimbatore, one such post has been kept vacant. What is to happen to the children studying in these schools? Do the Government expect the children to simply go there and listen to some casual teaching by other teachers? They make a reference to the Service Commission to select a number of candidates for the post of School Assistant. Pending their selection, could not somebody else be posted to fill up these short vacancies? If a L.T. teacher is not available, why not appoint a raw Graduate? Our institutions, particularly, girls' schools had a reputation for efficiency. Now, people are beginning to revise their views.

There is one other point that I wish to place before this House. Looking into the Civil List of Gazetted Officers—because that is the only list available to me—I found that there were 33 administrative posts—actually it is 34 including the Inspector of European Schools—in the Madras Educational Service. Of these, 32 posts are filled by persons under emergency provisions and the persons are drawing a salary of Rs. 230. Where is administrative efficiency? They have been drawing this salary for the last five years or so and some of them have been drawing that salary for seven years also. They were not required to undergo any probation. There has been no regularization of services. No increments have been sanctioned to them. They are afraid to go on leave lest they should lose the job or continuity of service. If they take leave, they are afraid that they will immediately be reverted to their subordinate posts. I know of only these cases. I had time to scrutinize only these cases. Perhaps there may be other such cases also. I was able to look at these cases only this morning. Some of these officers, I learn, have been recruited by the Madras Public Service Commission. Is not the Service Commission taking note of this violation of the terms of their recruitment? They were not kept under probation. No increment has been given to them. I do not know whether the Service Commission has taken note of this matter and protested to the Government against this irregularity and, if they have protested, whether the Government have taken any action in the matter. I have written to the Minister sometime back on these questions. But, I have not received a reply from him except an acknowledgment of my letter. Whatever it is, it is a matter that requires immediate attention.

5-20
p.m.

[Sri V. R. Ranganathan] [20th December 1956]

In this connexion, I would like to refer to the Blind School at Poonamallee with which I am connected from the very beginning. It was taken over by the Government in the year 1947-48. I know it particularly because I went to take charge of that institution at that time. It is now eight years since that institution was taken over. Normally, the minimum period prescribed by Government for making any post or institution permanent is five years. But although this institution has been in existence under Government management for a period of seven or eight years, it still continues to be a temporary institution. Nobody there has been confirmed. Nobody in that institution has been allowed to draw increments. It is a peculiar and strange situation indeed. But, it is a fact. Because of the special nature of duties expected to be discharged by the teachers posted to that institution, every teacher, whether a secondary grade trained teacher or a Graduate, is allowed three advance increments. That is done to give some inducement to the teachers to join that institution. Let us see what has happened. After spending five years there and after these three increments, they are not allowed to draw further increments. They are not able to take leave also for the simple reason that they have not completed their probation as no probationary rights are conferred upon them. That is a matter which requires Government's earnest and immediate attention.

I want to say a few words on only one other matter as I have no breath speaking so long. There is one other subject. In the Education Department, a number of Officers have been suspended pending enquiry. I can say for certain that two Officers, a woman Officer and a man Officer, have been kept under suspension for more than a year and that no enquiry has been instituted so far. It is still in the stage of preliminary enquiry. It is still in the stage of framing charges and taking evidence. They have not yet begun formal inquiry. What is going to happen to the families of these persons? They will get the subsistence allowance only for three months. After this period, they will not get any allowance. What is to happen to them and their families after that? Should not the Government exercise some check over such irregularities? There are, I understand, a number of other such cases where Junior Deputy Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and School Assistants have been kept under suspension and the enquiry in the usual procedure has taken years. In one case that I have mentioned, the enquiry was conducted by an incompetent officer and so, *de novo* enquiry had to be conducted. There is something wrong with the Education Department. I would like the Hon. the Finance and Education Minister kindly to look into the whole question.

Lastly, I wish to say that in the educational field, institutions have increased in number. Deputy Inspectors' Ranges have increased; new ranges have been formed and additional work has been given to these Officers. In the Revenue Department, for every item of expenditure, they immediately sanction the employment of Personal Assistants to the Collector and other additional

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staff such as upper division clerks, lower division clerks and stenotypists. What has happened in the case of the Education Department? I can quote a few instances. There are districts where the number of secondary schools has doubled. In Salem, there are 60 high schools, but there is only one District Education Officer. Just imagine what amount of work he has to do by way of correspondence, inspection and so on. If he has to inspect a high school for two days in a year, it would take him 120 days. Where is the time for him to attend to other matters? These schools, I think, work for 180 days in a year. Can there be a proper inspection of all these schools by the District Educational Officer within the short time at his disposal? There is another district having 68 schools. I refer to the Coimbatore and the Nilgiris districts which are clubbed together in the statement I have; but there are two Officers there. So, let us leave them. Now, let us take Madras. There are 50 schools. Each school in Madras is equal to at least two or three schools in the mofussil as the schools in Madras are very big ones. We have got only one Educational Officer to do the work here. My friend Sri Srinivasavaradan will be able to say how inspection takes place here. There is another district which has got 66 schools, but there is only one District Educational Officer. In the district of South Arcot, there are 55 schools, but there is only one District Educational Officer. The Ranges have also increased. I think there are about 18 of them. Still, there is only one Officer. How do the Government expect these Officers to discharge their duties efficiently? I think most of our districts have to be bifurcated in view of the increase in the number of schools and students. We must have more Officers for each district. Thank you, Sir.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2-30 p.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

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

1. Notification issued with G.O. No. 4015, Revenue, dated the 3rd November 1956, regarding amendment to the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Rules, 1955. [Vide section 7 (2) of the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955.]

2. Notification issued with G.O. No. 4173, Revenue, dated the 14th November 1956, regarding the exemption from sales tax of the sales effected by District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Societies leviable under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939.

3. Notification issued with G.O. No. 4209, Revenue, dated the 17th November 1956, regarding exemption from sales tax of sales by Co-operative Wholesale Stores and by displaced persons from Ceylon.

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

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 114 asked by Sri V. Gurnandan Row at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 20th December 1956, page 135 supra.]

EXPORT OF CHILLIES BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Names of societies.	January to June 1954.		July to December 1954.		January to June 1955.		July to December 1955.	
	Alotment.	Exported.	Alotment.	Exported.	Alotment.	Exported.	Alotment.	Exported.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Ramanathapuram district—								
1 Sattur Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	15	15	5	5	70	70
2 Aruppukottai Co-operative Sale Society.	..	..	15	15	10	10	45½	37½
3 Virudhunagar Agricultural Improvement Co-operative Society.	..	..	10	10	10	10	..	..
4 Rajapalayam Marketing Society.	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
5 Thirupathur Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	22½	22½	5	5	..	..
6 Paramakudi Sale Society ..	..	..	15	15	..	..	25	25
Madurai district—								
7 Theni Co-operative Sale Society.	..	..	50	50	15	15	79	79
8 Madurai District Kallar Sale Society.	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
9 Battagundu Co-operative Stores.	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..

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Tirunelveli district—								
10 Tuticorin Marketing Society ..	..	..	15	15	5	5	50	50
11 Pudur Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	..	..	10	10	50	32
12 Koilpatti Co-operative Sale Society.	..	..	15	15	10	10	75	75
13 Perungulam Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30
14 Tirunelveli Central Stores (now District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society).	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	69
15 Ambasamudram Co-operative Sale Society	..	..	7½	7½	5	5	30½	30½
16 Tirunelveli Co-operative Sale Society.	..	..	10	10	5	5	50	50
17 Sankarankoil Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	15	15	5	5	75	75
Tiruchirappalli district—								
18 Tiruchi Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50
19 Ariyalur Marketing Society ..	..	..	..	..	10	10	50	50
20 Tiruchi Urban Co-operative Stores.	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..
21 Tiruchi Central Co-operative Stores.	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..
Salem district—								
22 Salem Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	..	10	..	10	110	110
23 Tiruchengode Co-operative Marketing Society. Wholesale Stores (now District Supply and Marketing Society).	..	..	..	..	10	10	50	50
24 Salem Co-operative Stores.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Salem Co-operative Stores.	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..
26 Rasipuram Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..

APPENDIX

[20th December 1956]

EXPORT OF CHILLIES BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—cont.

Names of societies.	January to June 1954.		July to December 1954.		January to June 1955.		July to December 1955.	
	Allotment. Exported.		Allotment. Exported.		Allotment. Exported.		Allotment. Exported.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1)								
South Arcot district—								
27 South Arcot District Central								
Sales (now District) Co-								
operative Supply and Marketing					15	15		
Society.								
North Arcot district—								
28 Tirunnamalai Co-operative								
Marketing Society.								
Chingleput district—								
29 Ponnai Co-operative Loan and							20	
Sale Society.								
30 Suddapattinam Co-operative			7½					
Marketing Society.			7½					
Coimbatore district—								
31 Pollachi Co-operative Sale								
Society.								
32 Udumalpet Sale Society			15		10	10	20	2½
33 Coimbatore Co-operative Mar-			25		10	10	20	
keting Society.					10	10	20	
Total ..			250	235	200	180	1,008½ or 1,008 tons and 15 cwt.	885½ or 885 tons and 5 cwt.

EXPORTS OF ONIONS BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

[20th December 1956]

Names of societies.	January to June 1954.		July to December 1954.		January to June 1955.		July to December 1955.	
	Allotment. Exported.		Allotment. Exported.		Allotment. Exported.		Allotment. Exported.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1)								
Tirunelveli district—								
1 Tirunelveli Co-operative Sale			20	20	100		95	95
Society.								
2 Sankarankoil Co-operative Mar-			35	35	150		190	190
keting Society.								
3 Koilpatti Sales Society	50	50	20		50			
4 Tuticorin Marketing Society	30	30	10		50			
5 Pudur Co-operative Marketing			10		50			
Society.								
Ramanathapuram district—								
6 Aruppukottai Sale Society	50	50	25					
7 Rajapalayam Co-operative Mar-	15	15	20					
keting Society.								
8 Virudhunagar Agricultural	15	15	25	25	50			
Improvement Co-operative								
Society.								
9 Sattur Co-operative Marketing			25		100			
Society.								
10 Tirupitapur Co-operative Sale			25	25	50			
Society.								
Madurai district—								
11 Dindigul Marketing Society	200	150	100	100	400	65	375	375
12 Baflagundu Stores					50			

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EXPORTS OF ONIONS BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—cont.									
January to June 1954		July to December 1954		January to June 1955		July to December 1955			
quota.		quota.		quota.		quota.			
Names of societies.	Allocation.	Exported.	Allocation.	Exported.	Allocation.	Exported.	Allocation.	Exported.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Tiruchirappalli district—									
13 Tiruchi Marketing Society	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	
14 Tiruchi Urban Co-operative Stores.	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	
Salem district—									
15 Salem Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	..	..	150	71 tons and 10 cwt.	..	..	
16 Tiruchengode Co-operative Marketing Society.	20	20	50	49 tons and 3 cwt.	155	155	190	..	
17 Rasipuram Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	25	..	50	..	..	..	
18 Salem Co-operative Wholesale Stores (now District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society).	..	..	..	..	255	..	..	..	
19 Salem City Co-operative Stores.	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	
South Arcot district—									
20 South Arcot District Co-operative Central Stores (now District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society).	..	..	..	..	355	..	..	..	
Chingleput district—									
21 Saidapet Taluk Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	
Coimbatore district—									
22 Udumalpet Sale Society	..	..	50	50	50	..	..	..	
23 Pollachi Sale Society	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	
24 Coimbatore Co-operative Marketing Society.	..	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	
Total ..	330	330	500	349 tons and 3 cwt.	2,425	291 tons and 10 cwt.	860	660	

No quota of chillies was released for export in 1956. The following societies have been allotted onion quotas for the half-year March-September 1956 to the extent noted against each. The export has not yet been completed and the time of export has been extended up to 30th September 1956 :—

	TONS.		TONS.
1 Madura Co-operative Wholesale Stores	..	4 Salem District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society.	47
2 Coimbatore Central Stores	..		
3 Tirunelveli District Co-operative Supply and Marketing Society.	275		997

[20th December 1956]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 116 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 20th December 1956, page 138 supra.]

List of Travellers Bungalows maintained by district boards and municipalities.

Name of district.	Number of Travellers Bungalows.		Electrified.		Yet to be electrified.	
	District board.	Municipalities.	District board.	Municipalities.	District boards.	Municipalities.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 North Arcot ..	3	4	3	4	1 Kangayam.	..
2 Chingleput ..	..	3	..	3	2 Karumathampatti.	..
3 Coimbatore ..	14	7	11	7	3 Vellacoil.	..
4 Madurai ..	11	6	9	6	1 Natham.	..
5 South Kanara ..	10	2	4	2	2 Shembatty.	..
6 Tiruchirappalli ..	7	2	7	2	1 Moodabidri.	..
7 Tirunelveli ..	14	2	7	2	2 Baindoor.	..
8 The Nilgiris ..	4	..	3	..	3 Hriadka.	..
9 Malabar ..	11	5	..	5	4 Bajp.	..
10 Salem ..	15	1	13	1	5 Gurpur.	..
11 South Arcot ..	8	2	8	2	6 Brahmavar.	..
12 Tanjor ..	23	4	13	4	1 Valliyoor.	..
13 Ramanathapuram ..	7	7	7	7	2 Radhapuram.	..
Total ..	127	45	85	45	3 Thisayanvilai.	..
					4 Vagankulam.	..
					5 K. rukkuchalai.	..
					6 Vilathikulam.	..
					7 Vasudevanallur.	..
					1 Masinigudi.	..
					1 Vayitri.	..
					2 Manantoddy.	..
					3 Badagara.	..
					4 Quilandy.	..
					5 Tirur.	..
					6 Ponnani.	..
					7 Alathur.	..
					8 Koduvayur.	..
					9 Kollengode.	..
					10 Manjeri.	..
					11 Nilambur.	..
					1 Harur.	..
					2 Karipatti.	..
					1 Sengipatti.	..
					2 Valangaiman.	..
					3 Budalore.	..
					4 Mudukkur.	..
					5 Kuttalam.	..
					6 Malliam.	..
					7 Perlam.	..
					8 Adirampattinam.	..
					9 Peravurni.	..
					10 Rajamadam.	..
					..	..
					Nil.	..

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 21st December 1956.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN : I wish to announce to the House that the new Sheriff of Madras has come in her uniform to-day. (Cheers.)

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Corruption cases in South Arcot district during 1954-55 and 1955-56

* 118 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJULU : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of corruption cases detected in the South Arcot district during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56;

(b) the nature of punishment awarded; and

(c) the number of cases that are still under investigation?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) : (a) The number of corruption cases detected in the South Arcot district during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 are 5 and 7 respectively.

(b) The punishments of reduction in pay in two cases, reduction in pension in one case, compulsory retirement in two cases and dismissal in two cases were ordered.

(c) Two cases are still under investigation.

Wearing Khadi by Block Development Officers

* 119 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM (on behalf of Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued any instruction that Block Development Officers on duty should wear khadi; and

(b) whether it is a fact that they are asked to promote the use of khadi in their areas?

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

(b) Yes. They have been asked to promote the use of khadi in their areas by way of selling khadi at least to the value of Rs. 1,000 and they have been made responsible for achieving that target.

[21st December 1956]

Complaints from teachers affected with leprosy against discharge

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

(a) the number of complaints received by the Government in 1954 from teachers affected with leprosy against discharge without grant of leave due for treatment; and

(b) the orders passed thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) No complaints have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I have got records to show that a petition was submitted to the Secretary to the Government of Madras on 21st May 1954 by a teacher who served under the Tanjore District Board and who was discharged without adequate leave being granted to him though he was affected only with the neural type of non-infective leprosy. I would request the Government humbly to see whether that paper was not received by them.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: May I make a suggestion? This is an individual case and it could be taken up in the form of direct representations to the Government and not in the form of a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions relating to individual cases are not allowed.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: There are other cases also like this. If this is favourably decided, the benefit will go to others also. With respect to this particular case, the complaint was made to the Secretary to Government on 21st May 1954 and the letter must be in the files of the Government.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have said that no complaints have been received. But if the hon. Member has any individual case in his possession, it is for him to make representations on it and not to put a general question like this when he has only one instance.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I submit that as the teacher has already died and his family is in great distress, the Government can just ask the District Board concerned to look into this case with sympathy as a very special case?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Still it is an individual case. There is no use of pressing it. The Hon. the Minister for Education has already answered the question.

[21st December 1956]

Non-payment of allowance to Tamil Pandits in Tanjore district

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

(a) whether any complaints have been received by the Government during 1955 regarding the non-payment of the allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem by any aided high school in Tanjore district to Tamil Pandits handling 12 periods in higher forms; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I request the Hon. Minister to tell us what we should actually do if in cases of complaints submitted to the Government, information is given to the Hon. Minister that they have not been received?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am not here to advise the hon. Member. There are so many ways to bring it to the notice of the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN.

(1) MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated 13th December 1956, from the Governor of Madras:—

“In pursuance of Article 207, clause (3), of the Constitution of India, I, Sri A. J. John, Governor of Madras, hereby give my recommendation for consideration in the Madras Legislative Council of the Madras Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Bill, 1956.”

(2) MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have also to announce to the House that I have received the following messages, dated the 20th December 1956, from the Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly:—

“1. In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1956), as passed by the Assembly on the 20th December 1956 and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council;

[21st December 1956]

2. In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1956), as passed by the Assembly on the 20th December 1956 and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council; and

3. In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Inams (Assessment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 36 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 20th December 1956 and signed by me for the recommendation of the Council.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have also to announce to the House that Sri John Asirvatham, M.L.C., is the only candidate duly nominated for election to the State Library Committee. As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, one, I hereby declare him duly elected to the State Library Committee.

(4) BILLS ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have further to announce to the House that the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 26 of 1956) and the Madras Estates (Supplementary) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 32 of 1956), which were passed by the Madras Legislature on the 25th October 1956 received the assent of the President on the 10th December 1956 and have been published as Acts Nos. XXIX and XXX of 1956 in Part IV-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 19th December 1956.

III.—GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION *RE* RAISING THE STRENGTH OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL TO 63.

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

2-40 p.m. "This House recommends to the Government of India that the strength of the Madras Legislative Council be raised to 63 and that the numbers to be filled by persons elected by the electorates referred to in sub-clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of clause 3 of Article 171 of the Constitution shall be 21, 6, 6, 21 and 9 respectively."

I do hope that this motion will be accepted unanimously by this House. Several hon. Members have been referring to the need for increasing the strength of this House. As hon. Members are aware, before reorganization of States and before the Constitution (Amendment) Act was passed, the strength of the Upper House could not exceed 25 per cent of the total strength of the Lower House. The strength of the Lower House after reorganization of States is to be 205 and, therefore, according to the old provision,

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the strength of the Upper House could not exceed 51. But, now, after the passing of the Constitution (Amendment) Act which has said that the strength of the Upper House could be raised to 33½ per cent of the total strength of the Lower House, this motion has been brought forward to increase the strength of this Council. It is in accord with the views expressed by several hon. Members. The number 63 is fixed because it turns out to be a multiple of 3 and the figures given for various representatives also, viz., 21, 6 and 9 are all multiples of 3. The strength may perhaps be raised by another 3 or 4 but then the question of convenience should be looked into. The total strength fixed if it is a multiple of 3, may be a suitable one. That is why this figure 63 has been decided upon by the Government and with this total of 63, the total number of Members to be elected by the Legislative Assembly will be 21, the total number of Members to be elected from local authorities constituencies will be 21, the total number of members to be elected by Graduates will be 6 which is the present number, the total number of members to be elected by the teachers will be 6 which means that there will be 2 more representatives of the teachers, and the total number of persons to be nominated by the Governor to this Council will be 9 which means that one more person than at present would be nominated by the Governor to this Council. With these words, I commend this motion for the acceptance of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved—

"This House recommends to the Government of India that the strength of the Madras Legislative Council be raised to 63 and that the numbers to be filled by persons elected by the electorates referred to in sub-clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of clause 3 of Article 171 of the Constitution shall be 21, 6, 6, 21 and 9 respectively."

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, I beg to oppose this Resolution for one simple reason. I honestly believe that this House serves no useful purpose by its existence. It is nothing but a high-class debating society and a veritable rubber-stamp.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Is it a parliamentary expression, Sir?

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: If it is not parliamentary, I say it is a nodding type of House, which nods to everything that the Treasury Benches have to say. I will put it like that.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Is it right on the part of the hon. Member to cast aspersions on the House by the terms which he has used?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not think, Dr. Sreenivasan, you are in a very good mood to-day. (Laughter.)

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: It is a high-class debating society. I think the hon. Member Mr. Purushotham will have no objection

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to my using this term, because he seems to be a stickler for words. It is quite easy for some people to turn violent against others. I would one day pull the leg of the hon. Member Mr. Purushotham; when the occasion arises, I will do it.

I now come to the point. So long as this House has no control over finance, when Money Bills cannot be initiated here, there is no use of having this House. It may satisfy Party interests or it may be used in an emergency for political purposes. This House may suit the convenience of the Party in power; but so far as the public are concerned, it is a colossal waste of public money, time and energy to keep this House in existence. I am not a stldist. I am absolutely alive to what I am saying just now. It may please some people if the strength of this House is increased. I agree that it may serve Party purposes quite well. But so far as public finance is concerned, I want to know from the Hon. the Leader of the House what useful purpose, commensurate with the expenditure on it, has been served by the existence of this House. It is of no use at all. In other civilised countries they are trying to do away with the Upper House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not a correct statement.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Even in Great Britain there were many attempts made to do away with the House of Lords. When that is the case, there is no reason why we should have a costly Upper House in the present state of our finance. I need not dilate upon this subject further. I feel very strongly in this matter. I very strongly oppose this Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would very strongly recommend to the hon. Member to read books on parliamentary procedure, wherein the necessity for Upper Houses has been firmly established. Usually I should not take part in a discussion like this. But because this concerns a House of which I have the honour of being the Chairman, I have made this statement.

SRI MAHOMED USMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to support this Resolution very strongly. It has been acknowledged by higher authorities than my friend, the doctor who has spoken just now, that the Councils throughout the country have done very useful work. It has been acknowledged that very important debates have been initiated by hon. Members in this House and Ministers have expressed their gratitude to this House because debates by persons who are well-equipped by their experience and knowledge have taken place in this House. I think that the Madras State is the most intellectual State in the whole of India. Therefore, it is but right and fitting that the Government have now come forward with this Resolution for increasing the strength of the Council from the present number of 50 to 63. I give my very strong support to this Resolution and I wish to say that this Government have done a very useful thing in having brought forward this Resolution.

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, the hon. Member Dr. Sreenivasan is not at all in order. The Indian Constitution states that we should have a Council. The Constitution has laid down that there will be Councils in some States. That provision is there. Therefore, the hon. Member is not in order when he pleads for the abolition of the Council. He could very well voice his opposition to increasing the strength of the Council to 63. But the Constitution says that there should be a Council for this State; we have accepted that and we are now having this Council. Therefore, the question whether we should have a Council or not is not the subject-matter of discussion now. There could not be any opposition to our having the Council, which is provided for in the Constitution. Therefore, my point is that the hon. Member is not in order when he pleads for the abolition of this House while that question is not before the House now. In some States of the Union of India we have got Upper Houses. Even the Andhra State which has not a Council, has now decided to have a Council. When wisdom reigns supreme throughout the Union, I do not know why it does not dawn upon the hon. Member. I feel, therefore, that his objection is not in order.

2-50
p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now restrict the discussion to fixing the number of Members and not touch on the necessity of the Council. We will have to be short in our speeches, as there is only a very limited time to-day.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தியப் பேரரசு கட்டப்படி இந்த மேல் சபை அவசியம் என்பதை எல்லோரும் உணர்வார்கள். ஆனால், ஒன்று செய்யத் தவறிவிட்டோம். அதாவது, சட்டங்களைக் கீழ் சபையிலிருந்து இங்கே கொண்டுவருவது என்றில்லாமல், இங்கேயே சட்டங்களைச் செய்ய நமக்கு உரிமை இருக்கிறது. அந்த மாதிரி செய்திருப்போமேயானால் இந்த சபை அவசியம் இல்லை என்று சொல்வதற்கும் சபை அங்கத்தினர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை அதிகமாகப் போய்விட்டது என்று சொல்வதற்கும் இடம் இருக்காது. ஆகையால் இனிமேல் கொண்டுவரும் மசோதாக்களை முதலில் இங்கே கொண்டுவந்து, பிரகு கீழ் சபைக்குக் கொண்டுபோனால் இந்த சபை மிகவும் உபயோக முள்ளதாகவும் பயனுள்ளதாகவும் இருக்கும். இந்த உண்மையை உணர்ந்து இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்த்த கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் தாம் சொன்ன வார்த்தையை வாபஸ் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by the Hon. the Leader of the House and in doing so, I wholeheartedly thank him for the prompt action taken by him in moving a Resolution of this kind in response to the unanimous wish expressed by this House for increasing the strength of this House. Sir, I do not propose to dwell on the need for an Upper Chamber in view of the ruling which you, Mr. Chairman, have just now given. The need for increasing the number of the representatives from each one of the Council constituencies has been repeatedly stressed in this House. We have pointed out in this House that there has been an increase in the number of Graduates and that, therefore, the representatives of the Graduates should be more than 4, and we have made it as

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six recently. Similarly, we are opening more and more educational institutions and we are taking in a large number of teachers. Thus, the strength of the teachers being on the increase, the number of representatives of the teachers in this House should also be increased. We see the four brilliant representatives from the teachers' constituencies here and if more number of teachers' representatives should come, I am sure, we will have proper support for the teachers' cause and brilliant contribution in the matter of educational advancement. So also, there is need for increasing the strength of the representatives of local bodies. More local bodies are being constituted and I am absolutely certain that we should give more representation to them here. While that is so, I am indeed sorry that the hon. Gentleman opposite should have opposed this Resolution on very flimsy grounds. I, therefore, stoutly support the Resolution and make an earnest appeal to the hon. Member Dr. Sreenivasan to withdraw his objection.

* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, on behalf of the teachers, I wholeheartedly support the Resolution that has been moved. I represent the teachers' constituency and the teachers will welcome the provision of more seats in this House. Though this House is called a 'debating society', yet it will be a useful forum for ventilating the grievances, not only of the public but of the teachers also. I, therefore, heartily support the Resolution.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, with due deference to the hon. Member who raised opposition to this Resolution, I would like to submit that I do not take his opposition seriously, although he stated that he expressed his very honest opinion. Sir, I say so because I see that such a busy, popular practising doctor as the hon. Member agreed to have himself elected to this House and does continue to adorn this House, taking very keen interest during question-hour, remaining here—he does not consider spending his time here a waste—and participating in the debates here. After all, there is nothing wrong in debating. Let us take any Parliament, the highest of Parliaments, the British Parliament or any other Parliament. Primarily the function of a Parliament, even of a very serious Parliament with sovereign authority is to debate. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in debating. Of course, school children start with mere debating societies. It is the same debating function that continues all through and there is nothing wrong in having debates. We cannot avoid debates in our life. I need not argue at length the useful purpose served by this House. Further, no other hon. Member has raised any point with reference to the actual strength that is proposed to be had. Therefore, Sir, I again commend the acceptance of this Resolution by this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"This House recommends to the Government of India that the strength of the Madras Legislative Council be raised to 63 and that the numbers to be filled by persons elected by the

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electorates referred to in sub-clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of clause 3 of Article 171 of the Constitution shall be 21, 6, 6, 21 and 9 respectively."

The Resolution was put and carried unanimously.

IV.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now continue the general discussion on the Budget. Now, I want to say that speakers have to be short in their speeches as there are many hon. Members to speak to-day. The House might have noticed that on the first day we were short of speakers and that hence we had to adjourn very early. Today there are 11 speakers and the Hon. Minister has to reply to the debate. He will begin his reply at 4-15 p.m. I would, therefore, request all the speakers to be as short as possible and not to take more than 5 or 10 minutes each. If they take more time, I will have to stop them by 4-15 p.m. sharp.

(Sri T. Purushotham in the Chair.)

*SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட உரையானது தமிழில் அச்சடிக்கப்பட்டு அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப் பட்டிருப்பதோடு, கீழ் சபையிலும் இந்த சபையிலும் கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் முதன் முதலில் தமிழில் வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட உரையை வாசிக்க முற்பட்டதும் மிகவும் பாராட்டத்தக்கது. மேலும், தமிழ் மொழியானது சீக்கிரத்திலேயே நமது ஆட்சி மொழியாக ஆக்கப்படும் என்று நமது நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் வேறொரு இடத்தில் சொல்லியிருப்பதைப் பத்திரிகைகளில் படித்து திருப்திப்படக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் நாம் எல்லோரும் இருக்கிறோம். சட்டசபை கூடிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் காலத்தில் எல்லோருக்கும் மகிழ்ச்சி தரக்கூடிய இந்த விஷயத்தை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சட்ட சபையில் கூறியிருந்தால், அது எல்லோருக்கும் மிகுந்த திருப்தியைக் கொடுத்திருக்கும் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். காரணம், வெகு நாட்களாக இந்த சபையில், "தமிழ் மொழியைக் கட்டாயம் ஆட்சிமொழியாகக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். அப்போது தான் மக்கள் ஜனநாயக அரசாட்சியில் பங்குகொள்வதற்கும் அரசாங்கத்தோடு ஒத்துழைப்பதற்கும் எதுவாக இருக்கும்" என்று நாம் சொல்லிவந்தோம். எனினும் காலம் தாழ்த்தியாவது தமிழை ஆட்சி மொழியாகக் கொண்டுவருவதற்காக அரசாங்கத்தாரைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். அனேக காரியங்களை, நல்ல காரியங்களாக இருந்தாலும் கூட, இந்த அரசாங்கம் உடனுக்குடன் செய்வதில்லை. அதே தோரணையில்தான் தமிழை ஆட்சி மொழியாக ஆக்கும் விஷயத்திலும் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தார் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன்.

இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் அனேக கீழ்த்தர சிப்பந்திகளுக்கு, குறிப்பாக கிராம அதிகாரிகளுக்கு, சில சலுகைகள் கொடுப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் முன்வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது ஒருவாறு திருப்தியளிக்கக் கூடியதாக இருந்தாலும் கூட, அந்த சிப்பந்திகள் வெகு நாட்களாகக் கேட்டு வந்த அளவுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. ஆகவே அவர்கள் இந்தச் சலுகைகளை எவ்வாறு வரவேற்கிறார்கள், எவ்வாறு ஒப்புக்கொள்கிறார்கள் என்பது போகப்போகத்தான் தெரியும் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். மேலும், கல்வி விஷயத்தில் பொதுவாக அனேக வகுப்புகளுக்கு, குறிப்பாக ஏழைகளுக்கும்

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] [21st December 1956]

கீழ்த்தர வகுப்புகளில் இருக்கிறவர்களுக்கும், கிராம அதிகாரிகளின் பின் னைகளுக்கும் சம்பளச் சலுகை கொடுத்திருப்பது பாராட்டுத்தகுதியது; இருந் தாலும், எந்த வகுப்பினராக இருந்தாலும், குறைந்த வருமானம் உள்ள எல்லோருடைய குழந்தைகளுக்கும் பத்தாவது வகுப்பு முடிய இலவசச் சம்பளச் சலுகை கொடுத்து விடுவதுதான் நல்லது என்று நான் அபிப்பிராயப்படுகிறேன். நேற்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ ரெங்கநாத முதலிபார் அவர்கள் பேசும்போது, மதம் மாறியவர்களுக்குச் சம்பளச் சலுகை கொடுக்கும் கொள்கையைக் குறித்து ஆட்சேபணை கிளப்பினார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களாக இருந்தவர்கள் கிருஸ்துவ மதத்துக் மாறிக்கொண்டாலும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் என்பதற்கான சம்பளச் சலுகைக்கு அருகதையுள்ளவர் களாகவே பாவிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். மதம் மாறிய ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குச் சம்பளச் சலுகைகொடுப்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருந்தாலும் அரசாங்கத்தார் அதைச் செய்வது மிகவும் பாராட்டத்தக்கது என்று நிலைக்கிறேன். ஹரி ஜனங்கள் மதம் மாறினாலும், பொருளாதார நிலையின் காரணமாகத்தான் அவ்வாறு மதம் மாறுகிறார்களே தவிர கொள்கையின் காரணமாக மதம் மாறுகிறார்கள் என்று நான் சொல்ல முடியாது. ஆகவே, எந்த வகுப்பினராக இருந்தாலும், எந்த மதத்தினராக இருந்தாலும், ரூ. 100-க்குக் குறைவான வருமானம் உள்ளவர்களின் குழந்தைகளுக்கு 10-வது வகுப்பு முடிய சம்பளச் சலுகை கொடுத்தால் அனேகமாக வகுப்பு வித்தியாசங்களும் மத பேதங்களும் அழிந்து விடும் என்பது என்னுடைய நம்பிக்கை.

3 p.m.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இன்னும் நம் தமிழகத்தில் உணவுப் பொருள்கள் பற்றாக்குறையாக இருக்கின்றன. வெளி ராஜ்யங்களிலிருந்தும், வெளி நாடுகளிலிருந்தும் உணவுப் பொருள்கள் இறக்குமதியாக வேண்டிய நிலைமை இன்னும் இருக்கிறது. இது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க நிலை என்பதை அரசியலார் உணரவேண்டும். கட்டாயம் அவர்கள் உணவுப் பிரச்சனையில் மிகுந்த சிரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, எந்த உணவுப் பொருளும் தமிழ் நாட்டிலேயே வேண்டிய அளவு உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுவதற்கு முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்வதோடு, வெளியிலிருந்து உணவுப் பொருள்கள் இங்கே இறக்குமதியாகும் அவல நிலையையும் தவிர்க்க வேண்டும் என்பதை அரசாங்கத்தார் உணரவேண்டும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, கல்வி விஷயத்தில், எழைப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு நடுப்பகல் உணவு அளிப்பதற்கு ரூ. 10 லட்சம் ஒதுக்கிவைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். கல்வி இலாகா டைரக்டர் ஸ்ரீ சந்திரவடிவேலு அவர்களின் முயற்சியால் கிராமங் களில் படிக்கும் குழந்தைகளுக்கு, அங்குள்ளவர்கள் தங்கள் சுய முயற் சியால் ஒரு வேளை உணவு கொடுக்க முன்வந்திருப்பதைப் பாராட்ட வேண்டும். சர்க்கார் மானியம் கொடுக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்த்து அனேக இடங்களில் இந்த மாதிரி முயற்சி உற்பத்திப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. இப்படிப் பட்ட இடங்களில் கல்வி மந்திரி வரும்போதும் நிர்வாக அதிகாரிகள் வரும்போதும் ஒரு வேளை உணவு கொடுத்துவிட்டு பிறகு நிறுத்திவிடாமல் இருப்பதற்காக, நிரந்தரமான தொகை இதற்கென்று ஒதுக்கவேண்டுமென்று அந்த மாணேஜ்மெண்டுகளுக்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டும். எனக்குத் தெரிந்த இடங்களில் மாணேஜ்மெண்டாட்டம் கண்டிப்பாகச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். அதாவது, நிரந்தரமாக உணவு கொடுப்பதற்கு எண்டோமெண்டுகள் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியதற்கிணங்க ரொக்கமாகவும், தான்யமாகவும் ஆண்டு ஒன்றுக்குத் தேவையானதை ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருக்கிறதோடு, நல்ல நன்செய் நிலங்களும் எழிதி வைக் கிறார்கள். அந்தப்படி பெர்மனென்ட் என்போமென்ட் ஏற்படுத்தும் பள்ளி களுக்கு முதற் சலுகை காட்டப்படவேண்டும். அரசாங்கத்தாரும் அவ்வாறு தெரிவிக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமாகும்.

கிராம மக்களை முன்னேற்றமடையச் செய்வதற்காக கிராம மக்களுக்கு சாதா ரண கைத்தொழில் வசதிகளும், சிறு கைத்தொழில் வசதிகளும் அளிக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களை சிறு கைத்தொழில்களில் ஊக்குவிக்கவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால், உணவு நிலைமை சங்கடமாக இருப்பதோடு அவர்களுக்குத் தொழில் வசதிகளும் இல்லாமல் இருந்தால், அவர்களிடையே மிகுந்த அதிருப்தி உண்டாகும். அம்மாதிரி அதிருப்தி உண்டாக்காமல் இருந்தால் தான், கிராமவாசிகள் நகரவாசத்தை விரும்பி, நகரங்களுக்கு வர

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மாட்டார்கள். ஆகவே, கிராமவாசிகள் நகரங்களுக்கு வராதபடி, ஆங்காங்கே கைத்தொழில்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். கிராமப்புற வளர்ச்சிக்கும் அங்கு வாழும் மக்கள் நன்மைக்கும் போதிய முயற்சி எடுக்கப்படவில்லையென்றே சொல்லவேண்டும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவாகிய ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா அனேகம் கைத்தொழில்களில் பின்தங்கியிருப்பதால், அங்கே கைத் தொழில்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யவேண்டும். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து அனேக நூல் நூற்பு ஆலைகளை ஆரம்பிக்க மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் மூலமாக அனுமதி கோரி பல மனுக்கள் அனுப்பியிருக் கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு அதிகமாக ஒத்தாசை அளிக்க முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு ஒத்தாசை அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். மேலும், சிறு கைத்தொழில்கள் பள்ளிகளை (பாலிடெக்னிக்) ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு எங்கள் விருதுநகரில் முன்வந்திருப்பதால், அங்கு அதை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். மேலும், ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் சிவகாசி வட்டத்திலும், முதகுளத் தூர் வட்டத்திலும் குடி தண்ணீர் கஷ்டம் இருந்து வருகிறது. இந்தக் கஷ்டத்தை நீக்குவதற்கு ஒரு பெரிய திட்டம் வகுத்து, எல்லா நகராட்சி மன்றங்களும் குடி தண்ணீர் திட்டத்தை வகுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். மேலும், முதகுளத் தூர் பகுதிக்கு கிராமங்களில் சாலை வசதி இல்லாமலும் பாதை வசதி இல்லா மலும் ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். வருஷத்தில் 9 மாதங்கள் வெளியே போகமுடியாமல் தவிக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே அங்கே ரயில் பாதையும் சாலை யும் போடுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்கு முன்பு கடற்கரை ஓரமாக சாலை (கோஸ்டல் ரோட்) போடும் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றி, ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும் இணைப்பு ரோடுகள் போடவேண்டு மென்றும் வற்புறுத்துகிறேன்.

சாத்தூர், சிவகாசி வட்டத்தில் தீப்பெட்டித் தொழில் நடந்துவருகிறது. அது நம் நாட்டில் முக்கியமான ஒரு தொழிலாக இருந்துவருகிறது என்பதை எல்லோரும் அறிவார்கள். அதை விருத்தி செய்யவேண்டும். தீக்குச்சி உற்பத்திக்கு வேண்டிய மருந்து சாமான்களை உற்பத்தி செய் வதற்கு அனுமதி கொடுக்கும் விஷயத்தில், சிவகாசி அல்லது சாத்தூரி லுள்ளவர்களுக்கு அனுமதி கொடுக்காமல் வேறு யாருக்கோ கொடுத் திருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. இதன் விளைவாக விருதுநகரிலிருந்து திருநெல் வேலிக்கு இந்த மருந்து உற்பத்தித் தொழில் போகக்கூடும். ஆகவே எப் படியாவது சிவகாசி வட்டத்தில் இந்தத் தொழிலை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமையாகும்.

கீழ்த்தர மக்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டிக்கொடுப்பதற்கு சலுகை அளிக்கப் படுகிறது. இதற்கு ரூ. 3 லட்சம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் இதற்கென்று ரூ. 7 கோடி பணம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். பஞ்சாப் ராஜ்யத்திற்கு மட்டும் ரூ. 3 கோடி ஒதுக்கித் திட்டம் போட்டிருக் கிறார்கள். அந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் இந்தத் திட்டத்திற்காக மேலும் பணம் கேட்டிருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. நம் ராஜ்யத்திற்குக் கிடைத்தது சொற்பமே. இந்த சபையில் சற்று முன்பு ஒரு தீர்மானம் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது. சபை அங்கத்தினர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையை உயர்த்து வதற்காகக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட தீர்மானம் அது. அதை நம் அரசாங்கம் எவ்வளவோ காலதாமதம் செய்துவிட்டது என்பது நமக்குத் தெரிந்தது. நமது அரசாங்கம் கோரிக்கைகளை அவ்வப்போது மத்திய அரசாங் கத்திடம் தயங்காமல் வற்புறுத்தி வந்தால் காலாகாலத்தில் நம் கோரிக்கைகள் நிறைவேறும். மேலும் நமது ராஜ்யத்தைச் சேர்ந்த சர்க்கார் கட்சியைச் சார்ந்த பாராளுமன்ற அங்கத்தினர்கள் பாராளு மன்றத்தில் நம் ராஜ்யத்திற்காகப் போராடு வதற்காக அவ்வப்போது அவர்கள் சொல்ல வேண்டிய விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும். அதற்குத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். பம்பாய், வங்காளம் முதலிய ராஜ்யங்களில் அந்த ராஜ்யத்தைச் சேர்ந்த பாராளுமன்ற அங்கத்தினர்கள் அடிக்கடி ஒன்றுகூடி தங்கள் ராஜ்ய அமைச்சர்கள் என்ன

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சொல்கிறார்களோ அதைக் கேட்டு, ஒருமுகமாகப் பாடுபட்டு பாராளுமன்றத்தில் போராடி தங்கள் காரியங்களை சாதித்துக்கொள்கிறார்கள் என்று அறிகிறேன். அதேமாதிரி நம் அரசாங்கமும் நமது ராஜ்யப் பிரதிநிதிகளைப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். மேலும் அடுத்துவரும் தேர்தலில் பாராளுமன்றத்தக்குச் சரியான ஆட்களை அனுப்ப முயற்சிக்க வேண்டும். தில்லியில் நமது ராஜ்யப் பிரதிநிதிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளும், செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டும். உதாரணமாக, பீஹார் ராஜ்யக்காரர்கள் தங்கள் ராஜ்யப் பிரதிநிதிகளும் அமைச்சர்களும் தங்குவதற்காக தில்லியில் “பீஹார் ஹௌஸ்” என்று ஒரு இல்லத்தை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் நாடு இல்லம் என்று ஒரு மாளிகையை நமது அரசாங்கம் தில்லியில் நிறுவவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்து கொடுத்து, தமிழ் நாட்டு அமைச்சர்களோ, அதிகாரிகளோ தில்லிக்குச் சென்றால் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதியும் சௌகரியங்களும் அங்கே கிடைக்கச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

இறுதியாக, தண்ணீரும் ரூ. 5 கோடியை எப்படி சரிக்கட்ட முடியும் என்று பார்க்கும்போது, மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து பண உதவி வரும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. புயலினால் ஏற்பட்ட நாசங்களை ஈடுசெய்வதற்கு நமக்கு ரூ. 3 கோடி செலவானது. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து உதவியை எதிர்பார்ப்பது நியாயம்தான். புயலால் ஏற்பட்ட நாசத்தை நேரில் பார்த்த நமது ராஜ்ய முதலமைச்சர் அவர்கள் புயலால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு உதவி அளித்தார்கள். அதே மாதிரி தேசத்தின் பிரதம மந்திரி நேரு அவர்களை புயலின் கோர நாசத்தை வந்து பார்க்கச் செய்திருந்தால் கட்டாயம் பூராதொகையையும் அவர்கள் மானியமாகக் கொடுத்திருப்பார்கள் என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை. இந்த மாதிரியான காரியங்களில் நமது அரசாங்கம் போதிய அக்கறை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. அந்தக் கடமையிலிருந்து அரசாங்கத்தார் தவறினால் மக்கள் மன்னிக்கமாட்டார்கள், மறக்கவும் மாட்டார்கள். ரூ. 5 கோடி துண்டு விழுகிறது. இதை ஈடு செய்வதற்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து நமது அரசாங்கத்தார் உதவியை புதுவரி விதிக்காமல், எதிர்பார்க்கிறார்கள். இது, தேர்தல் காலத்தில், “எங்கள் கட்சிக்கு வோட்டுப்போடுங்கள். அப்போதுதான் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து பணம் வாங்கி சரிக்கட்டுவோம். மற்ற கட்சிக்காரர்களுக்கு வோட்டுப்போட்டால் அவர்கள் உங்களிடம் வரி வசூலித்துத்தான் ஈடுசெய்வார்கள்.” என்று ஆளும் கட்சியினர் மக்களிடம் சொல்வதற்காகவே ஏற்பாடு செய்தது என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

3-10 p.m. * DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, it is rather unfortunate that every time I rise to speak on the Budget, a time-limit is imposed. It is nobody's fault.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Sreenivasan, I think you have been complaining that I am not here whenever you speak. I am now here.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The hon. Member was referring to the imposition of a time-limit whenever he rose to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He could have chosen to speak on the first day itself when he could have had more time.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I do not blame anybody for that and I am not casting any aspersion on anybody. I call this Budget an ‘election-eve Budget’ for the simple reason that the Party in

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power wants to throw dust in the eyes of the ordinary voters. This question relating to teachers and village officers has been hanging fire for so long. Whenever this question was raised by any hon. Member during the previous Budget discussions, immediately the argument of financial stringency used to be put forward by the Government. That has been the stock argument of the Party in power in the past. But, now, when the Party in power has to ace the General Elections, it introduces this measure of relief. So, the whole thing looks suspicious. This should have been done much earlier. Especially when there is a deficit Budget, I cannot understand why on earth this Government cannot leave it to the successor Government. Or, why did they not do this much earlier? I do not think it is fair to do this just now. It creates suspicion. I do not say that the Party in power had a motive in doing this, but it lends itself to suspicion. So, it would have been much better if the Ministry had given this relief much earlier. It looks as though the Party in power wants these two categories of people not to work against it in the coming elections. Some of the teachers were taking active part in the elections. Now, some crumbs have been thrown to them and the Government expect these people to keep quiet and be satisfied with these.

Now, I come to the question of the rise in the price of rice. It has been said by the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture that the Government were responsible for bringing down the price of paddy. I want to tell him—I was also once an agriculturist and I also know these things to some extent—that when a fresh harvest is done, automatically the prices go down. The prices are bound to show a downward trend. That is always the case. There will also be a difference in price to the extent of 6 annas to 8 annas per kalam between new paddy and old paddy. Because, every woman at home knows that the new rice does not give enough volume of cooked rice. “புது அரிசி சாதம் காணுவதில்லை” That used to be the saying at home. The Volume of cooked rice prepared out of new rice will be much less. Therefore it is that the new rice is selling at a lesser price. Moreover, the new rice gets pasty. That is another reason why it does not sustain boiling properly. Thus, it is due to natural causes like these that there is some downward trend in prices. So, it is not fair on the part of the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture to claim that the Government were responsible for bringing down the prices.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I do not know wherefrom the hon. Member got the information that I claimed that the Government had been responsible for bringing down the prices.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : In the year 1954, the prices of paddy came down and the Government promised the landholders—I do not use the term ‘landowner’ as nobody seems to be the owner of the land and all are only holders of land—that if the prices were to go down below Rs. 11, they would come to their rescue. Now, rice is being sold at these so-called fair price shops at a very

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high rate and I do not know the reason for this. Is it because they have procured that rice at a very high rate or is it due to artificial boosting?

• Then, I come to my pet subject, the Medical Department. I request the Hon. the Minister for Health to be present. Because, I do not want to be misunderstood. For, his predecessor always used to complain that I spoke when he was absent. But, the fact is that the Hon. Chairman calls me to speak whenever he pleases. The present Health Minister's predecessor used to be present at the beginning of the discussion and when my turn to speak came, he used to disappear. That is why I have particularly to request the present Health Minister to be present. I now wish to speak on my pet subject, namely, the Barnard Institute of Radiology. I am dispassionate in this matter. I am not going to cast any aspersion on anybody. As a public man, I feel it is my duty to invite the Government's attention if anything goes wrong. I have no animosity against anybody. My only anxiety is that public funds should not be wasted. The immediate provocation for talking on this subject is this. You may remember that the Government have upgraded the Institute, with the assistance of the Central Government, a few weeks ago. The Madras Government have to pay 50 per cent of the cost. Who is the Director? Is he the person who was responsible for involving the Government in a transaction by which the Government sustained a serious loss? After retirement, was he not re-employed in some capacity or other? Was it done for the sole reason that when the new Diploma course in Radiology was introduced by the Madras University, they wanted a teacher who possessed the post-Graduate Diploma or a degree either in Medicine or in Surgery? When did the Syndicate pass that Resolution? When did the Madras Government abolish the old Diploma course, I mean the one-year Diploma course? At the time when the Syndicate passed the Resolution, was it communicated to the Government? Did they state the specific qualification necessary for the teachers to teach students for the Diploma course? Suddenly the University springs a surprise on the Madras Government that a man with post-Graduate qualification in Medicine and Surgery will be essential for teaching students. Why? Does it mean that the services of the ex-Director were to be utilised in an indirect way and a questionable way too if you will excuse my using that term? If only the Madras Government had been given sufficient time, they would not have walked into the trap. They would not have agreed to this course and a qualified teacher could have been found. Now, they have upgraded the institution. If anything unforeseen happens and if the gentleman elects to get out of the State, could they get another person? What steps have the Government taken to post a substitute in such an emergency? Now, there is no one in the Department to step into his shoes, if he elects to get away from that office. Does it mean that teaching will have to suffer? It looks as though the predecessor of the present Health Minister had the foresight, considerable foresight I should say, in selecting somebody in the

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department (his son) to have a higher Degree in Surgery. The whole thing becomes a sort of hole-and-corner method. I think the present Minister for Health should go into this question thoroughly in public interests.

There is also another important point on which I wish to say a few words. I have got certain facts in my possession which I am not willing to place in the Minister's hands. The Government do not have the respect or confidence of the common man. After the way in which the Public Accounts Committee dealt with the radium matter and after the elaborate enquiry, nobody can have confidence. Therefore, I insist upon a judicial enquiry into this matter. In the interests of purity of administration and public life, the Hon. Minister must give serious consideration to my suggestion and see whether it is not high time now to go into this matter.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : One more minute, Sir. I have many points.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should have spoken on the first day. He would then have had forty-five minutes.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Yes, Sir; I should have done it. Then, Sir, I wonder whether the Hon. the Leader of the House knew anything about a meeting that was convened in Tiruchirappalli about the 5th of last month whereat speeches were made about the Judiciary as it functioned in Madras. Yesterday, you will remember, Sir, when the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition was speaking, the Hon. the Leader of the House stood up and said that motives should not be imputed to the Judiciary. If you feel so sensitive about it that the Hon. Judges should not be torn to pieces and shreds, then I do not want to read what I have got in my hands about what took place at a meeting last month. It will be deemed to be contempt of court, even though this is a place where we are privileged to speak out. I do not want to read it. I would only say this much. If you go through it, it will not be to your credit. If you do not, you will be laying the axe at the very root of public confidence in the Judiciary. If any man takes it into his head to abuse it for reasons best known to himself, it will be very bad.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : If the hon. Member refers to what I said yesterday when the Deputy Leader of the Opposition was speaking, I should say that I rather took objection myself to his going into the minds of Judges. So, it was the other way about.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : That is exactly what I say. I appreciate the point of view of the Hon. the Leader of the House because it is our duty to see that the fair name of our Judiciary is not spoilt. It is one good thing which the Britishers have left behind.

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* **SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI** : ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் 10 நிமிஷங்கள் என்று நேரம் நிர்ணயித்த பிறகு எல்லோரும் 10 நிமிஷங்களுக்கு மேல் பேசினால் கடைசியில் நான் பேசுவதற்கு இடம் இருக்காது. நேற்றைய தினம் நான்கு பேர்கள் பேசியதுடன் சபை முடிந்தது. இன்றைய தினம் இரண்டு பேர்கள் பேசியதுடன் முடிந்துவிடும்போல் இருக்கிறது.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : நீங்கள் எல்லாம் ரொம்ப தர்மபுத்திரர் என்று தெரியும். இருந்தாலும், நான் சொல்வது என்னவென்றால், நான் இப்போது பேசுவது மிக முக்கியமான விஷயமாக இருப்பதால் தான் பேச வேண்டியிருக்கிறது என்பதுதான்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member must stop.

* **DR. A. SREENIVASAN** : Only one word more. I want the Government to take very serious notice of this matter in the interests of the party in power, in the interests of public service and in the interests of the country at large.

* **SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI** : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை வருஷாவருஷம் மாமூல் பிரகாரம் ஆங்கிலத்தில் கொண்டு வந்து, பேசுவதையெல்லாம் ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே பேசி முடிவுகட்டுவது என்பது வழக்கமாக இருந்தது. அந்த வழக்கம் சிதறுண்டு போகும்படி இன்று இருக்கின்ற அரசாங்கமானது ஒரு புதிய வழக்கத்தைக் கடைபிடித்திருக்கிறது. தமிழ் நாட்டு மக்கள் எதை விரும்புகிறார்களோ அந்தக் காரியத்தை இப்போது அரசாங்கத்தார் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை தமிழிலேயே சமர்ப்பித்தது மிக மிக மகிழ்ச்சிக் குரியது. ஒரு தமிழன் செய்யவேண்டிய காரியத்தை இந்த அரசாங்கம் செய்திருக்கிறது. இது வரை இந்த ராஜ்யத்திற்கு சென்னை ராஜ்யம் என்று பெயர் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சென்னை ராஜ்யம் என்று பெயர் வைக்கின்ற காலத்தில் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் மலையாளிகள், கன்னடியர்கள், தெலுங்கர்கள் எல்லோரும் இருந்தார்கள். அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் இப்போது தனித்துப் போய்விட்டதால் இந்த ராஜ்யத்திற்குத் “தமிழ் ராஜ்யம்” என்று பெயர் வைப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் சீக்கிரத்தில் முயற்சி செய்யும் என்று நம்புகிறேன். அரசாங்கம் இதற்கு முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும் என்று நான் சொல்லவேண்டிய அவசியமே இல்லை. காலக்கிரமத்தில் அவர்கள் என்ன செய்யவேண்டுமோ அதைச் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆந்திரர்கள் மட்டும் பிரிந்துபோன பிறகு “தமிழ் ராஜ்யம்” என்று பெயர் வைப்பதற்கு ஆட்சேபித்தார்கள். மலையாளிகளும், கன்னடியர்களும் இருந்ததால் ஆங்கிலத்திலின்றி தமிழில் பேசினால் அவர்களுக்குப் புரியாது என்று அதற்குக் காரணம் சொல்லப்பட்டது. ஆகையால் சென்னை ராஜ்யம் என்று பெயர் வைப்பதென்று அப்போது சபை ஒருவாறு ஒப்புக்கொண்டுள்ளது. ஆனால் இப்போது மலையாளிகளும், கன்னடியர்களும் பிரிந்துபோன பிறகு தமிழ் ராஜ்யம் என்று பெயர் வைப்பதில் ஆட்சேபனை ஒன்றும் இருக்காது. இப்போது தமிழ் ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து மலையாளிகளும் கன்னடியர்களும் பிரிந்துபோன பிறகும், இந்த சபையில், தமிழில் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட பிறகும் தமிழர்களாக இருப்பவர்கள் எல்லோரும் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுவது ஆச்சரியமாக இருக்கிறது. இது புரட்சிகரமாக இருக்கிறது. வாழையடி வாழையாக ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசிக்கொண்டு வந்திருப்பதால் இப்போதும் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுகிறார்களா? அல்லது, இது வரை ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்துவிட்டு இப்போது தமிழில் பேச முடியாததால் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுகிறார்களா? தமிழ் ராஜ்ய சட்டசபையில் இப்படி ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசினால், ஒரு சினிமாவிலோ நாடகத்திலோ காட்பட படம் சட்டசபையில் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசுவது போலத்தான் இருக்கிறது என்று வெளியில் இருப்பவர்கள் நினைத்துக்கொள்வார்கள் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். ஆகையால் கூடியவரையில் எல்லோரும் தமிழில் பேசவேண்டும். ஆங்கிலத்தைத் தவிர தமிழில் பேசத் தெரியாத

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வர்கள் இங்கே இருப்பார்களேயானால், அவர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசினால் அதற்கு ஒத்துக்கொள்ள முடியுமே தவிர, தமிழ் தெரிந்தவர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுவதற்கு ஒத்துக்கொள்ளமுடியாது. கீழ் சபையில் ஒரு அங்கத்தினர், தெலுங்கில் பேசுவதற்குக் கூட தமக்கு உரிமை இருப்பதாகச் சொன்னார். எந்த பாஷையில் பேசுவதற்கும் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு உரிமை இருந்தாலும் கூட, தமிழை அரசாங்கம் ஆட்சி மொழியாக ஏற்றுக் கொண்டபிறகு அவர்கள் தமிழில் பேசுவது தான் நியாயமும் தர்மமும் ஆகும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைத் தமிழில் சமர்ப்பித்தது போலவே அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கைகளும் தமிழிலேயே நடைபெறவேண்டும் என்று, விரும்புவதாக கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சமீபத்தில் வெளியிட்டிருக்கின்ற கருத்தை தமிழ் மக்கள் எல்லோரும் வரவேற்கிறார்கள். எல்லா அரசாங்க நடவடிக்கைகளும் தமிழிலேயே நடக்கவேண்டுமென நான் விரும்புகிறேன்; அதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் அரசாங்கத்தாரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இங்கே பேசும்போதும், ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுகிறவர்கள் தமிழில் பேசுவதற்கு கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக வழக்கப்படுத்திக்கொள்ளலாம். வழக்கத்தில் வந்ததை காலகிரமத்தில் மாற்றிக்கொள்ள முடியும். எடுத்துக்காட்டாக காலம் சென்ற ஸ்ரீ எஸ். ஸ்ரீனிவாச ஐயங்கார் அவர்கள் ஒரு பெரிய வக்கீல். 1924-ம் வருஷம் அவர்கள் வேலூரில் ஒரு பொதுக் கூட்டத்திற்குத் தலைமை வகித்த போது “நான் ராமநாதபுரம் வாசியானாலும் எனக்குத் தமிழில் பேசத் தெரியவில்லை. அதற்காக மன்னிக்க வேண்டும்”. என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்கள் காலக் கிரமத்தில் தமிழில் பேச முயற்சித்து தமிழில் பேசுவதில் திறமைசாலியாக மாறிவிட்டார்கள். அதே போல் இந்த சபையில் உள்ளவர்களும் மாறிவிடுவார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : காலம் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது என்பதை கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களும் உணர்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். இப்போது தமிழில் பேசவேண்டியதைப்பற்றி இங்கே பாடம் சொல்ல வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. தமிழில் பேச வேண்டிய அவசியத்தை எல்லோரும் உணர்வார்கள் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : திடீரென்று தமிழில் பேசுவதற்கு நீங்கள் அனுமதி கொடுப்பீர்களா?

* **SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI** : தாராளமாகக் கொடுப்போம்.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : நீங்களும் நானும் கொடுப்பதற்கில்லை. தலைவர் அவர்களைக் கேட்கிறேன். நாங்கள் உங்களைப் போன்ற தமிழர்கள் அல்ல, நிபுணர்களாகப் பேசுவதற்கு; நாங்கள் சிறியவர்கள். ஆகையால் மன்னிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* **SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI** : கனம் நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ செட்டியார் அவர்களும் பாரிஸ்டர் தான். அவரையும் சேர்த்துத் தான் நான் பேசினேன். ஆகையால் அவர்கள் கோபம் கொண்டு பேசுவதில் ஆச்சரியம் ஒன்றுமில்லை.

அடுத்தபடியாக, கனம் சகோதரி ஸ்ரீமதி கிளப்வாலா அவர்கள் இப்போது சென்னை நகர ஷேரிபாக நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்றைய தினம், சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திற்கு ஒரு ஸ்திரீயை ஷேரிபாகத் தெரிந்தெடுக்கும் பாக்கியம் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது. இது குறித்துத் தமிழ் மக்கள் பெருமைப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இப்போது ஸ்ரீமதி கிளப்வாலா அவர்களுக்குக் கத்தியைக் கையில் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது. அதைக் கூட இங்கே கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். [குறுக்கீடு] இருக்கிறதா? ரொம்ப சந்தோஷம். இந்தப் பெருமை நமக்கு மகிழ்ச்சியைக் கொடுக்கிறது. இதற்கு முன்பு இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் தான் ஸ்ரீமதி ருக்மணி லக்ஷ்மியை முதன் முதலாக

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [21st December 1956]

மந்திரியாக நியமித்தார்கள். அதே மாதிரி இப்போது ஒரு ஸ்திரீயை இந்த நகரத்திற்கு ஷேர்பாக நியமித்திருப்பது மிகவும் பாராட்டத்தகுறியது என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, மதுவிலக்கு வெற்றிகரமாக நடந்து வருகிறது. மது விலக்கு காரணமாக ஜனங்கள் இப்போது சுபிட்சமாக வாழ்கிறார்கள். ஏதோ ஒன்றிரண்டு இடங்களில் கள்ளச் சாராயம் இருந்தால், அதற்காக மதுவிலக்கு தோல்வியடைந்து விட்டது என்று சொல்வது கோழைத்தனம். மதுவிலக்கைச் சரியாக அமல் நடத்துவதற்கு மனம் இல்லாதவர்கள் தான் அப்படிச் சொல்வார்கள்.

இப்போது நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் ராமர், சீதை, விநாயகர், கிருஷ்ணர் ஆகிய கடவுள்களின் விக்ரஹங்களை சிலர் உடைத்து அந்தக் கடவுள்களை வழிபடுகிறவர்களின் மனதைப் புண்படுத்தி வருகிறார்கள். பக்தர்களின் மனம் இப்படிப் புண்படுத்தப்படுவதால் தான் பல வருந்தத்தக்க சம்பவங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. விக்ரஹ ஆராதனை வேண்டாம் என்று சிலர் கிளர்ச்சி செய்ததில் ஒரு காலத்தில் எவ்வளவோ கோலில்கள் இடிக்கப்பட்டன. அந்த முறை இன்று மாறியிருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் அவரவர்கள் வழிபடும் முறைக்கு அவரவர்களுக்கு சுதந்திரம் அளித்திருப்பதுதான். இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் சிலர் விக்ரஹங்களை உடைத்தும், ராமர், சீதை, கிருஷ்ணர் போன்று வேஷம் போட்டுக்கொண்டு கேவலமான முறையில் நடித்தும் ஜனங்கள் மனதைப் புண்படுத்தி வருகிறார்கள். இது மிகவும் விபரீதமாக முடியுமாதலால் இந்த சம்பவங்களைத் தடுக்க அரசாங்கத்தார் முயற்சிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இன்று ஸ்ரீ ஈ. வெ. ராமசாமி நாயக்கர் சர்க்காரைத் தாங்குவதாகப் பேசுகிறார். ஆனால் அவர் சர்க்காரைத் தாங்கவில்லை. தன்னைத் தாங்கிக்கொள்வதற்காக சர்க்காரை தன் மேலே போர்த்திக்கொள்கிறாரே தவிர, சர்க்காரைத் தாங்கவில்லை. சர்க்காரைத் தாங்குவதாகப் பாசாங்கு செய்கிறார். இது சர்க்காருக்கு அனுசூலம் இல்லை.

இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் இப்போது ஒடுக்கப்பட்டவர்கள், ஹரிஜனங்கள், இருளர்கள், நரிக்குறவர்கள், மற்றும் பல ஜாதியினரும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் வீட்டு வசதி இல்லாமலிருக்கிறது. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் ரூ. 1 கோடியை ஒதுக்கி வைத்து இவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் வீடு கட்டிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகின்றார்கள். அந்தப் பணத்தோடு இந்த சர்க்காரும் மேலும் பணம் போட்டு அவர்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் செங்கம் தாலுகாவிலும் போளூர் தாலுகாவிலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காகவும் நரிக்குறவர்களுக்காகவும், இருளர்களுக்காகவும் சர்க்கார் நிலம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் நரிக்குறவர்களுக்கும், இருளர்களுக்கும் வீடு கட்டிக்கொடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் உடனே ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, எலிமெண்டரி பாடசாலை உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கும் செகண்டரி பாடசாலை உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கும் ஒரே மாதிரி சலுகைகள் இருக்கவேண்டும். ஒரே வகுப்பு உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு, மாணேஜ்மெண்ட், சர்க்கார், போர்டு முதலியவைகளால் நடத்தப்படும் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களில், வெவ்வேறு மாதிரி சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அவர்களில் பலர் மாகாண ஸெர்வீஸில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப்படாமல் திண்டாடித் தெருவில் நிற்கிறார்கள். மாணேஜ்மெண்டை எடுத்துவிட்டால் அவர்கள் கதி அதோகதி தான். எந்த மாணேஜ்மெண்டை எடுக்கப்பட்டாலும், எந்த மாணேஜ்மெண்டு பள்ளிக்கூடத்திலிருந்து ஆசிரியர்கள் விலக்கப்பட்டாலும், எந்த இடத்திலிருந்து போனார்களோ அந்த இடத்தில் அந்த ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கொடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

21st December 1956] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

அரியலூர் ரயில் விபத்தில் பலர் இறந்து போனார்கள். அவர்கள் இறந்தமைக்கு அனுதாபம் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இறந்து போனவர்களின் குடும்பத்தினருக்கு மத்திய சர்க்காரும் நம் சர்க்காரும் உதவி செய்வதற்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்க முன்வர வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்கிறேன்.

கடைசியாக, கன்னியாகுமரி ஜில்லா திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சியிலிருந்து தமிழகத்தோடு சேர்ந்தது ரொம்பவும் மெச்சத் தகுந்தது, பாராட்டத் தகுந்தது. ஆனால் வேங்கடமும் நம்முடன் இல்லையே என்ற வேதனை நம் மனதைத் துன்புறுத்திக் கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. வேங்கடமும் நம்முடன் சேருவதற்கு காலக்கிரமத்தில் வழி ஏற்படும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட உரையை சர்க்கார் தமிழில் சமர்ப்பித்ததற்கு நன்றி செலுத்துவதுடன் ராஜாங்க பாஷை தமிழாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்றும், இந்த சபை நடவடிக்கைகள் தமிழில் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்றும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM : Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I must congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister on the lucid manner in which he has presented the interim Budget to the Legislature. He has successfully guided the destinies of the State in the sphere of Finance during the last five years. By holding the twin portfolios of Finance and Education, he has rendered marked service to the cause of education in the Madras State. The lot of the elementary school teacher has been considerably bettered; his scale of pay has been increased and the pension scheme is a great boon to him. I request the Hon. the Minister for Education and the Government to extend the pension scheme to graduate teachers in secondary schools and if possible, to lecturers in colleges, before the general elections.

On behalf of the Anglo-Indian schools in the Madras State, I thank the Hon. the Minister for Education for his sympathetic understanding of the problems of these special schools and in zealously maintaining the safeguards for Anglo-Indian education enshrined in the Constitution of India. At the same time, I extend my heart-felt thanks on behalf of these schools to the Government of Madras for restoring the 10 per cent cut in grants to Anglo-Indian schools. These schools are noted for their own distinctive characteristics which are widely appreciated by all sections of the Indian community as evidenced by the overwhelming rush for admission to these schools. I request the present and the future Governments to see that these schools become a permanent feature and that they take their rightful and honoured place in the larger scheme of Indian education.

I particularly implore the Education Minister to implement the recommendation of the Secondary Education Commission Committee and the Secondary Education Commission regarding the triple benefit scheme, that is, the provident fund-cum-insurance-cum-pension scheme, for teachers of all categories and grades. The Government will earn the undying gratitude of the great teaching profession if this recommendation is implemented before the general elections.

[Sri Jolin Asirvatham] [21st December 1956]

The reorganization of secondary education contemplates the expansion of libraries and laboratories. The provision made is only 50 per cent of the grant.

3-40 p.m. If these schools are to function successfully, I request the Government to increase their contribution to two-thirds and in the case of poor schools, it would be better if the grant for library and laboratory is paid in full. I am definitely against tinkering with Secondary and University Education. The Pre-University course introduced in July of this year has wrought untold hardship and suffering on the young students who have to study in one year the syllabus prescribed for two years. They have to attend classes even on Saturdays and Sundays. Even some Principals and Lecturers who were over-enthusiastic about the introduction of this course in the beginning have now been terribly disappointed and are now in utter despair. Another serious defect of this course is that the student has to choose two subjects in the Science Group and two other subjects from the Humanities. This will definitely shut out some promising young boys and girls from coming up in life and taking their rightful place in the affairs of the country. A brilliant boy who has an aptitude for Humanities may not have the same aptitude for Science. I request the authorities not to club both these subjects at the University stage; it will be a most ridiculous thing to do and will only spell ruin and disaster to several young boys and girls. I request the Government of Madras to use their good offices with the University authorities (hear, hear) and see that this unwanted Pre-University course is scrapped once and for all and buried out of sight. If the University is adamant, the Government should take strong steps to bring pressure on the University. After all, His Excellency the Governor is the Chancellor of the University, the Hon. the Minister for Education is the Pro-Chancellor of the University and the Government are responsible to thousands of the parent-public who are thoroughly disgusted with this Pre-University course. Let me say, Sir, that the Universities created in 1857 as a result of the despatch of Sir Charles Wood have produced some of the eminent sons of India in the three States of Bengal, Bombay and Madras—eminent jurists, lawyers, doctors, statesmen and politicians. Even in the City of Madras, after the introduction of the Minto-Morley Reforms, we had the late V. Krishnaswami Ayyar. I do not find now his son here, Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar, the worthy father of the worthy son (A voice: Worthy son of the worthy father). Yes. The late Krishnaswami Ayyar became the first Indian Executive Councillor. Time does not permit me to quote other eminent names; otherwise, I will quote a host of names of eminent persons who have been benefited by the University course which we, almost all of us, have taken.

Sir, sometime ago, the Radhakrishnan Commission was appointed to look into the work of the Universities and the question of re-organisation of the Universities. One of the main recommendations of that Commission was that after a two-year intermediate course, a three-year Degree course could be introduced.

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If the University insists on a three-year University course, it would be better to implement the suggestion of the Radhakrishnan Commission.

Now, coming to the treatment meted out to the legislators at public functions which question was raised by the hon. Member Mr. Mohamed Raza Khan, I must point out that the Legislature is part and parcel of the Government. According to eminent political writers, the three organs of the Government are the Executive, the Judiciary and the Legislature. So, the Ministers come first; the High Court Judges come second and the legislators third. The others, whether Government officers or non-officials, come only after these three.

I will finish in a minute, Sir.

Sir, I must refer to the colossal waste of the rate-payers' money in the City on civic receptions to V.I.P.'s which are becoming the order of the day. The roads in the City are in a dilapidated condition and amenities like water-supply and lighting are denied to the poorer section of the people in the City. May I request the Government to direct the Corporation of Madras not to waste its money on civic receptions to all and sundry?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not know whether the Government will be in order if they should give any such 'directions' to the Corporation, as suggested by the hon. Member.

* SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM: At least, the Government could make a suggestion to the Corporation. Let the visits of V.I.P.'s be few and far between. Because, restrictions are put on general traffic on the road and even a doctor who has to attend on a woman in labour is not able to reach the patient's residence in time. I have heard of several such complaints.

In regard to the administration of the City Police, I have to say this. While, in their zeal to prevent sale of illicit arrack and cotton betting, the lower rungs of the Police are adopting third-degree methods, many innocent people become the victims of serious attacks and beating. The police force in the lower rungs should be warned not to indulge in such barbarous methods. I trust that the Government would take necessary action in the matter.

Sir, in conclusion, I thank the Government of Madras, especially the Hon. the Leader of the House, for bringing in the Resolution this afternoon to increase the number of Members in the State Legislative Council. Particularly, I thank the Government, on behalf of the teachers, for increasing the number of their representatives from 4 to 6. The hon. Member seated to my right, I am afraid, is thoroughly ignorant of political science when he questioned the utility of a Second Chamber. I will refer him to the book on

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“Second Chamber” by Lord Bryce, a great political thinker. (Dr. A. Sreenivasan: It is an ancient book). It does not matter. Thank you, Sir.

3-50 **SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :** கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப் ப.m. போது இடைக்கால பட்ஜெட் மீது விவாதம் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. இதன் மீது நான் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் நான் மாநகங்களுக்குத்தான் தயாரிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் ரூ. 5 கோடிக்கு மேல் துண்டு விழுந்திருந்தாலும், அந்தத் தொகையை மக்கள் தலையிலே இந்த அரசாங்கம் சுமத்தவில்லை என்று முதலாவதாகச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

இரண்டாவதாக, ஒரு முக்கிய கட்டத்தை தமிழ் நாட்டிலேயே இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் ஆரம்பித்திருக்கிறது. முதன் முதலாக இப்போது தான் நமது தலைவர் அவர்கள் பட்ஜெட் பிரசங்கத்தைத் தமிழிலே நிகழ்த்தி, இங்கே தமிழிலே ஆட்சி நடத்த முடியும் என்று விளக்கிக் காட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் தான் மக்கள் கூட தமிழ் ஆட்சிமொழியாக சீக்கிரமாக முடியும் என்று நம்ப வேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். நேற்றைய தினம் நமது நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழியாக ஆகவேண்டும் என்று நன்றாக விளக்கிக் கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள், தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழியாக ஆகவேண்டியது தான் என்பதை இது வரை சூசகமாகச் சொல்லிவந்தார்கள். நேற்றைய தினம் இதைப் பட்ட வர்த்தனமாகத் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதன் காரணமாக தமிழ் நாட்டில் ஒரு சந்தோஷ நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதை நாம் பாராட்டாமல் இருக்கமுடியாது.

இந்த ஐந்து வருஷகாலமாக திறமைவாய்ந்த கட்சியாக சர்க்கார் கட்சி இந்த ராஜ்யத்தை ஆண்டுவந்திருக்கிறது. காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் மக்கள் நலத்தில் அக்கறை கொண்டு மக்களுக்கு எதைச் செய்தால் நல்லதோ, மக்கள் எதை ஏற்றுக் கொள்வார்களோ, அதைச் செய்து வந்திருக்கிறது. அந்த நோக்கத்தைக் கொண்டு காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் பதவியேற்றதோ அந்த நோக்கத்திலிருந்து காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் பிறழ்வே இல்லை என்பதை மக்கள் புரிந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இரண்டு முக்கிய நோக்கங்களைக் கெரண்டோதான் காங்கிரஸ் பதவிக்கு வந்தது. ஒன்று, மதுவை ஒழிக்கவேண்டும். இரண்டு, நிவசீர்திருத்தம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். முதலாவதாக மது விலக்குச் சட்டம் கொண்டு வந்துவிட்டார்கள். இரண்டாவது முக்காலம் முடிவடைந்து சீக்கிரத்தில் முழு வெற்றியடையப் போகிறது. அதோடு கூட, “வெள்ளையர் காலத்தில் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட அரிசி ரேஷன் மீண்டும் வந்துவிட்டது. நாம் கொள்ளை லாபம் அடிக்கலாம்”. என்று எதிர் பார்த்த வியாபாரிகள் எல்லாம் இன்று அரிசி விலை இறங்கவே ஏமாற்றமடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் நல்ல வழியைக் கடைப்பிடித்து ஏராளமான அரிசியைக் கொண்டுவந்து போட்டு அரிசி படி 11 அணுவக்கு மக்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கச் செய்திருப்பதால், அந்த வியாபாரிகள் எல்லாம் ஏமாற்றம் அடைந்தார்கள். இது நமது மந்திரி சபையின் நிர்வாகத் திறனைக் காண்பிக்கிறது என்பதைச் சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியாது.

பருத்தி சூதாட்டத்தில் ஏழை மக்களெல்லாம் ஈடுபடுகிறார்கள் என்று அனேகம் பேர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். மிகவும் ஏழ்மையான நிலையில் இருக்கிறவர்கள் இந்த சூதாட்டத்தில் ஈடுபடுவதைப் பார்க்கும் போது நாம் கண்கலங்காமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. வயிற்றுச் சாப்பாட்டுக்கு இல்லாமல் தவிக்கும் பல ஏழைகள் இந்த சூதாட்டத்தில் பெரும் பங்கு கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். இந்த சூதாட்டத்தை ஒழித்தபெருமை திறமைவாய்ந்த சென்னை நகர போலீஸ் கமிஷனரைச் சாரும். வேலியே பயிரை மேய்கிறது, போலீஸ் காரர்களே சூதாட்டம் நடப்பதற்குக் காரணமாக இருக்கிறார்கள், என்பதை கமிஷனர் அறிந்து போலீஸ் உயர்ந்த உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களைக் கண்டித்து இந்த சூதாட்டத்தை கமிஷனர் அவர்கள் நிறுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சூதாட்டம் அறவே ஒழிந்தது என்றே கொள்ளலாம். இந்த விஷயத்தில், போலீஸ் கமிஷனருக்கு மிகுந்த ஊக்கம் கொடுத்து, ஆதரிக்கக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சூதாட்டம் ஒழிந்தது என்ற

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செய்தியையும், கள்ளச் சாராயம் எங்கும் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்ற செய்தியையும் பாமர மக்கள் படிக்கும் “தினத்தந்தி” பத்திரிகையே எழுதுகிறது என்றால், நமக்கு வேறு என்ன பெருமை இருக்கமுடியும் என்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். இதற்காக அரசாங்கத்தையும் போலீஸ் கமிஷனரையும் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, மக்களின் நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்பதை அறிந்து தான் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் டாக்டர் ஜான் அவர்கள் பேசினார்கள். அவர் அமெரிக்கா தேசத்துடன் ஒப்பிட்டு இந்தியாவில் மக்களின் வாங்கும் சக்தி குறைந்துவிட்டது என்று சொன்னார். மக்களின் வாங்கும் சக்தி எப்படிக்குறைந்தது, யாரால் குறைந்தது, குறைந்து போனதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன என்று அவர்கள் சொல்லவில்லை. உற்பத்தி அதிகமானால் தானே வாங்கும் சக்தி அதிகமாக இருக்க முடியும்? பொருள்களை உற்பத்தி செய்கிறவர்களான தொழிலாளர்களின் கேடிமநலன்கள் நன்றாக இல்லையானால் உற்பத்தி எப்படி அதிகரிக்கும்? உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குகிறவர்கள் யார், அந்தத் தொழிலாளர்களின் நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கிறது, அவர்களுடைய கேடிம நலன்கள் எல்லாம் எப்படி இருக்கின்றன என்பதையெல்லாம் ஆராய்ந்து, உற்பத்தியாளர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்வதற்கும், அவர்களுக்குத் துணையாக நின்று அவர்களைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்கும் யோசனைகள் இந்த சபையில் ஸ்ரீ ஜான் அவர்கள் சொல்லியிருந்தால் அதை என் போன்ற தொழிலாளர் குடும்பத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் பாராட்டியிருக்க முடியும். கைத்தறித் தொழிலாளர்களுக்காக 1953-ம் வருஷத்தில் கூட மத்திய சர்க்கார் ரூ. 11 கோடி கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. அதாவது, தொழிலாளர்களுக்காக வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொடுப்பதற்கும், அவர்கள் தங்கள் தொழில்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய சாமான்களை வாங்கிக் கொள்வதற்கும் பணம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கம் அந்தப் பணத்தைச் சரியாக உபயோகப்படுத்தவில்லை என்று நான் குறை கூறுவேனே தவிர, அரசாங்கம் எதுவும் செய்யவில்லை என்று சொல்லவில்லை. சென்ற மாதம் மத்திய அரசாங்க அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கடலூருக்குப் போனபோது மீனவர்களிடம், ரூ. 40,000 விலையுள்ள மின்சாரப் படகுகளை வாங்கி கடலிலே சென்று மீன் பிடித்து ஜீவியம் செய்யக் கொடுத்தார்கள். ஆனால் அந்த விஷயம் மற்றப் பகுதிகளிலுள்ள மீனவர்களுக்குத் தெரியாது. இதற்குக் காரணம் சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் தொழிலாளிகளிடம் போதிய தொடர்பு கொண்டு லைக்காததுதான். ஜனங்களுக்குப் பல நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்யும் சர்க்கார் மக்களுடன் தொடர்பு கொண்டு, அந்தக் காரியங்களால் மக்கள் பயனடையும்படி செய்ய வேண்டும். ஆகவே மக்களிடம் தொடர்புகொண்டு பணியாற்ற அதிகாரிகளை நியமிக்கவேண்டும். தொழிலாளர்கள்தான் நாட்டின் செல்வத்தையும் உணவுப் பொருள்களையும் பெருக்கி வருகிறார்கள். தொழிலாளர்களின் முன்னேற்றம் மிகமுக்கியமானது. தொழிலாளர்கள் தான் நாட்டின் செல்வம் என்று நமது தேசப் பிரதமர் மந்திரியும், பூதானத் தந்தை விஜேபாஜியும் அடிக்கடி சொல்லிவருகிறார்கள். யாரும் கோபித்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டாம். எதிர் பக்கத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் யாரும் தொழிலாளர்களைப்பற்றி ஒன்றுமே இதுவரை பேசியதில்லை. தொழிலாளர்களின் நிலை உயர்ந்தால் தான் நாடு முன்னேற்றமடையும். அவர்களுக்குக் கல்வி, பொருளாதார, வீட்டு வசதிகள் அளிக்கவேண்டும். இதை இரண்டு விதத்தில் செய்யலாம். ஒன்று, அரசாங்கம் ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமிக்க வேண்டும்; அந்தக் கமிட்டி தொழிலாளர்களுடன் தொடர்புகொண்டு, அவர்கள் இருக்கும் இடங்களுக்குச் சென்று அவர்களுடைய நிலைமையைப் பற்றி நேரிடையாக விசாரித்துத் தெரிந்துகொண்டு ரிபோர்ட் சமர்ப்பித்த பிறகு அவர்கள் நிலையை உயர்த்த சர்க்கார் முன்வரவேண்டியது அவசியம். அப்படி முடியாவிட்டால், உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை நியமித்து, அவர்களைத் தொழிலாளர்களிடம் நேரிடையாக விசாரிக்கச் செய்து, தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது, எந்த எந்தத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு ரூபாய் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது, அதனால் பயனடைந்தவர்கள் எவ்வளவு பேர் போன்ற புள்ளி விவரங்களையெல்லாம் சேகரிக்கவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்து எல்லாத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும், ஒதுக்கப்படும் பணம் கிடைக்கும்படி செய்து எல்லாத் தொழிலாளர்களும் நன்மையடையும்படி செய்ய வேண்டும். இப்போது இரண்டாவது

[Sri M. Ethirajulu] [21st December 1956]

ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் கூட வந்து அமுலாகிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. இப்போது தொழிலாளர்களின் நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்ற புள்ளி விவரங்களைச் சேகரிக்க வேண்டும். அரசாங்கம் அதைச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அரசாங்கம் ஏழை மக்களுக்கு என்ன செய்திருக்கிறது என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். உண்மையில், ஏழை மக்கள் அன்றாட வாழ்க்கையில் படும்கஷ்டங்கள் கொஞ்ச நஞ்சமல்ல. ஏழை மக்களுக்கு ஜாரம் வந்தால், காலரா வந்தால், ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்குச் செல்கிறார்கள். ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுப்பதற்கு நல்ல மருந்துகள் இருப்பதில்லை. படுக்கை வசதி இல்லை. டாக்டர்கள் ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் மருந்து இல்லாததைப் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டு, தாங்கள் மருந்தை எழுதிக் கொடுத்து, அந்த மருந்தை கையில் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளும்படி சொல்கிறார்கள். இதைப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது ஏழை மக்கள் அரசாங்கத்தைக் குறை கூறத்தான் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஜில்லா போர்டுகளால் நடத்தப்பட்டு வரும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் மருந்துகள் மிகக் குறைவு; ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் வருஷம் முழுவதற்கும் ரூ. 2,000-க்கு மேல் மருந்து வாங்குவதில்லை. ஆனால் அங்குள்ள டாக்டர்களின் சம்பளத்திற்குச் செலவாகும் தொகை வருஷத்திற்கு ரூ. 6,000-க்கு மேல் இருக்கிறது. மருந்துக்குச் செலவாவது ரூ. 2,000.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: எந்த எந்த மருந்துகளை எப்போது எப்படிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று ஜாக்கிரதை யாகப் பார்த்துக் கொடுக்க வேண்டியது மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. ஆகவே டாக்டர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கும் சம்பளத்தைப் பற்றி நாம் கவலைப்படக் கூடாது.

* **SRI M. ETHIRAJULU:** குறை கூறவில்லை. சர்க்கார் ஜில்லா போர்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளையெல்லாம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக இதைச் சொல்கிறேன் தவிர, பணத்தை ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்குக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு மக்கள் புகார் சொல்லும்படியான நிலைமையை ஏற்படுத்தக்கூடாது என்று தான் சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். இருக்கும் நிலைமையைச் சொல்லாமல் இருக்கமுடியவில்லை.

அடுத்தபடியாக, நகர சபைகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், பொது மக்கள் தங்களுக்கு ரோடு வசதிகள், குடி தண்ணீர் வசதிகள், கக்கூஸ் வசதிகள் மற்றும் பல சுகாதார வசதிகள் ஆகியவைகள் வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக பிரதிநிதிகளுக்கு வேண்டுமென்போடுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் நகரசபையில் நடப்பது கட்சிப் பிரதி கட்சி, பொது மக்களுக்கு எவ்வித நன்மையும் நகரசபையால் செய்ய முடிவதில்லை. ஆகவே நகர சபைகளை கலெக்டர் வசம் ஒப்படைத்துப் பராமரிக்கலாம். அல்லது நகர சபைகளை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். அப்போது தான் மக்களுக்கு நன்மை ஏற்படும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, அரசாங்கம் வரியை வசூலிக்கிறது. மக்கள், அரசாங்கம் தங்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையில் வரி கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அனைக்கட்டுத் திட்டங்களும் மற்ற முற்போக்கு திட்டங்களும் வரும் என்று எதிர்பார்த்துத்தான் வரியை வாரிக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அனைக்கட்டுத் திட்டங்களும் மற்ற திட்டங்களும் நிறைவேற்றப்படும்போது, கண்டிராக்டர்கள் திட்டம் போட்டுக்கொண்டு டெண்டர் எடுக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு லட்சத்திற்கு காண்டிராக்ட் என்றால் ரூ. 50,000-ஐ விழுங்கிவிடலாம் என்ற எண்ணத்தோடு வருகிறார்கள். ஆகவே கண்டிராக்டர்களின் சொத்துக்களைப் பரிசீலிக்க வேண்டும். கடந்த ஏழு வருடங்களில் பல கண்டிராக்டர்கள் நிறையப் பணம் கொள்ளையடித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஒன்றும் தெரியாதவர்கள் போல் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். பொதுப்பணம் சரியாகக் கண்டிராக்டர்களால் செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறதா என்று அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் வேலை செய்கிறவர்களின் மனப்பான்மை இன்னும் மாறவில்லை. தபால், ரயில்வே முதலிய இலாக்காக்களில் வேலை செய்பவர்கள், மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் வேலை செய்வதால் ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கத்திற்குப்

[21st December 1956] [Sri M. Ethirajulu]

பதில் சொல்லவேண்டியதில்லை என்ற எண்ணம் கொண்டவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் நல்ல முறையில் நடந்துகொள்வதில்லை. மக்களை அலட்சியம் செய்கிறார்கள். என்னைப்போன்ற சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்களிடம் கூட அவர்கள் நல்ல முறையில் நடந்துகொள்வதில்லை. சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் பிறந்து, சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் வளர்ந்து, சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் வேலை செய்கிறோம் என்பதை அவர்கள் மறந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். மத்திய அரசாங்கம் எத்தனை கோடி ரூபாய் வருவாய் வேண்டுமானாலும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளட்டும். இந்த ஊழியர்கள் ராஜ்ய அமைச்சர்களுக்குக் கீழ்ப்படிந்து பதில் சொல்லவேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணம் மத்திய அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களுக்கு ஏற்படும்படி ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கம் செய்யவேண்டும். கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஒரு தினம் ஓரிடத்தில் சோதனை செய்து பார்த்தால் இது அவர்களுக்கு நன்றாக விளங்கும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, ஒரு விஷயம் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அதை ஏற்கெனவே சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். நாட்டிலுள்ள எல்லா மக்களும் நல்ல நிலைமையில் இருக்க வேண்டும். இதற்கு முக்கியமாக ஜாதி ஒழிப்புத் திட்டத்தை நம் சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். அரசாங்கம் அக்கறை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளாவிட்டால் இந்த ஜாதி வித்தியாச மனப்பான்மையை ஒழிக்க முடியாது. கலப்பு மனத்தால் ஜாதியை ஒழிக்க முடியுமா, அல்லது உத்தியோகங்களில் சலுகை கொடுப்பதால் ஜாதியை ஒழிக்க முடியுமா என்று பார்த்து, நல்லதொரு திட்டம் அரசாங்கம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். இதைச் செய்தால்தான் கேடிமநல அரசாங்கம் ஏற்படும். சர்க்கார் எத்தனையோ காரியங்களைச் செய்துவருகிறார்கள். இதற்கு எதிர்ப்பு இருந்தாலும் இதையும் செய்து முடிப்பார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இன்றைக்கு என். ஜி. ஒக்களை நமது நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ரொம்பவும் பணிந்து கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு மாதத்திற்கு முன் என். ஜி. ஒக்கள் நேரடி நடவடிக்கையில் இறங்கப்போவதாகச் சொல்லிய காரணத்தால் அரசாங்கத்தார் அவர்களுக்குச் சம்பளத்தை ரூ. 5 உயர்த்திக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் ஒரு மாதத்திற்குள் மீண்டும் நேரடி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்போவதாக என். ஜி. ஒக்கள் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். நிதி அமைச்சர் பதிலில் “பெப்ரவரி மாதம் நிதிக் கமிஷன் வரப்போகிறது. அப்போது அவர்களிடம் சொல்லி என். ஜி. ஒக்களின் குறைகள் தீர்க்கப்படும்” என உறுதி கூறியிருக்கிறார். நான் ஒன்று மட்டும் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். காங்கிரஸைத் தவிர வேறு எந்தக் கட்சியும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வந்தால் என். ஜி. ஒக்களுக்கு இதை விட உதவி செய்ய முடியாது. காங்கிரஸ் அங்கத்தினர்கள் “அமைச்சர்களிடத்தில் என். ஜி. ஒக்கள் சொன்ன குறைகளைக் கேட்கவில்லை, கோரிக்கைகளை நிறைவேற்றவில்லை” என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். இந்த மாதிரி “ஓபன்” அலெம்பிளியில் சொன்னால் குறை தீராது. சொல்லவேண்டிய இடம் வேறு. என். ஜி. ஒக்களுக்கு இவ்வளவு அனுதாபத்துடன் வேறு எந்தக் கட்சி அமைச்சரும் பேசமாட்டார். என். ஜி. ஒக்களுக்கு கட்டாயம் காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கத்தார் உதவியளிப்பார்கள். தேர்தல் காலத்தில், தங்கள் பிடிவாதத்தை விட்டுவிட்டு என். ஜி. ஒக்கள் அரசாங்கத்தோடு ஒத்துழைப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன் என்று கூறிக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* **SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM:** கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்றைய தினம் 1957-58-ம் வருஷ இடைக்கால வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை வரவேற்றுப் பேசும்படியான ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் எனக்குக் கிடைத்திருப்பது குறித்து மிக்க மகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன். இந்த சமயத்தில் மக்களுடைய குறைகளைப்பற்றியும் அரசாங்கம் செய்திருக்கும் சில வேலைகளைப் பற்றியும் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

இந்த வருஷத்தில் நமது நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தமிழிலேயே வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைச் சமர்ப்பித்தது ஒரு நல்ல கைங்கரியம். அதோடு கூட, “வருங்காலத்தில் இந்த ராஜ்ய ஆட்சி தமிழ் மொழியிலேயே நடைபெறும்; கோட்டுகளிலும், கலெக்டர் காரியாலயங்களிலும்,

[Sri A. Subramanyam] [21st December 1956]

சட்ட சபையிலும், எங்கும் தமிழில் ஆட்சி நடைபெற இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு ஒரு மசோதா இன்னும் சில தினங்களுக்குள் சட்ட சபையில் கொண்டு வரப்படும்” என்று நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் வெளியில் ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லியிருப்பதை நாம் மட்டுமில்லாமல் தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்கள் அனைவருமே வரவேற்பார்கள்.

இப்போது தமிழ் நாட்டில் ஒன்றும் புரியாத ஒரு சிலர் இந்த ராஜ்யத் திற்குத் தமிழ் நாடு என்று பெயர் வைக்கவேண்டும் என்று ஒரு கிளர்ச்சியை கிளப்பிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். நல்ல சட்டங்கள் வருகிற காலத்தில், அருமையான திட்டங்களை வகுத்துக்கொடுக்கிற காலத்தில், தமிழ் நாடு என்ற பெயர் வேண்டும் என்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் நாடு என்ற பெயர் வேண்டியதுதான்; யாரும் வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லவில்லை. அரசாங்கத்தில் உள்ளவர்கள், குறிப்பாக இங்கே இருக்கிற நம்முடைய காங்கிரஸ் கட்சித் தலைவர் உள்பட, நிதி அமைச்சர் உள்பட, முதல் அமைச்சர் உள்பட, எல்லோரும் தமிழர்கள். அவர்களுக்கு இல்லாத தமிழ் பற்று வேறு எவருக்கும் இருக்க முடியாது. இப்படிப்பட்ட ஒரு நிலைமையில் தமிழ் நாடு என்ற பெயர் வேண்டும் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். பொறுத்திருப்போம். இவ்வளவு சீக்கிரத்தில் தமிழ் ஆட்சி ஏற்படும் என்று நாம் நினைக்கவில்லை. சர்க்கார் திடீர் திடீரென்று பல நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்துவருகிறார்கள். இதை அறிந்து, நாம் கொஞ்சம் பொறுத்திருக்க வேண்டும். கண்டிப்பாக தமிழ் நாடு ஏற்படத் தான் போகிறது. ஒருவர் செய்யும் கிளர்ச்சியினால் அது ஏற்படப் போவதில்லை. அரசாங்கமே அதைச் செய்யத் தயாராயிருக்கிறது. அதற்குக் கிளர்ச்சி செய்வது பொருத்தமற்றது.

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அடுத்தபடியாக, ராமர் படம் எரிக்கப்படுவது பற்றி கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ அண்ணாமலை பிள்ளை அவர்கள் கூறினார்கள். இரண்டு தினங்களுக்கு முன்பாகக்கூட நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் மக்கள் மத்திலும் சில கடவுள்களிடத்திலும் பக்தி கொண்டிருப்பதை எதிர்த்து அந்த பக்தர்களின் மனது புண்படும்படி சிலர் கிளர்ச்சி நடத்துவதைப்பற்றி சபையில் கேள்விகள் கேட்டபோது, நமது அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் “இந்த விஷயத்தில், நாம் கண்டு கொள்ளாதது போல் இருப்பதே நல்லது” என்று சொன்னார்கள். நான் இதை வரவேற்கிறேன். ஆனால் அன்று ஈரோட்டில் நடந்த பொதுக் கூட்டத்தில் ஸ்ரீ ஈ. வே. ராமசாமி நாயக்கர் குறிப்பிட்டது என்ன என்பதை நாம் கவனித்து ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வரவேண்டும் என்பது தான் என்னுடைய ஆசை. “நான் கடவுள் படங்களை எரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வேன், ராமரை எரித்தே தீரவேண்டும், அப்படி நாம் செய்யும்போது யாராவது நம்மை எதிர்த்தால் ஆயிரம் தலைகள் உருள வேண்டும்” என்று ஸ்ரீ ஈ. வே. ராமசாமி நாயக்கர் ஈரோட்டில் சொன்னார். ஆயிரம் தலைகள் குறுதியில் உருண்ட பிறகுதான் அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும் அல்லது நாம் இதனைக் கண்டுகொள்ளாது இருக்க முடியுமா என்பது குறித்து அரசாங்கம் சற்று யோசிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். நானும் பொறுமையுடன் இருக்கிறேன், மக்களும் பொறுமையுடன் இருக்கிறார்கள். “அரசாங்கம் காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் அல்லவா. உண்மையான அரசாட்சி அல்லவா? இந்த விஷயத்தை அரசாங்கத்தார் கவனிக்கமாட்டார்களா?” என்ற நம்பிக்கையோடு மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னொரு பொதுக்கூட்டத்தில் அக்கிரஹணங்களை வெல்லாம் கொளுத்த வேண்டும் என்று ஈ. வே. ராமசாமி நாயக்கர் சொன்னார். “இது பலாத்காரம் அல்லவா? பலாத்காரத்திற்குத் தூண்டுவது அல்லவா? உடனே இதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டாமா” என்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். இதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய சட்டம் இல்லை என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இதற்கு வேண்டிய சட்டம் இல்லையா? அக்கிரஹாரத்தைக் கொளுத்தவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னால், பலாத்காரச்செயலுக்குத் தூண்டிய குற்றத்திற்காகத் தண்டிப்பதற்கு, ஷரத்து நெ. 295 ஐ.பி.சி. இருக்கிறதே. பலாத்காரத்தில் ஈடுபட்டால் ஷரத்து நெ. 153 (ஏ) ஐ.பி.சி. இருக்கிறதே. இதை நான் ஏன் சொல்கிறேன் என்றால் மக்களின் ஆட்சி, மக்களுக்காகவே நியாய

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மான ஆட்சி நடக்கிறது என்று சொல்லும் நாம் இந்த அநியாயங்களைப் பார்த்துக் கொண்டு சும்மா இருக்கக்கூடாது என்பதற்காகத் தான். இது வரை செய்ததெல்லாம் போகட்டும். இனிமேல் இந்த மாதிரியான காரியங்கள் நடக்காதவாறு சர்க்கார் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். மேலும் இன்னொரு “பே”பை ஸ்ரீ ஈ. வே. ராமசாமி நாயக்கர் போட்டார். அதாவது, ஒரு அதிர்வேட்டைப் போட்டார். இனிமேல் தமிழ் நாட்டுக் கோயில்களில் மந்திரங்கள் எல்லாம் தமிழிலேயே ஜபிக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்று போராடப்போவதாக அவர் சொன்னார். இது தமிழ் நாடு என்பது வாஸ்தவம் தான். சாமிக்கு எல்லா பாஷைகளும் தெரியும். தமிழில் மந்திரங்கள் சொன்னால் சாமி கோபித்துக் கொள்ளாது. ஆனால், இதுவரையிலும் இந்தியா முழுவதற்கும் ஒரே மந்திரம் இருந்து வந்திருக்கிறது. தமிழ் நாட்டில் தமிழில் மந்திரங்கள் சொல்வதற்கு எல்லா வாய்ப்புகளும் இருக்கின்றன. தமிழிலேயே ஆட்சி நடக்கிறது. இப்போதுள்ள மந்திரங்களை மொழி பெயர்த்துத் தமிழில் சொல்வதற்குக் கொஞ்சம் காலம் ஆகும். ஆனால் இதற்கு “போராட்டங்கள் நடத்த வேண்டும்” என்று சொன்னால் அது வெறும் “பே” தான், அதிர்வேட்டு தான். இந்தக் கோரிக்கையைப் பூர்த்தி செய்துகொள்வதற்கு அரசியலமைப்புச் சட்டத்தில் வகை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதற்குப் போராட்டம் எதற்கு? அரசாங்கமே இதனை செய்ய முன் வரப் போகின்றார்கள். மக்கள் இந்தப் போராட்டத்தில் ஈடுபடமாட்டார்கள். இந்த அதிர்வேட்டுகளையெல்லாம் யாரும் பொருப்படுத்தக்கூடாது.

இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில், கிறிஸ்தவர்களாக மாறிய ஹரி ஜனங்களுக்கு கல்விச் சலுகை அளிக்கப்படும் என்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பிற்பட்ட இனத்திலிருந்து கிறிஸ்துவர்களாக மாறியவர்களின்கதி என்ன? பிற்பட்ட இனத்திலிருந்து மீனவர்களின் கதியும் மற்றவர்களின் கதியும் என்ன? அவர்கள் எல்லாம் பெரிய பணக்காரர்கள் ஆகிவிட்டார்களா? வேறு விதத்தில் சம்பாதித்துக் கொள்ளக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களா? ஆகவே எல்லா ஏழைப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் இலவசக் கல்விச் சலுகை அளிப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். அதற்குப் பணம் இல்லையானால், பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் ஜாபிதாவிலுள்ள 150 வகுப்பினர்களுக்கும் உடனடியாக கல்வி வசதி அளிக்க முன் வர வேண்டும்.

சேலத்தில் பீடித் தொழிலாளர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் தற்போது பெரிய கிளர்ச்சி செய்கிறார்கள். நடை நாட்களாக தங்களுக்குக் கூலி போதவில்லை என்று அவர்கள் சொல்லி வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குப் போதிய கூலி கொடுக்கமுடியும். பீடித் தொழிற்சாலை முதலாளிகளுக்கு தினம் ஒன்றுக்கு எல்லாச் செலவுகளும் போக ரூபாய் 1,000-க்கு மேல் லாபம் வருகிறது. வைஸ்ராய், கவர்னர் முதலியவர்களுக்குக்கூட தினம் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ.1,000 சம்பளம் கிடையாது. அப்படி இருக்கும்போது முதலாளிகள் லாபத்திலிருந்து தொழிலாளர்களின் கூலியை அதிகரித்துக் கொடுக்கமுடியும். சேலத்தில் கூலியை அதிகரித்துக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று வெகு நாட்களாகக் கேட்ட பிறகு, சமீபத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு முதலாளிகள் கூலியை அதிகரித்துக் கொடுத்தார்கள். ஆனால் வேலை நாட்களைக் குறைத்து விட்டார்கள். இது மிகவும் அநியாயமானது, அபாயமானது. ஆகவே அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாக இந்த விஷயத்தில் சட்டம் செய்யவேண்டும். இந்த விஷயத்தில் அரசாங்கமும் சட்டம் செய்ய முன் வந்திருப்பது பாராட்டுதற்குரியது. ஆகவே உடனடியாகச் சட்டம் செய்து அவர்களுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, சேலத்தில் ஒரு கல்லூரி நிறுவவேண்டும். இதற்குப் பணம் இருக்கிறது. ஜில்லா போர்டிடம் ரெயில்வே செஸ் பணம் ரூ. 13 லட்சம் ரொக்கமாக இருக்கிறது. அந்தப் பணத்தைப் பயன்படுத்தி அங்கே கல்லூரி கட்டவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

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p.m. தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் இப்பொழுது பதில் அளிக்கையில் தமிழில் பேச முற்படுவது கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ அண்ணாமலை பிள்ளை அவர்கள் ரொம்ப வற்புறுத்தி இங்கே எல்லோரும் தமிழில் பேசவேண்டுமென்று சொன்ன தற்காக அல்ல. இந்த விஷயங்களையெல்லாம் இங்கே ரொம்ப வற்புறுத்துவது நல்லதல்ல. சாதாரணமாக எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களும் தமிழில் தான் பேசுவார்கள். ஆனால், தமிழில் தான் பேசவேண்டுமென்ற தீர்ப்பு பத்தம் இல்லை. இதை இங்கே வற்புறுத்திச் சொல்வது கூடாது என்று நான் பணிவோடு கனம் அங்கத்தினருக்குத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். நேற்றுப் பேசிய எதிர்க் கட்சி உப-தலைவர் அவர்கள் இன்றும் இங்கே இருந்திருந்தால், அவருக்கு நன்றாகப் புரிவதற்காக நான் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசியிருப்பேன். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ அண்ணாமலை பிள்ளை இவ்வளவு தூரம் சொன்ன பிறகும் கூட அவருக்காக நான் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசியிருப்பேன். இப்பொழுது எதிரே உள்ளவர்களுக்கு ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசினால் நலமென்று தோன்றுகிறது. இருந்தாலும் தமிழிலே பேசுவதை எல்லோரும் புரிந்துகொள்வார்கள். தமிழிலே பேசத் தெரியாதவர்கள் கூட அதைப் புரிந்துகொள்வார்கள்.

நேற்று எதிர்க்கட்சி உப-தலைவர் அவர்கள் வழக்கம் போல் பேசினார்கள். அவர் வழக்கமாகத் தெரிவிக்கின்ற அபிப்பிராயங்களையெல்லாம் தெரிவித்தார்கள். வழக்கம் போல் மந்திரிகளைப் பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். “இங்கே மந்திரிகள் எல்லாம் சட்டசபையை மதிக்கவில்லை. அவர்கள் இங்கே எங்களுடைய பேச்சைக் கேட்க வீற்றிருக்கவில்லை” என்றெல்லாம் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி நான் முன்பே தெரிவித்திருக்கிறேன், மீண்டும் இப்பொழுது அதைத் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். அமைச்சர்களைப் பொறுத்த மட்டில் அவர்கள் யாருக்கும் இந்த சபையின் நிகழ்ச்சிகளை அலட்சியம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் சிறிதளவும் கிடையாது. கூடுமானால் இந்த நிகழ்ச்சிகளில் கலந்துகொண்டு முக்கியமான விவாதங்களில் நிர்வாகத்தைப் பற்றி விமர்சனம் செய்யும்போது அதை நேரிலே கேட்க வேண்டுமென்று ஆசைதான். ஆனால் பல முக்கியமான அலுவல்கள் குறுக்கிடுகின்றன. அவசரமான அலுவல்கள் அநேகம் இருக்கின்றன. அதன் காரணமாக இங்கே எல்லோரும் வீற்றிருக்க முடியாமல் இருக்கிறதே தவிர வேறொன்றும் இல்லை. அமைச்சர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இதைப் பற்றி ஒவ்வொரு தடவையும் பிரமாதமாகப் பேசுகிற கனம் எதிர்க் கட்சி உப-தலைவர் அவர்கள் மந்திரிகள் பதிலளிக்கும்போது இங்கே இருக்கிறார்களா? மந்திரிகளுக்கு இருக்கும் பொறுப்பு அவர்களுக்கு இல்லையா? எதிர்க் கட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்கள் இருந்திருந்தால் அவரிடம் அந்தப் பொறுப்பை விட்டிருக்கலாம். ஆனால் அவருக்கு மகத்தான் பொறுப்பு இருக்கிறது. அதனால் அவர் ஒரிடத்திலே இருக்க முடியவில்லை. உள்நாட்டை விட சர்வதேச நிகழ்ச்சிகளில் அவர் கலந்துகொள்ளவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இதைப் பற்றி நமக்கும் இந்த சபைக்கும் பெருமை. அவர்கள் இங்கு இருந்தால் கூடாயம் இந்த சபை நடவடிக்கைகளில் கலந்துகொள்வார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்கள் இங்கே இருக்கமுடியவில்லை. ஆகவே, பொறுப்பு எதிர்க்கட்சி உப-தலைவர் மீது விழுந்திருக்கிறது. பிரமாதமாக அமைச்சர்களைப் பற்றி குறை கூறிய கனம் எதிர்க் கட்சி உப-தலைவர் அவர்கள் வேறு எந்த வேலை இருந்தாலும் இது முதல் வேலை என்றல்லவா கருதியிருக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறேன். அவரை எத்தனையோ முறை நானும் கவனித்திருக்கிறேன். கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களும் கவனித்திருக்கிறார்கள். சற்றுப் பேசுவார்கள், உடனே எழுந்திருந்து போய்விடுவார்கள் (டாக்டர் ஸ்ரீனிவாசன் : எல்லாம் வயிற்றுப் பிழைப்புக்கு!) ஆனால் பொது நலம் என்றும் ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. பொது நல ஊழியத்தில் ஈடுபட்ட பிறகு வயிற்றைக் கூடப் பார்க்காமல் அக்காரியத்தில் ஈடுபட வேண்டியிருக்கிறதென்பதை எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்வார்கள். அது மாதிரி, தான் நடப்பது ஒன்று, எதோ மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு மற்றவர்களைப் பற்றிப் பிரமாதமாக, காரசாமாக எதோ பேசிவிடலாம் என்று பேசுவது எதிர்க் கட்சி உப-தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு அவ்வளவு உகந்ததாக இல்லை என்பதைத்தான் நான் தாழ்மையோடு தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

21st December 1956] [Sri M: Bhaktavatsalam]

அதே மாதிரி இது ஒரு “எலெக்ஷன் பட்ஜெட்” என்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். பட்ஜெட் என்று ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது பட்ஜெட்டா இல்லையா? ஆனால், எதிர்க் கட்சி உப-தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு பிரத்யேகமான அபிப்பிராயங்கள்; அவர்களுக்கு பிரத்யேகமான அரசியல் சட்ட அமைப்பு; அவர்கள் படித்ததெல்லாம் வேறு. அவர்கள் புதிய புதிய அபிப்பிராயங்களைத் தெரிவிப்பார்கள். ஆனால், பட்ஜெட் என்று ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. தேர்தலும் வருகிறது. அதையும் இந்த அரசாங்கம் தான் வைத்திருக்கிறது. நமது சட்டசபை எப்பொழுதும் நீடிக்காமல் ஐந்தாண்டுகளுக்கு ஒரு முறை பேரவாத் தேர்தலை நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று மத்திய அரசாங்கம் நிர்ணயித்திருக்கிறது. அதன்படி இப்பொழுது தேர்தல் வரப்போகிறது. அதற்கு முன்னே, பட்ஜெட் பாஸ் பண்ண வேண்டியிருப்பதால் மூன்று மாதங்களுக்கு பட்ஜெட் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை “எலெக்ஷன்” பட்ஜெட் என்றே வைத்துக்கொள்ளட்டும். அது மட்டுமல்ல. ஒரு அரசியல் கட்சி மக்களுடைய ஆதரவையும் சட்டசபையின் ஆதரவையும் பெற்று பொறுப்பேற்றுக்கொண்டு ஆட்சியை நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. அந்தக் கட்சி மீண்டும் மக்களுடைய ஆதரவைப் பெற்று, நிர்வாகத்தை இன்னும் சிறந்த முறையில் நடத்தி, தான் வகுத்திருக்கும் திட்டங்களை செவ்வனே நிறைவேற்றவேண்டுமென்று அக்கறை கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆதலால், அதற்குத் தேர்தலில் அக்கறை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது; அதில் தைரியத்துடன் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறது. தேர்தலிலே பொதுமக்களுடைய பேராசாவு கிடைக்குமென்ற நம்பிக்கையுடன் தான் இப்பொறுப்பை ஏற்றிருக்கிறது. அதற்கு எதிர்க்கட்சி என்ன செய்வது? ஆனால் தன்னை அறியாமலேயே எதிர்க்கட்சி உப-தலைவர் ஒரு பாராட்டுதலைத் தெரிவித்தார். எங்கள் கட்சியை “லெப்டிஸ்ட்” என்று அவர் சொன்னார். ஆனால், இப்பொழுது இது தான் “பாஷன்” என்பதை அவர் ஒப்புக்கொள்வார். “லெப்டிஸ்ட்” என்று சொன்னால் அதுதான் “காம்ப்ளிமெண்ட்”. ஆனால், அவ்வாறு “காம்ப்ளிமெண்ட்” கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் அவருக்கு இல்லை. தன்னை அறியாமலேயே எதோ பேசிக்கொண்டு போகும்போது எங்கள் கட்சியை “லெப்டிஸ்ட்” என்று சொன்னார்கள். அதை நான் முற்றிலும் ஒத்துக்கொள்கிறேன். கெட்ட அர்த்தத்தில் அல்ல; நல்ல அர்த்தத்திலேயே ஒத்துக்கொள்கிறேன். மக்களுக்கு சேவை செய்து அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத்தரத்தை உயர்த்துவதற்கு எவ்வளவு தீவிரமான திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றவேண்டுமோ அவைகளையெல்லாம் செய்வதில் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறது. காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கமும் அதில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, இக்கட்சி லெப்டிஸ்டாகப் போய்விட்டது, அதை அகற்றவேண்டும், இதற்காக மற்றவர்களுடைய ஒன்று சேரவேண்டும் என்று எதிர்க்கட்சி உப-தலைவர் அவர்கள் கேட்டுக்கொண்டார்கள். அதற்கு என்னுடைய ஆசியைத் தெரிவிக்கிறேன். “ஆசி” என்று சொல்வது தவறு. இருந்தாலும் வேறு வார்த்தை புலப்படவில்லையாதலால், அதற்கு என்னுடைய நல்லாசியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். அம் மாதிரி ஒரு கட்சியைத் தான் நாங்கள் எல்லோரும் எதிர்பார்த்தோம். உருப்படியான எதிர்க்கட்சி இல்லையே என்று தான் நாங்கள் வருத்தப் பட்டோம். எதோ கட்சிகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால், ஜனநாயகத்துக்கு உருப்படியான எதிர்க்கட்சி வேண்டும். இதுவரையில் அப்படி ஒரு கட்சியும் சரியாக அமையவில்லை. ரொம்ப ஆற்றல் கொண்ட, அரசியல் ஞானம் படைத்த, அரசியல் சாத்திரங்களை நன்றாகப் படித்த எதிர்க் கட்சி உப-தலைவர் அவர்களே முன் நின்று அவர்களே கேட்டுக்கொண்டபடி, இப்பொழுது ஆளுகின்ற கட்சிக்கு எதிராக ஒரு சிறந்த எதிர்க்கட்சியை அமைத்து, அது வாப்போகின்ற தேர்தலில் வெற்றி அடையட்டும் என்று இந்த சமயத்தில் நான் கூறுகிறேன்.

வழக்கமாகக் குறை கூறும் வகையில், நிதி மந்திரியினுடைய பட்ஜெட் பிரச்சங்கத்தில், வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தைப்பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை கூட இல்லை என்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத் தைப்பற்றி பத்து வாக்கியங்கள் அல்லது ஒரு பக்கம் பூராவும் நிதி மந்திரியின் பிரச்சங்கத்தில் எழுதிவிட்டால் அது கனம் எதிர்க்கட்சி

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உபதலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு திருப்தியாக இருக்குமா என்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிற திட்டங்கள், நிறைவேற்றியுள்ள முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம், நிறைவேற்றப்போகிற இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம்—இவையெல்லாம் வேலையில்லாத திட்டங்களை அகற்றுவதற்குத்தான். படித்த ஒரு சிலருடைய வேலையில்லாத திட்டங்களை மட்டுமல்ல; பள்ளிக்கூடத்தையே எட்டிப் பார்க்காத மக்களுடைய வேலையில்லாத திட்டங்களை அகற்றுவதற்கும், வேலை கொடுத்து உழைப்புக்குத் தகுந்த ஊதியம் அளித்து எல்லோரும் குறையில்லாமல் வாழக்கூடிய நிலைமையை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கும் தான் இந்த பட்ஜெட் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி வேறு என்ன குறை சொல்வது என்பதற்காக ஏன் வரி போடவில்லை என்று அவர்கள் கேட்டார்கள். வரி போட்டிருந்தால், மறுபடியும் வரி போட்டு விட்டார்கள் என்று குறை சொல்வார்கள். அதேமாதிரி கனம் அங்கத்தினர் டாக்டர் ஸ்ரீனிவாசனும் என். ஜி. ஓ.-க்களுக்கு இரண்டு கோடி ரூபாய் அவ்வளவாக ஏன் கொடுத்தார்கள் என்று கேட்டார். தேர்தலுக்கு முன் அதை ஏன் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டார். கொடுக்காமலிருந்தால், கொடுக்கவே இல்லை என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். கொடுத்திருக்கும் அவ்வளவை “மீக்” என்று சொல்லிவிடலாம். ஆனால் இந்த இரண்டு கோடி ரூபாய் பொது மக்களுடைய பணம். இந்தப் பொதுமக்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் எப்படி இருக்கிறது? மற்றவர்களுக்கும் குறை இருக்கலாம். அவர்களிடம் எனக்கு அனுதாபம் உண்டு. அக்குறைகளை நீக்க நாங்கள் வழி பார்க்கிறோம். தாராளமாகப் பேசி ஒரு சிலருடைய பாராட்டுதலைப் பெறப் பார்க்கலாம். ஆனால், இது எந்தப் பொதுமக்களுடைய பணமோ அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் எப்படியிருக்கிறது என்பதை கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் உணரலாம். நீங்கள் ஏன் கொடுத்தீர்கள்? அதுவும் ஒரு எலக்ஷன் ஸ்டண்ட் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். ஏன் வரி போடவில்லை? அதுவும் ஒரு எலக்ஷன் ஸ்டண்ட் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இதற்கெல்லாம் எதிர்கட்சியின் யோசனையைக் கேட்டு என்ன பிரயோஜனம்? எதிர்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் எப்படி யோசனை சொல்வார்கள்? அவர்களுடைய யோசனையை யார் கேட்பார்கள்? ஆனால், உறுப்படியான ஆக்கமுறையில் எதிர்கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்கள் பல யோசனைகள் சொன்னார்கள். அவைகளையெல்லாம் நன்றாகக் கவனித்து அரசாங்கம் வேலை செய்யப் பார்க்கிறது.

“பட்ஜெட்டில் ‘டெபிசிட்’ (deficit) ஏன் அப்படியே இருக்கிறது, ஏன் வரி போடவில்லை?” என்று கேட்கப்பட்டது. அதற்கு ஒரு காரணம், நிதிக்கமிஷன் வருவதை நாங்கள் எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அதன் மூலம் என்ன பரிகாரங்கள் கிடைக்குமென்று எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அதையெல்லாம் கவனித்து துண்டைச் சரிக்கட்ட, புதிய திட்டங்கள் போடவேண்டிய விஷயத்தை தேர்தலுக்குப் பிறகு வரும் சட்டசபை கவனிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கும். அதைச் சரிக்கட்ட இன்னும் எவ்வளவு பணம் வேண்டுமென்று அந்த சட்டசபை தான் முடிவு செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கும். அதை விட்டு வரிகளைப் போடவேண்டுமென்றால், சீக்கிரத்திலேயே மறையப்போகின்ற இந்த சட்டசபை அந்தப் பொறுப்பை ஏற்றுக்கொள்வது சரியல்ல. பணம் வேண்டுமென்று இந்த சட்டசபையும் அரசாங்கமும் சொல்கின்றன. ஆனால், நிலைமையை எப்படி சமாளிப்பது, வேறு வருமானத்துக்கு வழி தேடுவது எப்படி என்பதை யெல்லாம் புதிதாகத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படும் சட்டசபை தான் தீர்மானிக்க வேண்டும். இத்தருணத்தில் மற்றொரு கோட்பாடையும் எதிர்கட்சி உபதலைவர் அவர்கள் தெரிவித்தார்கள். எவ்வளவு வருவாய் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இருக்கிறதோ அதற்குத் தக்கவாறு தான் செலவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அதற்கு ஒரு உபமானம் கூட அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். கோட்டுத் தைக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் துணி எவ்வளவு இருக்கிறதோ அதைப் பார்த்துக் கோட்டுத் தைக்கவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். என்னிடம் ஒரு கெஜம் தான் துணி இருக்கிறதென்றால், அது ஒரு “பெட்டி-கோட்” தைப்பதற்குக்கூடக் காணாது. இரண்டு கெஜம் இருந்தாலும் கோட்டுத் தைக்கப் போதாது. தையற்காரர் எவ்வளவு

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துணி வேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறாரோ அவ்வளவு துணி வாங்கியாக வேண்டும். ஆகையால், துணி குறைவாக இருந்தால், கடன் வாங்கியாவது புதிய துணி வாங்கி கோட்டுத் தைக்கலாமே தவிர குறைந்த அளவு துணியை வைத்துக்கொண்டு கோட்டுத் தைக்கமுடியாது. மற்ற அரசாங்கங்களிலும் இந்த மாதிரியான நிலைமை தான் நிலவிறது. நகராட்சிகள் வாஷி செல்வுத் திட்டங்கள் தயாரிப்பதை தான் பல புத்தகங்களில் படித்திருக்கிறேன். ஏதாவது செலவு செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கும். ஜனங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கை நிலைமையை நிரந்தரமாக சீராக்குவதற்காக செலவு செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய பணத்தை எப்படியாவது பெறவேண்டியிருக்கும். நாட்டில் உள்ள கிராமங்களில் சீரான நிலைமையை, சுபிட்ச நிலைமையைக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு என்ன செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கணக்குப்போட்டு, கடன் வாங்கியாவது அதைச் செய்யவேண்டும். சக்தியில்லாதவர்களிடம் சகக்கிப் பிழிந்து நாம் ஒன்றும் வாங்க முடியாது; வாங்கவும் சொல்லவில்லை. கொடுக்க முடிந்தாலும் முடியாவிட்டாலும், அதையும் அட்சேபிக்கும் வழக்கம் எங்கும் உண்டு. என்ன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று பார்த்து அதற்கு வேண்டிய வருவாய்க்கு வழி தேட வேண்டியது அவசியம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். நிர்வாகச் செலவை குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அதை முற்றிலும் அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்கிறது. எந்த வகையில் அச்செலவைக் குறைக்கமுடியுமோ அந்த வகையில் அதைக் குறைத்துக்கொண்டுதான் வருகிறது. அதைக் குறைப்பதற்கு தவிரமாக கவனம் செலுத்தவும் முற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பக்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத்தரத்தை உயர்த்துவதற்கான அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களால் செலவு அதிகமாகிறது. கணக்குப்போட்டு, புள்ளி விவரங்களைப் பார்த்து, செலவிறும்பொழுது அதை அட்சேபிப்பது சரியல்ல என்று தான் சொல்லிக் கொள்கிறேன். மொத்தத்தில் வருமானம் எவ்வளவு, எப்பேர்ப்பட்ட திட்டங்கள் போடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன, அவைகளுக்கான செலவு எவ்வளவு என்பதையெல்லாம் நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். பாதுகாப்புச் செலவைப்பற்றிக் கூடக் குறிப்பிட்டு, அதை இன்னும் குறைக்க முடியாதா என்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் கேட்டார்கள். அப்போதுதான் பின்பு இச்செலவை எவ்வளவு தூரம் குறைக்கலாம் என்பதை அரசாங்கம் கவனித்துக்கொண்டு தான் வருகிறது என்பதை இந்த சமயத்தில் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ ரங்கநாதன் அவர்கள் தன்னுடைய நீண்ட கால அனுபவத்துடன் கல்வி இலாகாவைப்பற்றி பல விஷயங்கள் சொன்னார்கள். ஆசிரியர்களுடைய பிரதிநிதிகளாக உள்ள மற்ற அங்கத்தினர்களும் கல்வியைப்பற்றிப் பேசினார்கள். அவையையெல்லாம் நன்கு கவனித்து எந்தெந்த வகையிலே கவனம் செலுத்தக் கூடுமோ அவ்வகைகளில் அரசாங்கம் கவனம் செலுத்தும் என்று நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அதேமாதிரி கனம் அங்கத்தினர் டாக்டர் ஸ்ரீனிவாசன் அவர்கள் ஜெனரல் ஆல்பர்த்தியில் உள்ள பரஞ்சோ இன்ஸ்டிடியூட்டைப் பற்றி மீண்டும் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். கனம் ரெவின்யூ, மந்திரி அவர்கள் இவ்விஷயத்தை நன்றாகப் பரிசீலனை செய்து எடுக்கவேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுப்பதாக என்னிடம் சொன்னார்கள். அதை நான் இந்த சபையில் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ ரங்கநாதன் அவர்கள் சட்டசபை கூடும் இடத்தைப் பற்றிப் பேசினார்கள். கீழ் சட்டசபையில் 205 அங்கத்தினர்கள் தான் இப்பொழுது இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆதலால் அச்சபையை இங்கே வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்ற யோசனை இருக்கிறது. அதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கம் யோசித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. அப்படி அந்த சபை இங்கு வந்தால் இந்த சட்டசபை தகுதியான இடத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். அதையும் மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு எவ்வளவு வசதி அளிக்க முடியுமோ அவ்வளவையும் அளிக்கப் பார்க்கிறோம்.

கல்வி விஷயமாகப் பேசிய சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் பிள்ளைகளுக்குப் பகல் போஜனம் கொடுப்பதைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். அதற்காக பணம்

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [21st December 1956]

ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இவ்வசதி கல்வி அபிவிருத்திக்கு மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. ஆசிரியர் பிரதிநிதிகளில் ஒருவர், ஆசிரியர் சம்பளம் ஒன்றைத் தவிர வேறு எதிலும் கவனம் செலுத்தவில்லை. அவர்களுக்குக் குழந்தைகள் பேரில் விவரமும் இல்லை. எந்தப் பணம் கிடைத்தாலும், அதை ஆசிரியர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும், அல்லது பிள்ளைகளுக்கு வரி விதிக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லி, அவர் தன்னுடைய தொகுதியினராகிய (கான்ஸ்டிடியெண்ட்ஸ்) ஆசிரியர்களுக்காகப் பாடுபடுகிறார். ஆனால் மற்ற ஆசிரியர் பிரதிநிதிகள் இந்தப் பகல் போஜனத் திட்டத்தை வரவேற்றார்கள். இந்தப் பகல் போஜனம் அளிப்பது அவசியம். எந்த விதத்தில் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை திருத்தி அமைத்தாலும் குழந்தைகள் பட்டினி இடக்கும்போது அவர்கள் பள்ளிகளுக்கு எப்படி வருவார்கள்? அதுவும் சத்துள்ள உணவு ஒரு வேளையாவது கொடுக்கவேண்டியது அவசியம். அதற்காக ஒரு திட்டத்தைத் தொடங்கியிருக்கிறோம். அதற்கு ஊராருடைய ஆதரவு இருக்கிறது. முன்பு இவ்விஷயமாக ஒரு முயற்சி இருந்தது. ஆனால் அது நீடித்து இருக்கமுடியவில்லை. கிராமங்களில் உள்ளவர்கள் இதற்கென்று கொஞ்சம் நிலம் தானமாகக் கொடுத்தால் அதை வைத்து நிரந்தரமாக இந்தப் பகல் போஜனத்தை அளிக்கமுடியும். அரசாங்கம் அதற்கு ஆதரவு கொடுக்கலாம். அதற்கு நிரந்தரமாக ஆதரவு கிடைக்க வேண்டுமென்று தான் பரிபூரணமாக விரும்புகிறேன்.

கடைசியாகப் பேசிய கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்கள் பீடித் தொழிலாளர்களுடைய நிலைமையைப்பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். அது பற்றி சட்டம் கொண்டுவர வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. சட்டமெல்லாம் கோர்ட்டுக்குப்போய் அதற்கு ஆபத்து ஏற்பட்டுவிடாதபடி தகுந்த முறையில் தயாரிக்க வேண்டியிருப்பதால், கொஞ்சம் தாமதம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது இரண்டு மசோதாக்கள் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஒன்று லேசென்ஸ் உள்ள இடத்தில் தான் தொழில் நடத்தவேண்டும், மற்ற இடங்களில் நடத்தக்கூடாது என்பது பற்றியது. இன்னொன்று தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கும் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு “டெர்ம்ஸ் ஆப் எம்ப்ளாய்மென்ட்” நிர்ணயிக்கும் மசோதா. இந்த இரண்டு மசோதாக்களும் தயாராக இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் அவற்றுக்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் அங்கீகாரமும் ஜனாதிபதியின் அங்கீகாரமும் வேண்டியிருக்கின்றன. இல்லாவிட்டால், இந்த சட்டசபைக் கூட்டத்திலேயே அவைகளைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்க முடியும். இருந்தாலும் இவைகளையெல்லாம் தீர்மானித்து சீக்கிரத்திலேயே அம் மசோதாக்களைக் கொண்டுவரப் பார்க்கிறோம்.

வீடுகள் கட்டுவது பற்றி கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ வி. வி. ராமசாமி அவர்களும் மற்றவர்களும் பேசினார்கள். இது விஷயமாக ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஏதோ மத்திய அரசாங்கம் பணம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறது; அதை நாம் கவனித்து வாங்குவதற்கு போதிய முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை என்று யாரும் எண்ண வேண்டாம். இந்தத் திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றுவதில் பல கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. முதலில் நிலம் வேண்டும். தொழிற்சாலைகளில் உள்ள தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு வீடுகள் கட்டும் திட்டத்தில் அரசாங்கம் அப்போதைக்கப்போது கவனம் செலுத்திக்கொண்டுதான் வருகிறது. இதிலே எத்தனையோ கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. அதனால் கொஞ்சம் தாமதம் ஏற்படுகிறது. இருந்தபோதிலும் வீடுகள் கட்டித் தரும் விஷயத்தில் அரசாங்கம் மிகவும் தீவிரமாக கவனம் செலுத்தி வருகிறது. சீக்கிரத்திலேயே குறைந்த வருமானம் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் முற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லி என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2-30 p.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

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

*Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly and received there-in in the Council—

(a) The Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 56 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1956).

(b) The Madras Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1956).

(c) The Madras Inams (Assessment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 36 of 1956).

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, the 22nd December 1956.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

House Building Schemes

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

(i) to state the amounts allotted to this State under the First Five-year Plan for

(a) general house building schemes; and

(b) industrial housing schemes and the date or dates on which sanction therefor was communicated to this Government together with the conditions for their utilisation; and

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

(a) the specific schemes for which the above amounts were allotted;

(b) the actual amount spent in the First Plan period on each of the schemes referred to in clause (a) above; and

(c) the balance left unspent and lapsed and the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (i) & (ii) The information is furnished in the statement^a placed on the table of the House.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: From the statement placed on the table of the House, it is noted that large amounts have lapsed. Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture kindly tell us whether the lapsed amounts would be allotted during the next year so that the housing schemes may be pushed through?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, as has been pointed out in the statement placed on the table, there would have been lapses on account of various factors which could not be avoided. But, there should be no worry and no difficulty about the availability of sufficient funds. Only we have to mobilise all the forces to get this programme through completely.

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 273-274 infra.

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Capital punishment

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

(a) the number of murder cases put up for trial in this State during the years—

(i) 1954-55 and

(ii) 1955-56;

(b) the number of cases in which capital punishment was awarded; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to abolish capital punishment?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:

(a) (i) 654

(ii) 648

(b) (i) 117

(ii) 129

(c) No, Sir.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Government tell us why they have come to the conclusion that capital punishment should continue? Is there any reference from the Central Government in this regard and is it the policy of the Government that capital punishment should be there?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: In the present circumstances, the Government feel that there should be a deterrent sentence like death sentence. It may be that in certain cases we commute the sentence. Still, I think this capital punishment is necessary now.

Levy of fines in aided secondary schools

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the levy of fines from children in aided secondary schools in the State is permitted by the Government; and

(b) if so, whether rules have been laid down as to—

(i) the conditions of levy;

(ii) the maximum amount that can be levied; and

(iii) the purposes for which such amount can be utilised?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) & (b) The levy of fines from the students in aided secondary schools is left to the discretion of the managements, or the Headmasters of schools.

They have to conform to the provisions contained in the Madras Educational Rules.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: குழந்தைகளுக்கு அபராதம் விதிக்கப் பட்டாலும் அந்தத் தொகையைப் பெற்றோர்களை கொடுக்க வேண்டி இருப்பதால், சர்க்கார் இந்த முறையைத் தடை செய்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: பெற்றோர்களும் தங்களுடைய குழந்தைகளின் டேரில் சற்று கண்காணிப்பாக இருந்து, அவர்களுடைய நடத்தை நல்ல முறையிலே இருக்கும்படியாகப் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத் தான் குழந்தைகளுக்கு அபராதம் விதிக்கும் முறை இருந்து வருகிறது.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: அபராதம் எந்தெந்தக் காரணத்திற்காக வாங்கப்படவேண்டும் என்று சர்க்கார் ஒரே விதமான சில விதிகளைப் போடாவிட்டால், பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் தங்கள் இஷ்டப்படி, சாதாரண சிறிய காரணங்களுக்கும் அபராதம் வாங்க ஏதுவாக இருக்குமே, இது விஷயமாக சர்க்கார் என்ன கருதுகிறார்கள்?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: சர்க்காருக்கு இதுவரை அம்மாதிரிப் புகார் ஏதும் வரவில்லை.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: அபராதத் தொகையும் பொது ஜனங்களுடைய பணமானதால், வசூலிக்கப்படும் பணம் எப்படி விநியோகிக்கப்படுகிறது என்பதை சர்க்கார் கல்வி கண்காணிப்பாளர்கள் கணக்கெடுத்துக்கொள்கிறார்களா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: வசூலிக்கப்படும் பணம் அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தின் பொது நிதிக்குச் சேர்க்கப்படுகிறது.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: இந்தப் பணமானது பல குழந்தை விடமிருந்து வாங்கப்படுவதால், குழந்தைகளின் நன்மைக்காகவே அது செலவழிக்கப்பட சில திட்டங்கள் வகுக்கப்படவேண்டும். அதாவது 'ப்ரைஸ்' கொடுப்பதுமூலம் நேராகவே குழந்தைகளுக்குத் திரும்ப விநியோகம் ஆகும்படி அந்தப் பணம் செலவு செய்யப்படுமா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: கனம் அங்கத்தினர் சொல்வதைப்போல் அபராதத் தொகை ஏராளமாக வருவது கிடையாது. அம்மாதிரி அபராதம் போடவேண்டிய அவசியம் சில சமயங்களில்தான் ஏற்படுகிறது. இந்தத் தொகை கனம் அங்கத்தினர் சொல்வதுபோல் அவ்வளவு அதிகமாக இருக்காது. ஆகையால் அம்மாதிரி குழந்தைகளுக்கு 'ப்ரைஸ்' கொடுப்பது போன்ற முறையில்தான் திரும்ப விநியோகிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதிலே எந்தவிதமானப் பயனும் இருக்காது என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன்.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Is the Hon. the Minister for Education aware that if no time limit is fixed for the payment of fees and if no penalty is levied for default, many institutions cannot pay even the salaries of teachers? Is he also aware that if the parents are allowed to pay the fees as and when they please, most of them would try to pay the fees only at the end of the year in which case it will be absolutely impossible for any institution to get on even with its normal work?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I took the hon. Member Sri Krishnamoorthi to be referring to fines levied for acts of indiscipline in the interests of the students and the institutions themselves. There are two kinds of fines that are levied. One is the levy of fines for failure to pay the tuition and other fees within the prescribed date and the other relates to the levy

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of fine in the interests of maintaining discipline in the institution. I thought the hon. Member Sri Krishnamoorthi was referring to fines levied for acts of indiscipline.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHI : கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லுவது சரியே.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : இம்மாதிரி குழந்தைகளிடமிருந்து அபராதம் வாங்குவது தவறு என்பதை அரசியலார் உணர்ந்து, அந்த முறையைக் கைவிடுவார்களா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : இதுனுடைய அவசியத்தைப்பற்றி நான் இதற்கு முன்பே சொன்னேன். இந்த அபராதத்தினால் யாருக்கே னும் நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதாக இதுவரையிலும் சர்க்காருக்கு எந்த விதமான தகவலும் கிடைக்கவில்லை.

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* 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 :—

“(1) In pursuance of clause (1) of Article 207, read with sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of Article 199 of the Constitution of India, I, A. J. John, Governor of Madras, hereby give my recommendation for moving in the Madras Legislative Council of the Madras Inams (Assessment) Bill, 1956; and

(2) In pursuance of Article 207, clause (3), of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby give my recommendation for the consideration in the Madras Legislative Council of the Madras Inams (Assessment) Bill, 1956.”

III.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) MOTION UNDER RULE 23 (1) OF THE COUNCIL RULES *re* TRANSAC-
TION OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ON A NON-OFFICIAL DAY (22ND
DECEMBER 1956).

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

“That rule 23 (1) of the Madras Legislative Council Rules be suspended and this House do resolve to transact Government business on Saturday, the 22nd December 1956.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I think we sit on Monday also?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes. The question is—

“That rule 23 (1) of the Madras Legislative Council Rules be suspended and this House do resolve to transact Government business on Saturday, the 22nd December 1956.”

The motion was put and carried.

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IV.—MOTION UNDER RULE 41 (1) OF THE COUNCIL RULES *RE* STRIKE OF EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERNMENT STANLEY HOSPITAL AT RAYAPURAM.

* **SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :** Mr. Chairman, under rule 41 (1) of the Madras Legislative Council Rules and with the permission of the Hon. Chairman, I invite the attention of the Hon. the Minister for Health to a matter of urgent public importance, viz., the strike of the staff working in the Government Stanley Hospital at Rayapuram staged on the 18th instant, to the great inconvenience of the public. I request the Government to order an immediate investigation into the causes of this strike. As a member of the Hospital Advisory Committee, I have received varied reports about this occurrence. I request the Hon. Minister to take necessary steps to meet the situation and also to tell us what has been done to allay the public discontent in the matter and to set right matters. It should be interesting to know whether previous notice of the strike was received by the Government and what precautionary steps were taken by them. While I agree that discipline should be maintained, the Government should, I believe, enquire into the matter and do their best to have a contented staff.

* **THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is reported that the hospital workers, that is, the last grade servants of the Government Stanley Hospital, Madras, went on a token strike for two hours from 7-00 a.m. to 9-00 a.m. on 18th December 1956. It is reported that excepting a few workers who agreed and told the Resident Medical Officer that they were going for duty, all others struck work on that date. The Dean contacted the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, to spare the services of a few persons from the Corporation and by the time the employees of the Corporation arrived, the demonstrators resumed duty at 9-00 a.m. The Dean stated that the work of the hospital was carried on as usual with the available number of persons on duty and with the services of persons who were in the waiting list for regular appointment. The Dean has called for individual explanation from those who struck work and has promised to send a further report to the Director of Medical Services. It is believed that the strike move was forced upon the workers by one Sri V. Samuel, man nursing orderly to secure his re-posting to the Stanley Hospital from which he had been transferred to another hospital. In connection with the representation on the subject made by the Madras Hospital Workers' Union, the attention of the President of the Union was invited to the Government order regarding interference by the Union in individual matters and he was informed that the Union should not raise individual cases of grievances. It was further stated that the transfer of Sri V. Samuel, man nursing orderly from the Government Stanley Hospital to the Government Ophthalmic Hospital was made on administrative grounds and that his request for transfer to the Stanley Hospital could not be complied with. The Director of Medical Services has been asked to submit the report on the action taken by the Dean against the persons who struck work. So, I am awaiting a full report.

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III.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS—*cont.*

(2) ELECTION OF ONE MEMBER TO THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

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

“That in accordance with section 3 (1) (b) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Madras Act V of 1923) as recently amended, and rule XXII (3) of the rules framed under the Act, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Chairman to elect one person to be the Council's representative on the Board of Industries constituted under the Act.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That in accordance with section 3 (1) (b) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Madras Act V of 1923) as recently amended, and rule XXII (3) of the rules framed under the Act, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Chairman to elect one person to be the Council's representative on the Board of Industries constituted under the Act.”

The motion was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 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 the following programme for the election of one member to the Board of Industries:—

Date and time for the receipt of nominations—4 p.m. on Monday, the 24th December 1956.

Scrutiny of nominations—5 p.m. on Monday, the 24th December 1956.

Withdrawal of nominations—3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 26th December 1956.

Poll, in case of contest—Between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Thursday, the 27th December 1956.

Nomination forms can be had on application to the Secretary to the Council.

(3) AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES UNDER SECTION 40 (1) OF THE MADRAS ESTATES (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO RYOTWARI) ACT, 1948 (MADRAS ACT XXVI OF 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, 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;

AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES UNDER SECTION 40 (1) 223
OF THE MADRAS ESTATES (ABOLITION AND
CONVERSION INTO RYOTWARI) ACT, 1948
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DRAFT AMENDMENT.

In rule 3 of the said rules, the following proviso shall be added at the end, namely:—

“Provided that where the amount of the total compensation stands altered as a result of any order under section 39 of the Act or otherwise, after the payment or payments referred to have been made, the amount or the amounts of any deficiency in the payment or payments already made may be paid at any time and as soon as may be after the said alteration, and the amount or amounts of any excess in the payment or payments already made by way of deposit under rule 5 may be withdrawn at any time and as soon as may be after the said alteration.”

The object of this amendment is this. Now under rule 3 of the rules issued under section 40 of the Abolition Act, the compensation in respect of an estate where it is payable in one lump sum and the first instalment of the compensation where it is payable in instalments shall be paid not later than nine months from the date on which the settlement operations in respect of that estate are completed, or where the date is earlier within the date of expiry of three fasli years under section 30 or 34 of the Act and not later than nine months from the latter date. There is no provision in the rules by which after the expiry of this period any alteration in the compensation amount already deposited, by way of additional deposits can be made. But circumstances may arise necessitating alteration of the compensation amount subsequent to the decision of the Tribunal. Therefore, the Director of Settlements has stated that a proviso be added under rule 3 so as to enable him to make additional deposits or withdraw excess amounts already deposited as a result of alterations in the compensation amount which may take place subsequent to this deposit. Now, as it is, once the deposit has been made under the section I referred to, it is visualised that the quantum of compensation is paid. We have no power either to pay more to make up the deficiency nor can we withdraw any amount which we have paid in excess. So, this rule provides for this contingency also. That is the reason why this amendment has been moved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“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, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by

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section 40 (1) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948) be approved :—

DRAFT AMENDMENT.

In rule 3 of the said rules, the following proviso shall be added at the end, namely :—

‘ Provided that where the amount of the total compensation stands altered as a result of any order under section 39 of the Act or otherwise, after the payment or payments referred to have been made, the amount or the amounts of any deficiency in the payment or payments already made may be paid at any time and as soon as may be after the said alteration, and the amount or amounts of any excess in the payment or payments already made by way of deposit under rule 5 may be withdrawn at any time and as soon as may be after the said alteration.’ ”

The motion was put and carried.

V.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (AMENDMENT) BILL,
1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 34 OF 1956).

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

“ That the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

The All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank of India undertook a survey of rural credit which brought to light the inadequacy of co-operative credit. The Committee observed that a dynamic programme for increasing agricultural production which the country had undertaken called for an equally dynamic programme of agricultural credit and recommended the supply of institutional credit on a co-operative basis to a larger section of the agricultural population, laying emphasis on the supply of productive finance and provision of complementary arrangements for marketing and processing to enable the ryots to reap the benefits of increased agricultural production. The Committee recommended a scheme of integrated rural credit and marketing based on the three principles of State partnership at different levels, full co-ordination between credit and other economic activities especially marketing and processing, and administration through adequately trained and efficient personnel responsive to the needs of the rural population. This scheme contemplated the formation of large-sized primary societies, based on limited liability or liability limited by guarantee and employing paid staff, as against the existing village credit societies and State participation in the co-operative institutions. The Committee also recommended the advance of cultivation

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loans on the security of the crops proposed to be raised. The basic principles and lines of reorganisation of the co-operative credit movement recommended by the Committee were approved at the conference of State Ministers held at New Delhi in April 1955. That Conference also recommended that, as a preliminary step towards the implementation of the scheme of integrated credit, a few pilot projects embodying the salient features of the main scheme might be started in two or three select districts during 1955-56 itself to gain experience for working the main scheme. A pilot scheme was accordingly sanctioned by this Government and was put into operation from January 1956 in two select taluks in each of the districts of Chingleput, Coimbatore, Ramana-thapuram and Tirunelveli. It was found that through the implementation of the scheme there was a record increase in the membership, paid-up share capital, deposits and loan transactions of large-sized agricultural credit societies. Encouraged by the results of the scheme, the Government sanctioned the main scheme also in June last and it is now being implemented throughout the State. The progress made in regard to issue of loans from 1st April 1956 to 31st October 1956 by the Co-operative Central Banks to Agricultural Credit and Marketing Societies for disbursement to agriculturists, primary land mortgage banks and Central Land Mortgage Bank proved beyond doubt that the scheme has helped to increase the tempo of development of co-operative credit.

In order to ensure the effective and successful implementation of the scheme and the achievement of the targets laid down in the scheme by carrying out the programmes for State participation in the share capital of co-operative institutions, formation of large-sized credit societies, expansion of credit by co-operatives, etc., it has become necessary to make certain amendments to the existing Madras Co-operative Societies Act. This opportunity is also taken advantage of for bringing about one or two other amendments to the Act which are also very urgent.

The need for the amendments proposed has been explained briefly in the Notes on clauses appended to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“ That the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I have to state one or two things that have happened. The Committee on Co-operation which was constituted by the Madras Government has gone into the whole question very thoroughly. The Chairman of the Committee was my respected colleague, Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai and a very learned report has been submitted by it. A copy of the Report was also supplied to us. The Committee has made a number of recommendations as regards the way in which loans have to be given

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to agriculturists, the way in which they can be recovered, etc. I do not find that all of them have been considered and suitable amendments brought in in this particular Bill. That is one thing.

Another thing is this. The Government of India have recently appointed a Commission and it has issued a questionnaire on the Law of Co-operation. I think that that questionnaire has been sent to hon. Members of this Council also. There are these things and I think it would be better if a comprehensive Bill is brought in after these things are also taken into consideration by the Government. Of course, the Hon. Minister states that there are some schemes which necessitate these amendments urgently. When we take action to amend a particular Act, it would be better to wait a bit—say, for two or three months—examine the whole Law of Co-operation and the recommendations of the Committee and then bring in such a Bill. That would also be consistent with the policy laid down in the Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister, that is, to leave such things to the coming Government. No doubt, that is a matter for consideration by the Hon. Ministers.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: This is not a case of taxing the people, but this is a case of giving *loans* to the people.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I am fully aware of it. Yes, it is not a question of taxing the people. But in the Budget speech special reference has been made that even schemes which are very useful to the people have been postponed for consideration by the new Government. Consistent with that policy—this is not a question of imposition of a tax—these amendments could have been left to the coming Government. Now, there is no question of these loans being urgently needed by the agriculturists. This is harvest time. In effect, the Government would be operating in a vacuum. I realise that this is not a case of imposition of tax. Therefore it is that I make bold to say that this could have been left over. For, this is not wanted at the present time. (The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam: Not wanted?) Yes, not wanted at the present moment. This is a time when we are looking to Providence to see that nothing untoward happens and hampers the harvest. It is stated that these loans are given especially for raising crops, etc., that is, for meeting cultivation expenses.

Then, so far as amalgamation of small societies is concerned, that is a different matter and I do not propose to deal with that now. But this measure could have been postponed especially when there is a Co-operation Commission for the purpose of evolving a law for the whole of India. They will suggest a certain law and we will have to adapt it. This is not a mere executive order but a legislation and in matters of legislation, many difficulties

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want to oppose the Bill on that score. But so far as the legislative machinery is concerned, this could have been postponed for the present. Further, in the Legislative Assembly the Hon. the Finance Minister has stated that they have almost exhausted their mandate. 'Mandate' is the word he used. They have exhausted all and only 5 per cent more is remaining.

There are certain amendments which I have given notice of and I shall explain them when the time comes.

Sir, there are various irregularities in the working of co-operative societies. This was referred to by some hon. Members in the Assembly also. Various reports have appeared in the Press about defalcations in co-operative societies. Some provision ought to be there in the Act to prevent such defalcations. Of course, the guilty persons are punished later on. But it would be better if there is a specific provision to prevent such things. Something like effective audit, previous sanction for various expenses to be incurred, etc., should be there so that we might check the occurrence of defalcations. I have not gone into the question thoroughly and, therefore, I cannot say how it should be done.

Sir, there is another matter here. In all recent legislations we have got a particular section which says, 'Everything said here is final and shall not be called in question in any Court of Law'. Already the Law Commission has been addressed whether it would consider this particular matter and give any direction to all our Legislatures and various other Bodies which are proposing legislation. The general policy to be adopted in this regard should be made clear. For example, there is the provision about recovery of debts. The Registrar also decides questions in regard to this matter. Thus, the Registrar is also exercising some judicial functions. Therefore, there should be some provision under which his orders could be revised. On questions of fact, of course, final decisions may be given by him. But, on general questions of law, where any injustice takes place on account of the misapprehension of law, there must be some room for remedy in a Court of Law. It is only in cases where there is a misapprehension of law that I want that there should be provision for revision. For example, there is the provision regarding punishment for disposing of property in contravention of the provisions of section 21. In such cases, if there is a misapprehension of law, there should be provision for revision. A revision petition may lie to the Munsif's Court in the same place. All these things may be provided to make justice cheap, summary and quick. But to say that the orders of the Registrar should not be called in question is a thing which I do not support. In all legislations, especially when the Executive is exercising judicial functions, there must be some safeguard against injustice.

With regard to other matters, I have proposed one or two

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and that is this. One of the Committee's recommendations is that there should be a provision under which the Registrar may compel the societies to amalgamate whenever necessary. So far as that recommendation is concerned, I am glad that it is provided in this Bill that the Registrar can in justifiable circumstances direct the amalgamation of societies. There are other very salutary things also which could very well have been adopted here.

The Report of the Committee is worth looking into by all the hon. Members at this particular juncture. It is stated that provision may be made in the co-operative law for the creation of a charge on immovable property by a declaration made by the owner. That means this. When one gets a loan from a co-operative society, in order to create a charge on immovable property, one need not sign any formal document. It is enough if there is a mere declaration signed by the applicant that he creates a charge. That is sufficient for the purpose of creating a charge on immovable property. That is a very salutary provision which will be very useful to agriculturists. That matter could be looked into and some provision made in this particular law.

The Committee has also stated that there is need for the institution of a guarantee and relief fund out of which possible losses to tenants may be made good. Especially, when there are banks or companies which give loans to ryots, there will always be some losses. There is no doubt about that. There should be some provision by which these losses can be met. For example, we have a contingent fund. Similarly, there is need for the institution of a guarantee and relief fund. That provision could very well have been adopted here also. Loans are given to tenants. Most of them are poor and they may not be able to repay them ultimately. Therefore, in order to meet all possible risks, this guarantee and relief fund can be organised in every co-operative society.

There are very many things which could also have been adopted here. I suppose in the rules, these two things I have mentioned will be provided for.

I welcome this Bill, on the whole, because it enables the co-operative societies to give loans to cultivators, especially on mortgage. The important thing to be noted in this connection is that they cannot be recovered immediately. As the Committee itself has stated in its Report, the loan has to be recovered in instalments. If that is done, it will be a very great help to the cultivator. There is no provision in this Bill for that purpose. Therefore, I have given notice of an amendment in this regard.

* SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my hon. Friend Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar referred to two aspects of the question. One relates to things which have not been done and which might have been done by the Government and the other relates to the actual provisions of this

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Amending Bill. With regard to the first, I shall put forward two points for the consideration of the Government. I was reminded of them by the reference made by the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar to the questionnaire issued by an All-India Committee for the purpose of reforming the co-operative law, and by the reference made by the Hon. Minister in his speech to the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee. These two points are: (1) the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee have not been accepted *in toto* by the Conference of Ministers, and (2) the State should not abdicate its responsibility in the field of co-operation. The All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee was no doubt composed of very eminent people and its recommendations are entitled to our highest respect. Wherever possible and acceptable, we should lose no time to implement them. But there are certain general trends and principles adumbrated in the Report to which every man who is really interested in co-operation must take exception; one of such trends is to forget the basis of co-operation and to transform it merely, entirely and totally into a State-controlled institution. That would be the end which would have been achieved if the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee had been put into effect in entirety. At the same time, there are some significant findings of that Committee which must be implemented. When the Hon. Minister said that the recommendations of the All-India Committee were approved either by the Conference at Patna or by the Authorities at Delhi, I think there was a little error in it. The recommendations were not accepted *in toto*. They were diluted considerably and the part proposed to be given to the State has been considerably watered down. It was only the principle of the State coming to aid the institutions in respect of finances that was accepted. I am not here on principle saying that the State is bad and the co-operative movement as such is good or *vice versa* but what I am attempting to say is this:—If the State were to contribute the meagre share capital, have control over major policies, the constitution of the Board of Directors, appointment of the chief executive staff and possess a veto power, what is there for the co-operative institutions to do? All these aspects have to be taken into consideration when considering the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee.

Sir, the Madras Committee has taken pains to analyse the whole position, and examine the basis of the findings of the other Committee in a particular manner and has recommended portions which will be beneficial to the movement without, at the same time, undermining the basis and the fundamentals of the movement.

There is another point to which I wish to refer. There seems to be a general feeling that the State Government are abdicating their rights and responsibilities in favour of the Centre. My point is that they should not do so. If there is any field in which

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the State should have full control, it is this field of co-operation. I cannot understand why this field also should be taken away from the operation of the State. The Committee has categorically stated that the State should have a Co-operative Development Board presided over by the Minister and aided by other co-operators and responsible officials; that the State should not be deprived of what is legitimately due to it in this sphere of co-operation. There is a tendency which, if allowed to continue, would deprive the State of its legitimate rights and responsibility. That would be detrimental to the fundamental principles of the co-operative movement. These are the two points which I was reminded of when my hon. Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar and the Hon. Minister spoke. If we are not careful about these matters, then even with the best of intentions, we shall not be able to achieve anything substantial in this field.

As far as the actual provisions contained in the Bill are concerned, I certainly welcome the move of the Government to arm themselves with necessary legislative powers to introduce large-sized primary societies. At present, there can be only one society for one village, and the number of members is very limited, and the result is that we do not have sufficient volume of transactions to make the village society an economic unit. An examination shows that these small societies with a limited capital are working at a loss and to that extent, the whole thing may be said to be a failure. It is not possible to enrol all the villagers as members. A number of disadvantages have to be faced by these small societies as a result of the operation of certain provisions. Unless and until these disadvantages, basic, initial, constitutional disadvantages are removed, these small societies cannot work as economic units. In the interests of the co-operative movement as such, it is necessary to see that the scope of the village society is widened, that it becomes large-sized, that it works at a profit and that it is able to employ a paid staff for the preparation of accounts, collection of dues at the proper time and so on. The necessity to establish large-sized societies is borne out by the experience gained. I want to bring one instance to the notice of the Government. There is a society in the present Andhra State which once formed part of the composite Madras State, viz., the Society at Alameru. I think one of its Presidents was a Member of this Council before separation. That Society caters to the needs of persons within a radius of 5 miles. The present position of that Society is such that it has got reserves to the extent of many lakhs of rupees. It deals in lakhs of rupees. It has a large membership. This is a positive instance which clearly shows how a large-sized society has proved its effectiveness and usefulness. It has also exhibited its capacity for service. Similarly, in our State, we examined a number of societies. No society which has a transaction to the extent of less than Rs. 50,000 can ever hope to work at a profit or can be useful to the community. The conclusion of the Committee in the matter is that there must be a transaction at least to the extent of two lakhs of rupees to make the society work satisfactorily. From the

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point of view of theory and from the point of view of the results achieved here and elsewhere by certain societies, the committee has come to the conclusion that there should be large-sized societies. Of course, there is section 13 which provides for the amalgamation of the societies on a voluntary basis. But, it takes time and it is not possible to give effect to this amalgamation quickly. There is no provision for compulsory amalgamation. Therefore, the Government are right in coming forward to arm themselves with certain powers by which the Registrar will be enabled to effect compulsory amalgamation if they do not come to an agreement with regard to the amalgamation proposed. I welcome this amendment which is a very wise one, I should say.

Similarly, one or two other amendments are also necessary. For instance, I would like to refer to the one mentioned by the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar with regard to the creation of prior charge. Of course, it may be said that there is some provision in the Bill. But, I have to point out that the wording used in the present law is only 'priority'. The wording has to be changed and prior charge should be given to the society for the money lent for purchasing seeds, farm implements, cattle or raw materials. The provision for charge is necessary. P.m.

Regarding punishment, the committee, after anxious consideration, decided to follow other States like Bombay which have similar provisions. But exemptions will be given in *bona fide* cases. At the same time, we should say that people should not resort to questionable practices.

Some definition with regard to "Registrar" is necessary. It is stated that the Registrar is one who is appointed to do the duties of the Registrar. That is rather a vague definition. It is also stated that the Registrar can delegate his powers to the Deputy Registrar. But when the Deputy Registrar is exercising the powers delegated to him by the Registrar, is he doing the duties of the Registrar? From a layman's point of view, the definition may be all right. But on a strictly legalistic interpretation, the definition is not correct. Therefore, it would be much better if a correct definition is given to the term "Registrar" so as to make the meaning clear.

Some of the provisions may help the Government and the co-operative institutions. From the findings of the Rural Credit Survey Committee it is observed that not all the villages are covered by the co-operative movement. The co-operative movement has not spread to all the rural families. But slowly we are moving. For "agriculture" to make headway, co-operative movement must play no small part. But the difficulty nowadays is that we find it very difficult to find people to advance money to agriculturists, who merely cultivate but have no property. The cultivators are honest people who will return the money borrowed. The creditor-society also should be prepared to advance money on the security of the produce about to be raised. This

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Bill wants to help the co-operative institutions to enable them to advance money to the cultivators. The important role to be played by these co-operative institutions in the matter of rural credit cannot be over-emphasised. The success of agriculture depends upon the useful role played by the co-operative movement in affording rural credit to the cultivators. One of the aims of the Second Five-Year Plan is to encourage "co-operative planning". The principal aim of the Second Five-Year Plan is to improve agriculture and small-scale industries and to establish social justice. Co-operative movement plays no small part in the improvement of agriculture and of the standard of the rural people. Therefore, no time should be lost in making co-operative societies effectively participate in this matter of rural reconstruction by advancing credit to the agriculturists in times of need. Then only we can fulfil the rural reconstruction programme envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan. While I welcome the Bill, I would take exception to the way in which the findings of the Rural Credit Survey Committee have been referred to by the Hon. Minister and the manner in which the present trends are noticeable in the co-operative field in the State so as to deprive it of its initiative and responsibility.

* SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதா வாங்கு பெரும்பாலும் கிராம மக்களுக்குப் பயன்படவேண்டிய நோக்கத்துடன் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதாவது, நமது நாட்டிலே இருக்கின்ற மக்கள் சமுதாயத்தில் 80 சதவிகிதத்திற்குமேல் விவசாயத்திலே ஈடுபட்டிருக்கின்றமையால், தொன்றுதொட்டு நடத்திவருகின்ற இந்தத் தொழிலிலே எவ்வளவுதான் அவர்கள் உழைத்தாலும், கால மாறுபாடுகளினால் அதில் தக்க பலன் கிடைக்காமல் கடன் பளு ஏற்பட்டு சங்கடப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை அரசியலாளரும் அறிவர்; பொது மக்களும் அறிவர்.

ஆகவே, இந்த நிலையிலே பொது மக்களில் பெரும் பகுதியினராகிய விவசாய மக்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்கவேண்டுமானால், தங்களுக்கு உண்மையாக சமுதாயத்திலே நலன் இருக்கிறதென்று அவர்களையும் உணரச் செய்யவேண்டுமானால், அவர்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற கடன் பளுவைக் குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் முக்கியமான பிரச்சனையாக இருக்கிறதென்பதை அரசியலாளர் உணர்ந்திருக்கின்றார்கள்.

அவர்களுடைய கடன் பளுவை எப்படி நீக்குவது, அவர்களுக்கு எப்படி கடன் கொடுத்து உதவுவது என்பதை ஆராய்ந்து பார்ப்பதற்கு நமது இந்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் ரிசர்வ் பாங்கினர் "ஆல் இந்தியா ரூரல் க்ரெடிட் ஸர்வே கமிட்டி" என்று ஒரு கமிட்டியை ஏற்படுத்தியதின் பேரில், அவர்கள் ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்து, தங்கள் யாதாஸ்தைச் சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த யாதாஸ்தில் முக்கியமாக விவசாய மக்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற முறையிலே தேவையான பணம் காலாகாலத்தில் கிடைக்காத நிலைமையினால் ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டும் கடன் பளு மேலும் மேலும் அதிகப்பட்டுக்கொண்டே வருகிறதென்றும்; இப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்குக் கடன் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறதெல்லாம் முக்கியமாக கூட்டுறவு இலாகா மூலமாக இருந்தபோதிலும், எவ்வளவு எதிர்பார்த்தோமோ அவ்வளவு கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை என்றும்; ஆகவே, இதைச் சீர்திருத்தி அமைக்கவேண்டும் என்றும் அவர்கள் ஆலோசனை சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தின் மூலமாகவோ, கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின் மூலமாகவோ எவ்வளவு கடன் கொடுக்கப்பட்டாலுங்கூட, எவ்வளவு குறைந்த வட்டியாக இருந்தபோதிலுங்கூட, விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தேவையான பணம் கிடைக்காததால் அவன் எப்படியும் வெளியிலே கடன் வாங்கவேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறான்

22nd December 1956] [Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

அதனால் அவன் சொல்லொனாத வட்டி விகிதத்திலே கடன் வாங்குகிறான். கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின் மூலமாக அவனுக்கு ஆறேகால் சதவிகித வட்டியில் கடன் கிடைக்கிறது. ஆனால், வெளியில், கணக்கில் ஒருவாறு இருந்த போதிலும் தன்னுடைய நிலத்தையே இழந்துவிடுகின்ற அளவு வட்டிக்குக் கடன் வாங்குவதால் அவன் கஷ்டப்படுகிறான். ஆகவே இந்த வட்டிப் பளுவைத் தீர்க்கவேண்டுமானால் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின் மூலமாகத்தான் கடன் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இந்த இயக்கத்தின் மூலமாகத்தான் பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு சேவை செய்யமுடியும் என்று ரிசர்வ் பாங்கினர் ஒப்புக் கொண்டு அதை வலுப்படுத்துவதற்கு ஒவ்வொரு பகுதியிலும் பெரிய சங்கங்களை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். அவைகளின் மூலமாகவே விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கடன் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்றும் அவர்கள் யோசனை சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவேதான், இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்ற சட்டத்தை மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமாகிவிட்டது.

இவ்வளவு பணத்தைக் கொடுத்தாலுங்கூட காலாகாலத்தில் குறைந்த வட்டிக்குப் பணம் கிடைக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமாய் இருக்கிறது. விவசாயத்தின் பலனை அவன் அனுபவிக்கும் அறுவடை காலத்தில் வாங்கிய கடனைத் திருப்பிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டிய நிலைமை இருப்பதால், பாடுபட்டு உழைத்தும் பிரயோஜனமில்லாமல் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறான். உழைப்பின் பலனை விவசாயி அனுபவிக்கவேண்டுமானால் விவசாயப் பொருளுக்கு நல்ல விலை கிடைக்கவேண்டும். அதற்காகத் தானியங்களைத் தேக்கிவைத்து விற்குல்தான் லாபம் கிடைக்கும். விவசாயப் பொருள் அறுவடையாகும் தருவாயில் இருக்கும்போது, அதை எதிர்பார்த்து கடன் கொடுக்கலாம் என்ற முடிவுக்கு வந்திருப்பது மிகவும் பொருத்தமானது. வரவு செலவுத் திட்ட உரையை நிகழ்த்தும்போது நிதி அமைச்சரவர்கள் "இனிமேல் மக்களுக்குக் கடன் கொடுப்பதிலே ஓரளவு 'ரிஸ்க்' இருந்தாலும் அதை எதிர்பார்த்து கடன் கொடுக்கத்தான் வேண்டும்" என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் பாராட்டினேன். அதை அடிப்படையாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு இப்பொழுது விவசாயப் பொருள்களையிது உவை பலன் தரும் தருவாயிலே கடன் கொடுக்க முன் வந்திருப்பது மிகவும் பொருத்தம். சர்க்கு அறுவடையானபிறகும் அதைச் சற்றுத் தேக்கிவைத்திருந்த பிறகு விற்பனைக்கு அனுப்புவதற்கு கிடங்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டிய பண உதவிக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்வதும் வரவேற்கத் தக்கது. ஆகவே, இந்த இரண்டு அடிப்படையையும் வைத்துக்கொண்டு இந்த மசோதாவானது கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருப்பது மிகவும் வரவேற்கத்தக்கது என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

இப்பொழுது ரிசர்வ் பாங்கினர் விவசாயத்திற்காக இரண்டரை கோடி ரூபாய் பணம் மாகாண கூட்டுறவு பாங்கு மூலமாகக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அதை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு மாகாண சொந்தப் பணத்திலிருந்து முக்கால் கோடியும், மாவட்டத்திலிருக்கும் மத்திய பாங்கு மூலமாக ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட தொகையும், தங்களுடைய முதலீட்டிலிருந்து சுமார் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயும் சேர்த்து ஆகமொத்தம் ஐந்து கோடி வரைக்கும் இப்பொழுது கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறதென்றும், மேலும் மேலும் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமானால் அரசியலாளரும் பங்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அதற்கு வேண்டிய பணத்தை கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்குத் தக்க காலத்திலே கொடுக்கும் வண்ணம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

பெரிய சங்கங்களை ஏற்படுத்தும்போது மக்களுக்கு நல்லதொரு வாய்ப்பைக் கொடுக்கின்ற நிலைமை ஏற்படுவதினால் மக்கள் அதை வரவேற்பார்கள். ஆயினும், இந்த சமயத்திலே ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இம்மாதிரி சங்கங்களை ஏற்படுத்தி விவசாயப் பொருள்களின் மேலே பணம் கொடுத்து, அவைகளைத் தேக்கி வைப்பதற்குக் கிடங்கு வசதி செய்வது ஒருபுறமிருக்க, நிலத்தை அடமானம் வைத்து பட்ட கடனையும் இன்னும் இதுபோன்ற கடன் பளுவையும் சமாளிக்கவேண்டியிருப்பதால், முன்பே ஒப்புக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறபடி கட்டாயம் ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகாவிலும் ஒரு நில அடமான பாங்கு ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். அப்படி ஏற்படுத்தினால்

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p.m.

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] [22nd December 1956]

தான் இம்மாதிரியான பளுவைச் சீக்கிரம் குறைப்பதற்கும், முதலீடு செய்வதற்கும் வசதியாக இருக்கும். இப்படிப்பட்ட நில அடமான பாங்குகளை அரசியலார் எந்தவிதமான சனாக்கமும் இல்லாமல் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். அதற்குத் தடங்கலாக இருப்பது அநேக மாவட்டங்களில் நிலம் இன்னும் சரியாக 'சர்வே' செய்யப்படாமலிருப்பதுதான் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிலே பெரும் பகுதி "ஸர்வே" செய்யப்பட்டபிறகு முடிவான உத்தரவு வராததினால் நில அடமான பாங்கு ஏற்படுத்தவதற்கு இடமில்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, இதற்காக தனியாக ஒரு சட்டம் ஏற்படுத்தி இம்மாதிரி சர்வேக்களை உடனுக்குடன், அதாவது ஒரு ஆண்டுக்குள்ளேயே முடிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கையும் அரசியலார் எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

இம்மாதிரி புது சங்கங்களை ஏற்படுத்தும்பொழுதும், கூட்டுறவு கிராம பாங்குகளை ஏற்படுத்துப்பொழுதும், அல்லது சிறு சிறு சங்கங்களை இணைத்து பெரிய சங்கங்களாக ஏற்படுத்தும்பொழுதும், அவைகளை நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு அதிகாரவர்க்கம் சிப்பந்திகளை நியமித்தால்தான் பொது மக்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை ஏற்படுமென்று சொல்லவேண்டிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறேன். பொதுவாக, கூட்டுறவு இயக்கமானது அதிகாரப் பற்றற்ற பொது மக்களுடைய நிர்வாகத்திலேயே இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பது உயர்ந்த ஸ்திரீயமாக இருந்தபோதிலும், நமது நாட்டிலுள்ள பலவிதமான நடவடிக்கைகளைப் பார்க்கும்போது பூராவாக பொது மக்களை நிர்வாகத்தில் இருக்கும் பட்சத்தில் நம்பிக்கைக்குறைவான அநேக காரியங்கள் ஏற்படுகிறபடியினால், என்னைப்போன்றவர்கள், அதிகாரிகளைக் கேந்திரமான ஸ்தானத்தில் வைத்து நிர்வாகத்தை அவர்களிடம் ஒப்படைக்கவேண்டிய நிலையில்தான் இன்னும் இருக்கின்றோம் என்று கட்டாயம் ஒப்புக்கொள்ள வேண்டியவர்களாக இருக்கிறோம். அதற்காகவும் பண வசதி செய்துகொடுப்பதற்கும் இந்தச் சட்டத்திலே இடம் செய்திருப்பது மிகவும் வரவேற்கத்தக்கது. இம்மாதிரி புதுச் சங்கங்களை ஏற்படுத்தி நிர்வாகஸ்தர்களையும், டைரக்டர்களையும் அந்தந்தப் பகுதியில் இருக்கிற பொது மக்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை தரக்கூடியவர்களாகப் பார்த்து நியமிக்கவேண்டும். சமுதாய நலத் திட்டங்கள், தேசிய அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்கள் ஆகியவை விரிவு அடைந்து வரும்போது அவைகளில் அநேக காரியங்கள், முக்கியமாக கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின்மூலம் நடக்கவேண்டியிருக்கின்றன. ஆகையால், மக்களுடைய கவனமெல்லாம் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தைச் சார்ந்திருக்கிறது. கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தில் சிறு குற்றம் காணப்படாலும் அதை ஜனங்கள் மிகைப்படுத்திச் சொல்வதற்குக் காரணம் இதுதான். பொது மக்களுடைய எண்ணம் அந்த முறையில் இருக்கும்போது ஒவ்வொரு பகுதியிலும் இருக்கின்ற பொறுப்புள்ள தலைவர்கள் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ளும் அநேகர், தங்களுக்கு இருக்கிற பிரத்தியேகமான மன மாச்சர்யத்திற்கேற்ப, தங்கள் சார்ந்த இயக்கத்திற்கேற்ப கட்சி பேதங்களை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு, கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்திலே தலையிட்டு, சர்ச்சைகளை உண்டாக்க முயல்வது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கது. புதிய சங்கங்கள், புதிய கூட்டுறவு கிராம பாங்குகள் விஷயத்தில் அம்மாதிரி நிலைமை ஏற்படாமலிருக்கும்பொருட்டு, அவைகளுக்கு நிர்வாகஸ்தர்களையும், டைரக்டர்களையும் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கும்போது சரியானவர்களாகப் பார்த்துத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கவேண்டும். அந்தந்தப் பகுதியில் யார் யாரிடத்தில் பொது மக்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை இருக்குமோ அவர்களை நிர்வாகஸ்தர்களாகப் போட்டால் எந்த உயரிய நோக்கங்களுக்காக கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டதோ, அந்த நோக்கங்கள் நல்ல முறையில் நிறைவேறுவதற்கு ஏதுவாக இருக்கும். பொது மக்களுக்கு திரிகாணசத்தியோடு உழைக்கும் நபர்களைப் பார்த்து கூட்டுறவு இயக்க அதிகாரிகள் சிபாரிசு செய்யவேண்டும். அவர்களைப் பார்த்துத்தான் நியமிக்கவேண்டும். அதைத் தவிர்த்து வேறு காரணத்தினால் அரசாங்கம் ஈடுபட்டு ஒரு பகுதியினருக்குச் செல்வாக்கு ஏற்படுகிறவண்ணம் இயக்கத்தை நடத்திக்கொண்டு வந்தால் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கமே மிகவும் பரிதாபகரமான நிலைக்கு வந்து விடும். ஆகையால் இந்தக் காரியத்திலே சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகள் நிர்வாகஸ்தர்களையும், டைரக்டர்களையும் தெரிந்தெடுக்கும் வண்ணம்

22nd December 1956] [Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

அவர்களுக்கு முழு அதிகாரத்தையும் நம்பிக்கையையும் அமைச்சரவர்கள் விட்டுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கண்டிப்பாகத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நமது சமுதாயத்தில் பல துறைகளிலே பல அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றும் பொறுப்பை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு பல இலாகாக்களை நிர்வகிக்கும் நமது சபையின் முதல்வர்கனம் திரு. பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள் கூட்டுறவு இலாகாவின் பொறுப்பு ஏற்றுக் கொண்டு முதன் முதலாக இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவருவது மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சி தரக்கூடியது என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இந்த மசோதாவை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். வணக்கம்.

* DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, as a co-operator of 17 years' standing in Tamil Nad, I want to pay my humble respects and express my gratitude to the hon. Member Mr. Narayanaswamy Pillai and the Committee presided over by him for the voluminous work they have done for co-operation. At one stage, I thought that probably the Report of this Committee also might go to cold storage just like the C. S. R. Mudaliar Committee report on municipal reorganization. But we are glad that the recommendations of this Committee are very good and that they are being implemented. Every one of the recommendations has got to be given effect to even from now on.

Sir, going through the Report of the Committee, we find that the only thing that the Committee has forgotten to note is about the Co-operative House Mortgage Bank. That is the only thing which they have left out. Why that has been left out is not quite clear to me.

Among other things, a definition has been given in their Report to the term " Union "; it is a most important thing and I expected that the Government would bring in a measure accepting that definition of the " Union ". Sir, there are institutions which are called " Unions " but they do not do the supervision work at all. In spite of that, they call themselves Unions, just to get a seat in the Central Co-operative Bank's Board. Therefore, what we want is that the definition should also be taken note of by the Government.

Regarding the small societies, I should say that the reason for the co-operative movement not working well in our country is that there are several small societies formed in each village which consist of only a handful of members, the total number of members being 25 or 30. That is the reason why they work as a small house or family of their own and the benefit of the movement does not go to most of the people outside. The recommendation to amalgamate small societies into one big society is a good one and there must be voluntary effort also so that small societies might join together. We should not wait for that. When we want to spread the co-operative movement, and when we want to see that people in the villages are benefited and profited by it, we must see that each society has at least 100 members. We should even make a

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provision that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should not on any account register any society which has got less than 100 members.

3-40 p.m. Regarding the Central Co-operative Bank, at present the borrowing limit is fixed at ten times the share capital. At a time when our activities are expanding, when we are going to give more work to the societies, when we are going to finance many societies and when we are going to open rural banks and agriculturists' relief banks, it is the duty of the Government to come forward and see that the borrowing limit in the case of the Central Bank is raised from ten times to twelve times the share capital in normal times and in extraordinary times to two times more for the sake of financing marketing societies and weavers' societies. When they have come forward to give help to many thousands of villagers, first of all, they must see that the borrowing limit is increased. Unless it is increased, it is not possible to do good work. If the borrowing limit is only ten times the share capital, the Government will say, "You increase your share capital." Over-capitalization is always bad in regard to the normal routine work of any banking institution. Hence, as far as possible, we must try to avoid over-capitalization. Therefore, I request the Government to see that the normal borrowing power is increased from ten times to twelve times the share capital.

Regarding the loans that the Central Banks are expected to give to the weavers, the Reserve Bank gives the money to the State Co-operative Bank which in turn gives it to the Central Bank. The Central Bank is answerable to the State Bank and we in turn are giving it to the weavers' societies. But when there is any loss, the first charge goes to the Government and not to the financing bank. When we are answerable to the State Bank, why not the weavers' societies be answerable to us? If in any case there is a loss, the first charge on the weavers must go to the Central Co-operative Bank. Then, it has been said that the Government of India will bear 50 per cent of the losses, if any, subject to a maximum of 5 per cent of the investment that they have made. That won't do; we want something more. Let the Government of India and the State Government accept 50 per cent each. This is the recommendation that has been made in the Committee's Report also. This is because we do not know what the position of the societies will be. Just when the societies are starting, they are asked to give large amounts of money as loan. Money is given specially for being given to the weavers. Therefore, it has got to be given. But we have to say. "We have got a responsibility. We have received a loan from you. We have the responsibility to repay the loan." When we give loans to others, we must see that the money is repaid to us in the proper way. Only on account of this difficulty, some Central Banks including my Bank hesitate to give larger amounts as loans to weavers' societies. However, some relief has got to be given. But if it is not given, we are earning a bad name. The Government can say to the weavers,

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'The Central Bank is not giving the money to you. It is not our mistake.' But, at the same time, we have got to see that we are able to repay the loan received from the Government. What is the surety we have got from the weavers' societies? Have we got the first charge on their assets and properties? No. The Government have got the first charge on them because they are contributing something to them. Hence, I want that the Government should take proper steps to relax certain rules so that with peace of mind we may be able to give loans to weavers' co-operative societies and render some useful service.

Then, Sir, some societies are not working properly. It is because people in charge of the accounts do not know much about maintenance of accounts. We must insist that people who have undergone the co-operative training and passed tests must be in charge of the societies as supervisors, head clerks and clerks. As it is, most of the people in charge of these societies do not know how to keep accounts at all. It is not possible now to employ trained personnel in every society. Hence, the Government must come forward to give subsidy at least for the first three years since we are going to establish large-sized societies. Even, at the outset, I want to say that the Government should not encourage societies with less than one hundred members. If a society is composed of less than one hundred members, it will be a very uneconomic unit.

Regarding the house mortgage banks, they must be in between the urban banks and the land mortgage banks. If these banks also deal with the provident fund deposits, recurring and other deposits, it will not be possible for the urban bank in the same area to carry on efficiently. I looked into the Report and I did not find any mention about house mortgage banks. The Committee has done tremendous work and made creditable recommendations. I request the Government to go through them carefully and implement them.

Under another section—I forget the number of the section—if any of the marketing society or central stores wants to open accounts with the State Bank of India, the Registrar has got the power to grant the request. Personally, I hate such a thing. In the co-operative field, there are co-operative financing banks. If only these banks are not able to finance the central stores and marketing and loan and sale society, such permission may be given. In my district, two central stores and society have been given such permission. I had a talk with the Registrar about that. First of all, if any of these stores wants to transfer its accounts to the State Bank of India, the Board of Management of the Central Bank must be asked to say whether it has any objection to it or not. But the section cited above gives power to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to grant this permission even without consulting the Central Bank about it. If such a thing continues, the Central Co-operative Bank will cease to do the duty of financing these co-operative societies. The Central Co-operative Bank has got to finance the marketing societies mostly. The habit of allowing

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these societies to open accounts with the State Bank of India on some pretext or other must be put an end to. Only if the Board of Management of the Central Bank says that it is not possible for that bank to go on financing an institution, that institution should be allowed to approach any other bank.

3-50 P.m. Regarding reserve funds, every society—credit society or non-credit society—should be made to realise that it must invest its reserves only in the Central Bank. Otherwise, I know there are societies where the reserve fund is used for their own business. I have questioned several of them why they should do it and whether they were permitted to do it. They told me that the necessary permission in this regard had been given to them by the Registrar. We do not know the correct position. We have no information as to whether such permission has been granted by the Registrar. We do not know the correct position. We have no should allow the general reserve fund to be utilised by those people for their business. The whole reserve fund must be in charge of, and deposited in, the Central Bank.

Regarding the training institutions, I think several institutions are coming up. We are going to have some co-operation colleges also. I hope several personnel will come out of these institutions hereafter and man the co-operative institutions very efficiently.

As for the incentive to be given to the co-operators to work efficiently in the field, I may mention that these institutions were manned by non-official agencies all these years. Of late, the Government want to come into this field also. We have absolutely no objection to that. But, let the Government give a chance to these non-officials who have been doing the work so splendidly all these years, especially in Tamil Nad. Here, the co-operative movement under the guidance of non-officials has made rapid progress. When introducing official elements into the movement, care should be taken to see that no official pressure is put on the non-officials. If the non-officials commit mistakes, the Government can very well point out those mistakes to the non-officials and ask them to rectify them. They will be only too glad to do that. Instead of doing that, pressure of the Government should not be brought to bear on the non-officials. I would request the Hon. the Minister in charge of Co-operation to go through the recommendations of the Co-operation Committee and see that they are implemented. He may also see that the non-officials are allowed to play their part usefully as in the past.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, I am not a specialist in co-operation. Anyhow, the only interest that I have is that the Government should come forward to put a stop to defalcations which are reported in the Press every now and then. I would like to know what the Government have done to prevent such things in future. Human nature being what it is, some persons fall an easy prey to temptations. The Hon. the Minister in charge of this subject will please take this aspect into consideration.

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Another thing that I have read in the newspapers is this. Suppose a particular person is engaged in the movement. All his relatives and members of his family are provided for in some co-operative institution or other. We will have to see that such things do not prevail in future. The Hon. Minister should take special care in preventing the defalcations of public funds.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion have very rightly welcomed the provisions of this Bill. I need not point out that the scope of the present measure that has been introduced and that is before the House for consideration is rather limited. We have brought forward this measure as an urgent measure. Of course, the background of it is the Report of the Rural Credit Survey Committee. The immediate background of this idea is the report that has been presented by the Co-operation Committee which was presided over by the hon. Member Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai. The very valuable recommendations of that Committee are under the active examination and consideration of this Government. The Government have been preparing the provisions for the necessary legislation relating to the various points that have been dealt with by the Committee. The Government do propose to bring forward a comprehensive Bill amending the Co-operative Societies Act which would incorporate most of the recommendations of the Committee. But, this will take some time. Therefore, the Government have brought forward this Bill for a certain specific purpose. The hon. Member who spoke first referred to the need, the urgent need, for facilitating amalgamation of societies with a view to enabling the expansion of rural credit. That is the main object of this Bill. A comprehensive Bill incorporating the provisions and recommendations of the Committee is under preparation. It will take some time and when it is ready, it will be introduced, if not in the present Legislature, at least in the Legislature that will be constituted after the General Elections. So far as this House is concerned, there will be no change. I do hope that that Legislature will consider the comprehensive Bill in a detailed way. I also do hope that there will be a Joint Select Committee which will go into it and several hon. Members, particularly hon. Members who are veteran co-operators, will be able to take part in the discussion at the Select Committee and offer their useful and valuable suggestions with reference to the various provisions that have to be introduced with a view to developing co-operation on healthy and salutary lines.

One hon. Member referred to irregularities and defalcations. It is the anxiety of the Government to root out the source of these irregularities and defalcations. The Government seek the co-operation of the non-officials, who are actively connected with the co-operative movement, in our efforts to root out these irregularities. Hon. Members will have opportunities to consider and formulate measures which would avoid, as far as possible, such irregularities.

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [22nd December 1956]

Sir, the hon. Member who spoke first referred to the need for effective and independent audit. That is one of the recommendations of the Committee on Co-operation. The Government have already accepted that on principle and have already been taking steps in the direction of implementation of that principle.

I would like to assure the hon. Member Sri Narayanaswamy Pillai, who spoke with vehemence and who stated that the State was abdicating its functions, that there is no question of the State abdicating its functions. Co-operation is primarily the function of the State Government. The Government are fully alive to this responsibility. When the Government bring forward the comprehensive Bill, I would invite the hon. Members to go through it carefully and offer their suggestions.

The hon. Member Dr. Sivanandam spoke about Mortgage Banks and the need for increasing the borrowing limit. All those things could be well considered when we bring forward the comprehensive Bill.

4 p.m. I do not agree with the hon. Member who spoke first that there is no urgency for affording necessary facilities for rural credit. The harvest might have been over in a particular place. But in another place the crops may not be ripe for harvest. The need for rural credit is always there. Only a month ago I saw certain villages in Salem where the rural agricultural banks had just begun functioning. I saw there a number of people coming to the bank, applying for loans and taking loans for urgent purposes in connection with agricultural operations. Therefore, there is no question about the need for affording facilities for rural credit to the agriculturists. I do hope that the House will unanimously accept this Bill and enable it to become an Act.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“That the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 34 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 to 5 were put and carried.

Clause 6.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

“That clause 6 do stand part of the Bill.”

Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar can move the two amendments he has given notice of to this clause.

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I move the following amendments :—

“In sub-section (1) of the proposed section 21, add the following at the end :—

‘Except where the landowner is entitled to a first charge for the cost of manure supplied to the cultivating tenant or where he is entitled to recover any loan he has given for the cultivation expenses.’”

“After sub-clause (5), add the following as sub-clause (6) :—

‘(6) The Registrar may, in enforcing the charge, recover the amount in instalments on the application of the member or past member or the heir of a deceased member, in that behalf.’”

If, before a person becomes a member of a society, the landlord has supplied manure, then according to the Fair Rent Bill which we have passed, he (the landlord) is entitled to the first charge. My submission is that if, before becoming a member of a co-operative bank and obtaining a loan from it for cultivation expenses, the landlord has supplied manure to the tenant and incurred some expenditure, then that money should be made the first charge and it should be paid back to him. But there might have been cases wherein the first charge might have already been credited according to the Fair Rent Act and afterwards, the landlord might have become a member of a Co-operative Bank and borrowed money from it for cultivation expenses. In such a case, unless my amendment is accepted, difficulties may arise as to whether he should also be paid the money he has given for manure, when in point of fact the money he has advanced has already been credited according to the Fair Rent Act. That is why I have moved my first amendment.

I now come to the second amendment. When we discussed the Fair Rent Bill and the Cultivating Tenants Protection Bill, Government were very anxious that much latitude should be given to the debtor to repay the amount in several instalments even though the Civil Procedure Code had given power to the Court to pass such a decree. Still, the Government were anxious to have a specific provision like that in those two Bills, for the purpose of enabling the cultivating tenant to repay the money in instalments. The Committee on Co-operation has also suggested that the repayment may be spread over till the next harvest. That is why I say that the Registrar may, on the application of the member or past member or the heir of a deceased member in that behalf, who has advanced the money, recover the same from the tenant in instalments. That is the purpose of my second amendment.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I second the amendments, Sir.

*SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நிலச் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் நிலம் சாகுபடி செய்கிறவர்களுக்கு கடன் கொடுத்தால் அந்தக் கடனை முதல் ‘சார்ஜ்’-ஆக வசூல் செய்ய

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [22nd December 1956]

வேண்டுமென்று கனம் அங்கத்தினரின் திருத்தம் கோருகிறது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அதை விளக்கமாகச் சொல்ல வேண்டும்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : இந்தச் சட்டம் வருவதற்கு முன்னால் நில சாகுபடிக்காக ஏற்கெனவே கடன் கொடுத்திருந்தால், அந்தக் கடன் முதலடியாகக் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். இந்தச் சட்டம் வருவதற்கு முன்னால் ஒருவர் கடன் வாங்கியிருந்து, அதற்குப்பிறகு அவர் கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்தில் அங்கத்தினராக சேர்ந்திருந்தாலும் இந்தச் சட்டம் வருவதற்கு முன்னால் வாங்கியிருந்த கடனை முதலில் கொடுத்துவிட வேண்டும். அந்தக் கடனை இந்தச் சட்டம் கட்டுப்படுத்தக்கூடாது என்பது தான் என்னுடைய திருத்தத்தின் நோக்கம்.

இரண்டாவதாக, எருவுக்காக நிலச்சுவான்தார் உழுவர்களுக்கு கடன் கொடுக்கலாம். அப்படிக் கொடுத்தது ஏற்கெனவே கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்தில் மெம்பராக இல்லாதபோது கொடுத்திருந்தால் சட்டப்பிரகாரம் முதல் முதலாக எழுதிக்கொடுத்த பிரகாரம் முதலில் வாங்கிய கடனைக் கொடுத்து விடவேண்டும். பிறகுதான் கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்தின்மூலம் வாங்கிய கடனைத் திருப்பிக் கொடுக்கும் விஷயம் எழுகிறது. இந்த இரண்டு விஷயங்களை மாத்திரம்தான் நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். ஆனால் என்னோடு கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. கஜபதி நாயகர் சாதாரணமாக ஒப்புக்கொள்வது இல்லை.

*** SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :** இந்தச் சட்டம் வருவதற்கு முன்னாடிக் கொடுத்த கடனைப்பற்றித் தான் நானும் சொல்கிறேன். முன்னதாகக் கொடுத்திருந்தால் அந்தக் கடன் உண்மையா என்று அறிவது எப்படி? நிலச் சொந்தக்காரனும் மற்றவர்களும் சேர்ந்து கொள்ளலாம். கடன் கொடுத்தவர் பேசிக்கொள்ளலாம். நான் அனுபவத்தைக்கொண்டு பேசுகிறேன். கடன் கொடுத்ததாக ஒருவர் சொல்கிறார். அந்தக் கடனை முதல் சார்ஜ் ஆகக் கொடு என்று சொல்லுகிறார். ஆனால் கொடுத்த கடன் உண்மையா என்று அறிவது எப்படி? அதற்குப் பதில் சொல்லவேண்டும். கொடுக்கிறவனும் வாங்குகிறவனும் சேர்ந்து மோசடியாகக் கடன் கொடுத்தான் என்று சொல்லலாம். பிற்பாடு கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்தைப் பாதிக்கும். நான் அனுபவத்தின் பேரில் சொல்கிறேன். அடிக்கடி இவ்விதமாக வருகிறது. முன்னாடிக் கொடுத்தான் என்பதற்கு ஒரு பதிவு மூலமாக கடன் உண்மையா என்று தெரிவாகச் செய்து வைத்தால் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திருத்தத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளத் தயாராயிருக்கிறேன். வழி முறை எனக்குத் தெரியாது. கொடுத்த கடன் உண்மை என்று மக்கள் அறிவது எப்படி?

*** DR. A. SREENIVASAN :** டாக்டர்மெண்ட் 'ரிஜிஸ்ட்ரேஷன்' செய்திருந்தால் அதை எப்படிப் பொய் என்று சொல்வது?

*** SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :** ரிஜிஸ்ட்ரேஷன் பண்ணினாலும் பணம் கொடுக்காமல் இருக்கலாம் என்று கனம் அங்கத்தினருக்கே தெரியும். கடன் உண்மையா? உண்மை என்று தெரிந்ததால்தான் நாட்டுக்கு நலம். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் வக்கீலாக இருக்கிறார். நான் ஜட்ஜாக இருந்திருக்கிறேன். ஆகையால் நான் சொல்கிறேன். ஒருவர் கொடுத்த கடன் உண்மை என்று நிரூபிக்க வழி செய்தால் அதற்குப் பிறகு கவர்ன்மெண்டார் திருத்தத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்வார்.

*** THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** I am sorry I am unable to accept these two amendments.

The first amendment seeks to give preferential claim to the landlord in respect of cost of manure, seed, etc., given to the cultivating tenant. That may give room for the landlord to exploit

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the tenant. The hon. Member Sri Gajapathy. Nayagar, who has been a Judge, with all his experience, is opposed to this amendment. It is possible that as a result of collusion between the landlord and the tenant with a view to deceiving the society, such claims may be put forth. It has been pointed out that extending credit will be to the advantage of the tiller. Therefore, the society should have a prior charge as against the claim of the landowner. The co-operative credit machinery is being reorganized to provide the necessary credit to the cultivating tenants. The agriculturists are now beginning to understand the usefulness of rural credit co-operative societies. If the amendment is accepted, then the societies will hesitate to help these poor cultivators. This will defeat the purpose of the reorganization of the co-operative credit machinery, which is now under consideration. Therefore, I am unable to accept the first amendment.

About the other amendment, I would submit that it is not necessary. This amendment says that the Registrar may, in enforcing the charge, recover the amount in instalments on the application of the member or past member or the heir of a deceased member, in that behalf. I think this is not necessary. After all, in all deserving cases, the societies give reasonable time to the debtors, even without such an application from the creditor, to pay the dues.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, the Hon. the ^{4-10 p.m.} Leader of the House said that it might lead to collusion. I do not think so. (Interruption.) Fortunately, Mr. Gajapathy Nayagar is not a Judge now and I need not plead with him or even convince him. Now, it is a charge under the Fair Rent Act. There may not arise cases like this now but cases like this would have occurred before the passing of this particular Bill. There may be a case where a person who is not a member of any society may apply to the landlord. Under the Fair Rent Act, it has been stated that the landholder should be encouraged to give such advances to the cultivating tenant. At that time, the Government were anxious—even a suggestion to compel the landholders was made, though it was not accepted—that the landowners should give such advances. It was even suggested that the landowner should be compelled to supply manure, because it was he who would be able to do that. Supposing the cultivator has taken a manure loan from the landowner and afterwards joins a society for doing better farming, what shall this landowner do? There was no such difficulty at the time of giving the loan, for this law was not in force then. Therefore it is that I have given notice of the amendment providing for the due repayment of the loans taken by the cultivating tenant from the landowner. On the application of a cultivator who says that he is unable to repay, payment in instalments should be allowed; if he proves to the satisfaction of the Registrar his inability to repay, why not he be allowed to pay in instalments? There were people who waxed eloquent on behalf of the cultivating tenants at the time the Fair Rent Act was enacted and they were sorry for the difficulties

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of the cultivators. Such sympathy was expressed at the time the Moratorium Act was passed and later on when many Debt Relief Acts were passed; I heard such arguments then. All that is gone now. I, therefore, plead with the Hon. Minister that he may be a little more sympathetic to the cultivating tenants now—I know he has always been sympathetic and, therefore, has got many legislations enacted—and that this concession may be in favour of the tenants.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, it is my absolute sympathy and anxiety that they should be enabled to have all necessary credit facilities that makes me hesitate to accept the amendment of the hon. Member. It is a well-accepted principle that dues of co-operative societies should have the highest priority over other debts. Still, I do not think that the landlord would have any difficulty in recovering these manure loans. There should be no difficulty at all about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendments of the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar to the vote of the House. The question is—

“In sub-section (1) of the proposed section 21, add the following at the end—

‘Except where the landowner is entitled to a first charge for the cost of manure supplied to the cultivating tenant or where he is entitled to recover any loan he has given for the cultivation expenses.’”

“After sub-clause (5), add the following as sub-clause (6):—

‘(6) The Registrar may, in enforcing the charge, recover the amount in instalments on the application of the member or past member or the heir of a deceased member, in that behalf.’”

The amendments were put and lost.

Clause 6 was put and carried.

Clauses 7 and 8 were put and carried.

Clause 9.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

“That clause 9 do stand part of the Bill.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move the following amendment:—

“In the proposed section 53—

‘(i) omit the words “who acts in contravention of sub-section (2) of section 21.”

‘(ii) for the words “six months” substitute the words “one month”.

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(iii) for the words “five hundred rupees”, substitute the words “one hundred rupees.”

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, my hon. Colleague Mr. Narayanaswamy Pillai said that he examined this question of punishment and that he would not agree to the present provisions. Though there have been provisions like this in the different Acts of various States, I do not think that this kind of severe punishment should be provided for. I am not quarrelling with section 21 in so far as it provides for recovery of loans and gives priority to the recovery of such loans. But this provision, namely, “any person who acts in contravention of sub-section (2) of section 21, etc.”, is not quite fair. I would request hon. Members to refer to sub-section (2) of section 21 which reads as follows:—

“No property or interest in property which is subject to a charge in favour of a registered society under sub-section (1) shall be sold or otherwise transferred or converted in any manner without the previous written permission of the society.”

Then there is sub-section (4) of the same section, namely:—

“Notwithstanding anything contained in any law, any transaction made in contravention of sub-section (2) shall be void.” Therefore, the interests of the society are amply protected. In any event, the society will be able to recover the entire dues. That being the case, why should there be this provision for punishment for default? By saying that any transaction made in contravention of sub-section (2) “shall be void”, there is ample punishment provided for for the defaulter. Therefore, is it necessary to punish the man in addition to making his transaction void? Of course, this might be for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of section 21. So far as this provision for punishment is concerned, even the hon. Member Mr. Narayanaswamy Pillai would hesitate to approve of it. So far as failure to deposit the property is concerned, of course, there should be punishment. But with regard to acting in contravention of sub-section (2) of section 21, that provision is not necessary, as that has already been provided for under sub-section (4), saying that such transaction shall be void.

With regard to punishment for failure to deposit the property under sub-section (3) of section 21, the provision made is six months’ imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 500. The punishment should not be so deterrent. After all, the cultivators are poor people and there may be difficulties. Therefore, I think that we should reduce the term of imprisonment and also the amount of fine. I think that imprisonment for a term of one month and a fine of Rs. 100 would be amply sufficient. Of course, there should be provision for punishment, but it need not be so deterrent. Even in the Money-lender’s Bill, the provision made for punishment is six months’ imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. Here, the fine

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proposed is only Rs. 500 and that is all the difference. But both the cases are not similar. I hope the Hon. Leader of the House will accept my amendments.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, so far as the first amendment of the hon. Member is concerned, I should like to point out that the intention behind the provision is that there should be no tendency on the part of borrowers to violate the provision of sub-section (2); it should be completely checked and prevented. That is the idea behind the provision. When we come forward freely extending credit facilities to the ryots, we are equally anxious that there should be not only no abuse but that there should be no tendency to indulge in abusing, and that is why this provision is there. Therefore, I am unable to accept that amendment.

So far as the other two amendments are concerned, this deterrent provision is made deliberately with a view effectively to check any violation of the provisions of the Act. After all, it is only the Court that imposes the penalty and it is always open to the Court to consider the circumstances of the case and reduce the penalty in individual cases.

4-20 P.m. SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : I know very well that there is a deterrent provision. But why should there be a special penalty provided for here? Because the co-operative society is a sacred institution, we began to talk of deterrent provisions. It is wrong to transfer property in order to defeat the provisions of law. Ordinarily, under the law, the transaction is only voidable. If an application is put in, it can be set aside. But that provision has been taken away. The law says that it is void with reference to the co-operative society. This is a privilege given to a co-operative society and not to any other creditor. Therefore, why should we add any further deterrent provision?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ In the proposed section 53—

(i) omit the words “ who acts in contravention of sub-section (2) of section 21.”

(ii) for the words “ six months ”, substitute the words “ one month ”.

(iii) for the words “ five hundred rupees ”, substitute the words “ one hundred rupees.”

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 9 was put and carried.

Clauses 10 and 11 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

“ That the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

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MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 34 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

(2) THE MADRAS REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 35 OF 1956).

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

“ That the Madras Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Bill*, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

This Bill has to be enacted immediately in order to enable the Government to implement their comprehensive programme of development in the agricultural sector under the Second Five-Year Plan. In most of the Agricultural Research and Development Schemes contemplated under this programme, lands are required for establishing Research Stations, Seed Farms, etc. The outright purchase of lands which are required for a specified period will involve the Government in huge expenditure. On the other hand, it will be advantageous and economical to take the required lands on lease. But a lease has to be negotiated and it is only by agreement that it will be possible for the Government to get lands on lease. It is, therefore, imperative to undertake legislation empowering the Government to take lands compulsorily on lease, the rent being fixed on a reasonable basis. The Bill, which is now before the House, empowers the State Government to requisition for the purpose of the State any immovable property and also to acquire later on such requisitioned property, if necessary.

The principles and methods according to which compensation will be determined and paid for such requisitioning and acquisition have been laid down in clauses 8 and 9. Provision has been made in clauses 10 and 11 for appeals against orders of requisitioning and awards determining compensation.

It is needless for me to say that the provisions of the Bill after it is enacted will be resorted to sparingly and only in those cases where it is absolutely necessary to do so.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“ That the Madras Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have listened very carefully to the introductory remarks of the Hon. Minister in regard to this Bill. But, I must confess

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that the Bill as it is presented has very little to do with the intention that he has enunciated in introducing it. Let me, first of all, state that this Bill is 'to provide for the requisitioning and acquisition of immovable property for the purposes of the State of Madras'. This is a very much wider definition than what the Hon. Minister evidently had in view in introducing this Bill. It does not refer to agricultural farms. It does not, in any way, refer to agricultural lands, not even to the immovable property on agricultural lands. But it gives a *carte blanche* to the Government to requisition and acquire any immovable property for the purposes of the State of Madras and not for the purposes such as have been mentioned by the Hon. the Leader of the House, namely, for agricultural farms and for effective research work. These things are not the objects mentioned in the Bill. I, therefore, feel that the Bill as it is provided here—whereas it is expedient to provide for the requisitioning and acquisition of immovable property for the purposes of the State of Madras—gives a much wider scope to the Government than what was intended in the very simple and attractive manner in which the Hon. the Leader of the House was pleased to introduce this Bill. I think this is a very dangerous Bill for more reasons than one and I feel strongly that, if this Bill is passed, we may as well say that the seeds, not of agricultural farms, but of a totalitarian State have been well and actively sown. There can be no doubt whatsoever that the provision for acquiring any immovable property is one that rightly belongs to totalitarian States and not to democratic countries. I am aware of the Constitutional provision where it is stated that some property may be acquired for certain specific purposes, and also the method of paying compensation is indicated in the Constitution. I do not suggest that the Government have not got the right to acquire property. But this very wide sphere which we are now going to allow the State of Madras to acquire will certainly sound the death-knell of all democratic thinking in regard to property and individual rights.

Let me now go to some of the specific provisions. A 'competent authority' is defined as meaning any person or authority authorized by the Government. . . . Who is that person? He may be any individual. He may be any non-official; I hope he is sometimes a non-official. He may be the President of a Panchayat. The whole world over, battles, wars and titanic struggles have been waged only for the purpose of possessing property. That is the fundamental consideration. The crisis in the Middle East was on account of property rights. Anywhere, wherever we find that there is rupture between Nation and Nation, it is due to property rights, and not to anything else. Here is an authority who has been defined as any person who can requisition and acquire immovable property. It seems to me that the least that the Government could have done was to define the term as any person not below the rank of a Member of the Board of Revenue. Because, I want to emphasize this fact that this property is going to be acquired in various places and if we

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are going to have local persons to acquire that property with all the prejudices that are now uppermost in the minds of some people, that property will be acquired under conditions where it will be most unreasonable to expect any fairplay. I realize that there is a provision for appeal to the Government. But let me very humbly suggest what is the Government. It is the Party in power. It is the Party that has to protect its own future. It is the Party that has to satisfy a certain number of people who will be supporters of the Government. I am not questioning that view. That is the essence of democracy. We cannot get away from that fact. That is why in all countries there is a provision for a Court of Justice to interpret what is right and what is wrong. Here, my hon. Friend Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar has correctly pointed out one fundamental thing and I sometimes feel that the Law Department of the Government of Madras may be well-advised to say that none of the provisions of any Act will empower any Court of Law to interfere with the orders passed under the provisions of that Act. That would have been one common sentence in all the Acts that have been passed within the last ten years of my membership of the Legislative Council.

Let me then go further. Under clause 3 which relates to power to requisition immovable property, within 15 days a person has to show cause why his property should not be requisitioned. An immovable property may be possessed by a person who is not resident in the locality. He might have gone to some other place. If within 15 days he does not apply and make his reasonable proposition, then he has no right over the property. Sir, what is this dreadful hurry to acquire immovable property? Are we in a state of emergency? Are we in a state of warlike preparation? The Second Five-Year Plan has no doubt been before us. But, I am afraid that in many cases all sins of omission and commission are laid at the door of the Second Five-Year Plan. If taxation has to be increased, the Second Five-Year Plan comes in handy. If excise duty is sought to be increased without any reference to the Parliament, the Second Five-Year Plan comes in handy. And, now, Sir, if anything like this is to be done without any proper or due notice, the Second Five-Year Plan may suffer otherwise. Sir, I am one of those who is most anxious that the Second Five-Year Plan should succeed, not because I agree with many of the developments contemplated in that Plan nor with the working of that Plan, but because I think that it is one of those things which will save us in the light of what is happening in the world at large.

Again, it is stated in clause 3 (b) that they 'may, by order, direct that neither the owner of the property nor any other person shall, without permission of the competent authority, dispose of or structurally alter the property or let it out to a tenant until the expiry of such period, not exceeding two months, as may be specified in the order'. Who pays for these two months? If the Government do not come to a conclusion within two months—I do

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not blame the Ministers who have multifarious duties to perform and who have to undertake necessarily extensive tours in the State—who will pay for these two months? Nothing is mentioned in the Bill about this. That is a lacuna that, I feel, must be attended to by the Government.

In the second proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 3, it is stated—

“ Provided further that where the requisitioned property consists of premises which are being used as a residence by a tenant for not less than two months immediately preceding the date of the service of notice under sub-section (1), the competent authority shall provide such tenant with alternative accommodation which, in its opinion, is suitable.”

Suppose a person is living in a bungalow paying a rent of Rs. 250 and more. He may be told, “ Well, look here. You do not deserve such a huge bungalow. That does not conform to the socialistic pattern of society. So, you better leave the bungalow and come and live in one of the huts that we have provided in the new colony that has been established.” Can anybody say that it is reasonable on the part of the officer empowered under these provisions to say like that? After all, it is not the Government that are going to say that. It is that officer that may say like that. I venture to submit that under the present enactment, the Government have got power to requisition any immovable property. There is absolutely no need to further extend it in the manner in which it is sought to be done unless they want to tighten up the law and extend it to ten years. I will come to the ‘ ten-year period ’ subsequently.

I would now like to refer to another clause, viz., sub-clause (2) of clause 4 which states—

“ If any person refuses or fails to comply with an order made under sub-section (1), the competent authority may take possession of the property and may, for that purpose, use such force as may be necessary.”

Is it going to be a sort of non-violent force or violent force or what is it? I think in these cases, it is much better not to give the authority to meddle to persons who cannot always be expected to use that authority properly. I am not casting any reflection on anyone. I have visited many places here and outside. There is no country except the Middle East countries and Asiatic countries where force is resorted to quite often. It may be justified or it may not be. Whatever it is, unfortunately in our country and in some of these other countries, force is excessively used. Therefore, a certain amount of caution is necessary. The expression used here is ‘ use such force as may be necessary ’. While the intentions of the Government may be good in this regard, I am afraid their under-studies may not realise what those intentions are.

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Let me now refer to sub-clause (6) of clause 6 which states—

“ Where any property requisitioned under this Act or any material part thereof is wholly destroyed or rendered substantially and permanently unfit for the purpose for which it was requisitioned by reason of fire, earthquake, tempest, flood or violence of any army or of a mob or other irresistible force the requisition shall, at the option of the Government, be void.”

You take my property and if something happens to that property after a month and some damage is caused, what about compensation for me? It is not likely that an army will take the field. The Government compulsorily take the property from me. If some damage was caused during the period in which it was in their possession, I must be paid some compensation. There is no mention about it here. It is not proper and I venture to submit that it is going against the provisions contained in the Constitution. With due deference to those in power, I would very much like them to examine the position. Once a person's property is taken over by means of legislation, he must be paid reasonable compensation if any damage is caused to that property. Even in the case of an earthquake, I am entitled to compensation unless I am myself swallowed in the earthquake. The clause refers to violence of a mob. In these days, mob violence is not at all uncommon. If a mob destroys my property to show its anger against a person, who may happen to be a Government servant and who may be occupying the property at the moment, am I to suffer? Or, am I to be compensated according to the Articles provided in the Constitution itself? Of course, there is a proviso to this sub-clause which states, “ Provided that the benefit of this sub-section shall not be available to the Government where the injury to such property is caused by any wrongful act or default of the Government ’. I agree that there is this provision. But, it is really too much. It does not cover all the causes that may be contributory to the act of demolition of the property. In all such cases, the owners are perfectly justified in demanding compensation.

Sub-clause (4) of clause 7 states—

“ Any decision or determination of the Government under sub-section (3) shall be final and shall not be called in question in any Court.”

As I said before, this is the usual provision. I do not know what my hon. Friend and ex-Judge feels about such a provision. Perhaps he may say that he is not a Judge now.

Sir, there is another provision here in clause 8 (1) (g) which states—

“ Nothing in the Arbitration Act, 1940 (Central Act X of 1940), shall apply to arbitrations under this section.”

I should like to ask why that Act should not apply here. After all, arbitration is contemplated here and it is considered necessary.

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Under these circumstances, why should not the Central Act be made applicable here? Why should it not apply here except for the reason that it gives room for courts to interfere which, under the present circumstances, is not considered to be in good taste?

There is one other matter to which I would like to call attention. It may be that I have not perfectly understood the provisions. I refer to sub-clause (3) (a) and (b) of clause 8 which states—

“(3) The compensation payable for the acquisition of any property under section 7 shall be—

(a) the price which the requisitioned property would have fetched in the open market, if it had remained in the same condition as it was at the time of requisitioning and been sold on the date of acquisition, or

(b) twice the price which the requisitioned property would have fetched in the open market if it had been sold on the date of requisition, whichever is less.”

It seems to be an extraordinary thing. Ten years after the requisition of a property if you acquire that property, you should be in a position to say what that property would have fetched at the time of requisitioning. That is the position. If it is an agricultural land, there may be some justification, because the adjacent lands may be taken into consideration. But, in the case of an immovable property, can anybody say what the worth of the property would be? After all is said and done, there is the Act of the Central Legislature—the Capital Gains Act—which comes under Income-tax enactment. Those are the things which we have to understand while dealing with a provision like this in the present Bill. It is thought that after ten years they may be able to assess correctly the value of the property. That is a thing which, in my opinion, will be a little hard on the person who owns the property and may not be altogether justified.

Sir, I do not want to go into the other provisions of the Bill. If it was the object to improve the methods of agriculture and establish research stations for the purpose of getting pure seeds and also holding demonstrations, I am sure that that object could have been achieved and should have been achieved in a more co-operative spirit with those who own the lands. I do not think it is necessary to requisition the property. After all, agricultural operations may be for a year or two years or for even three years, unless they take to planting of trees like the mango tree which may take a long time to yield. (An hon. Member: Also tamarind tree.) After all, a tamarind trees does not need so much protection and it grows wild.

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p.m. If it is a question of experimentation, there are many ways of doing it. I would like the Agriculture Department to first experiment with the fallow lands that are lying with the Government. In Salem district alone there are as many as 1,000 acres of fallow

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land. In the three districts of Salem, North Arcot and South Arcot taken together, there are three hundred thousand acres of fallow land. Let the agriculturist be told how he could improve the fertility of the land. If the Agriculture Department is intent upon improving agriculture, let them first experiment with the fallow lands, that are now being kept idle. Let them make a beginning with fallow lands. Let the experts experiment with fallow lands and say how those lands could be improved upon.

Moreover, there is no indication as to the extent of land which these farms may require. Rules may probably be there to allow these lands to be notified. It is said that the poor agriculturist will not be taxed. The general impression is, “hallelujah, let us not bother, since we are not affected”. That is what one thinks. I want to tell this House that I do not own even a cent of land. I am not interested in agriculture. That is not my occupation or side-occupation. But I do not feel that so far as agriculturists are concerned (it may be that they are guided better or they deserve to be controlled better) within the last two or three years, we have passed successive series of legislation which are such that they would certainly give rise to alarm in agriculture. I know of agriculturists who are selling their lands and agriculturists who are readily donating lands to the tune of 100 acres. This is not simply because they have become charitably minded, all of a sudden. It is because they think it is much better to dispose of their lands in that manner than to allow Acts like these to come into operation. I am all for giving my support to every endeavour of the Government in improving agricultural operations. But any scheme of agricultural improvement should be such as to help the people and not to harass the people.

I am not able to understand why this Bill should be in force for ten years. I would rather have the enactment permanent. Could we envisage now what the position will be after ten years? Who can foresee that? Who can foresee whether I or anybody would be here or not after ten years? But I do wish that this Party, which is ruling in this State now, should continue in power for another five years. I am one of those who can honestly and strongly say that I wish this Party to come into power again and be in power for the next five years. I wish the Hon. the Leader of the House to continue either in this House or in the other House. But, with all that, let me say that this “ten years” is a period which we cannot prognosticate with any definiteness. We have got the experience of the Rent Control Act. Every year it is being renewed. But, suddenly, because somebody thought so, the Rent Control Act was renewed for another two years. Therefore, what I say is, ‘Let us know what we are trying to do.’ I have come to know that an hon. Member remarked that this House was merely a high-class debating society. I am sorry I was not here at that time. I shall not concur in that statement. I am of the definite opinion that this House can express its opinion freely and frankly

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without the incubus of throwing out the Government or putting the Government into power. I have said it and I repeat that statement, viz., that when we criticise, we can criticise strongly no matter whether the Government think it justified or not, only keeping in view that what we say is in the best interests of the people. If only we do that, no matter whether Government accept or reject our amendments, we would have done our duty by the public and it is in that light that I have offered these suggestions and remarks. Let me conclude by saying that I certainly feel very unhappy that a piece of legislation of this nature should have been brought forward before this House.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I very respectfully agree with the points made in the speech of my Leader. I do not want to repeat what all he has said. I shall mention only one or two points. In the first place, I should like to state that before bringing forward a Bill of this nature, Government should come to a definite conclusion as to which are the places where they would locate seed farms or model farms. They should also specify what they propose to do in these seed farms. That should be specified in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. In the statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated that the Government are bringing forward this Bill for acquiring lands to establish "seed farms", etc. But "etc." may mean so many things. I take it that it means establishment of Research Stations for improvement of agriculture. The expression "public purpose of the State" is rather vague. We must mention what those purposes are for which this Bill has been brought forward. If they want to acquire lands, there is the Land Acquisition Act for that purpose. Under that Act, lands could be acquired permanently. But they do not want to follow that Act. That means that they do not want permanent acquisition, which in turn means that they do not want to pay compensation for permanent acquisition of lands. They want to adopt an easier method by which they can pay less and it is only for certain purposes. Because they want for some specific purpose, they now want to adopt this method requisitioning property for only a prescribed number of years so that they may pay less. When such is the case, they could have definitely said that this was their objective and that that was why they were bringing in this measure. But they have used the vague term, "for public purposes of the State". That is why I say that it would be better if they put in the specific purpose for which this Bill is introduced, viz., establishment of Research Stations and Seed Farms.

There have been so many Research Stations and Seed Farms. But so far as the ryot is concerned, he has not been benefited much by these Research Stations. When the Government establish a seed farm, they pay no attention to the economics of it at all. There are the officers. There is the Superintendent. Some experiment is conducted. The Superintendent inspects these farms and

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instructs the officers that such and such a thing should be done in this or that way. But how is the ordinary ryot benefited by these experiments? These officers said that ammonium sulphate was the best kind of fertiliser and that that would increase the fertility of the land. I spent Rs. 400 on purchasing ammonium sulphate sold in the research station.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I may tell the hon. Member that ammonium sulphate is not sold in Research Stations.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I know that, Sir. They do not sell all these things in a Research Station. I only asked an Agricultural Demonstrator to come and inspect my lands and then advise me. Be that as it may, these farms are of no use to the ryots. I do not want to say that more harshly for the sake of the Hon. the Leader of the House. These farms have been of no use to the ordinary cultivator. I would suggest that every Minister in charge of Agriculture should have his residence in the middle of cultivated lands and see things for himself. I know that these Research Stations and Seed Farms have not been of any use to the ordinary people. Of course, they may improve hereafter and they may have the intention to improve. I do not dispute that. But, as it is, they have not been useful so far. All the data about the results of research they have collected for the purpose of improvement cannot be utilised and adopted by the ordinary ryots. Unfortunately, they are all beyond their comprehension. That is the fate with regard to the Japanese method of cultivation also. I asked Mr. Perumalswami Reddiar who tried that method and he said that it was not possible for the ordinary ryots to adopt that method. Therefore, he left it out. (The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam: He is a cultivator like you.) Like me? Very sorry, I take interest in agriculture. Sir, I repudiate the insinuation made by the Hon. the Leader of the House. I take interest in cultivation. (The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam: From Madras?) Yes, from Madras. Why not? When the Hon. Minister looks after the whole State remaining here, why not I? What the Hon. Minister says is a thing which I cannot accept. I am not saying anything against him, but in self-defence I am saying that, Sir. For purposes of income-tax even if the property is situate elsewhere, that is taken into account, because the brain, the centre, is here. For purposes of income-tax I am taken as having brains, but for purposes of agricultural farming I am told I have no brains. (Laughter.) It is not correct to say so and that is the fallacy of the whole of the Fair Rent Act, where it is said that unless one can hold the plough and do work, one is not a cultivator. That is not correct. All people who supervise, who are skilled in agriculture and who can take interest in, spend money on, and know all the processes of, agriculture are cultivators. For that matter, I know the different strains of paddy; I know the various seasons when they would sprout and

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grow; I know in how many months each strain would yield, some in three months, some in six months and some others in nine months. I know what is 'Thaladi' and so on. To be a cultivator, it is not necessary that one must actually get into the field and bask in the sun. Therefore it is that I say that I take interest in agriculture and that I know about agriculture. Mr. Perumalswami Reddiar also takes interest in agriculture. My hon. Friend Mr. Desikar would agree with me, but he is not here. (The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam : But he will tell a different story.) May be, Sir. But I know he had some advantages which we were not fortunate enough to have. What I am stating is that these Research Stations and Farms are very good on paper, but that practically they are useless, and it is for that purpose that the Government are taking such huge powers.

Well, Sir, let the Government prove that what they are doing in these farms are of real benefit to the ryots. Let them do it at one place. Let them work in one Research Station and prove that. Afterwards, it could be adopted in the whole State. Let them then spend any amount of money on Research Stations and Farms. Why should they for that purpose try to impound the lands of cultivators? That is, I am afraid, unnecessary. I shall leave it at that.

I feel a great doubt, Sir, whether this power should be taken by the Government at all. First, they should prove that the scheme is good and that it will be helpful to the people. Afterwards only they should take such powers. Why should they try to rush this Bill through at this particular juncture when they have almost "exhausted their mandate"? I cannot understand this sort of hurry and haste. Sir, there are various other provisions in the Bill to which I will invite the attention of the House—of course, my arguments may not be of much avail—when they are taken up for consideration.

Sir, many of these provisions are very defective. I do not say that the Hon. Minister is responsible for all this. But all of us should put our heads together to set right the defects. It is a laudable object that is in view and it may be for the purpose of securing more paddy that they want to establish more Research Stations and Seed Farms for the purpose of adopting improved methods of agriculture, so that the people at large might benefit by them. But such huge and wide power should not be assumed in this particular fashion. There is no need for hurry. Unfortunately, we are suffering from 'hurry'. All along that has been the chief defect. I am not able to agree with the Government in that respect. In about five or six years we want to cover the tract of centuries. Let us improve slowly and by small degrees and let us avoid haste. By being hasty, in making progress, one may fall and become worse. I do not believe in this hurry. Let us slowly and progressively establish by experience and experiments that seed farms, etc., are of real benefit to the agriculturists.

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One more thing, Sir. I want to draw the attention of the House to requisitioning of agricultural lands. There is no provision in this Bill which states that agricultural land of 10 acres may not be taken or clubbed together. A number of small holdings might be clubbed together and taken. Then, what will be the fate of these small owners? I can understand if it is provided that no land less than 100 acres in extent shall be taken. Of course, in the other House the Hon. Minister gave an assurance that small holdings would not be affected. But the oral assurance of even a Minister will not do. Our friend, the Collector of Tiruchirappalli, may not care for the assurance of the Hon. Minister here. He would simply say, 'There is the provision in the Act; I shall enforce it.' Therefore, this oral assurance—it is good of the Hon. Minister to have given that assurance—is not enough. Therefore, I make bold to come forward with an amendment that nothing in this Act shall apply to owners of agricultural land of less than 100 acres. Small extents of cultivable lands should not be affected by this Bill. There is already the verbal assurance of the Hon. Minister; I am just asking that it be put in the Bill itself. That would be good; it should be made clear in the Bill itself. That is the best method in a democratic State, where we do not take away the rights of people and where the State also takes power. These two things go together in a democratic State. Of course, in non-democratic States, in totalitarian States, the rights of people have no value; people's right is simply trampled upon for the purposes of the State; there the State is the grinding machine with no individual dignity or respect. But in a democratic State, things should be different. Further, we are talking of a socialistic pattern of society. Fortunately, it has been defined as "middling" between what is found in the Russian Republic and what is obtaining in America. So, our socialistic pattern is not a pattern that obtains in Russia or in any totalitarian State, but a blend of what obtains in Russia and America.

Sentiments of people have got to be respected. The law should be so enacted that the powers given therein may not be abused. ^{5 p.m.} There is every possibility of abuse of the powers or provisions by those who administer the law. Therefore, checks have also to be provided. Therefore, I feel that the present Bill should not be passed.

* Dr. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, I oppose this Bill with all the vehemence at my command. It is really draconian in nature. The very Party in power which is introducing this Bill would have done all sorts of things and shaken the world and the country too to the very foundation if the Britisher had done it during his period. On occasions when he did small things and when this Party was in Opposition, it was shaking the foundation of the Government of the day. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition called this Bill 'totalitarian'. It is quite correct in the sense that the Party itself is not democratic in its basis and that it is totalitarian. Two people manage the whole affair of the Party and I am not surprised

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at the high-handed way in which the Bill has been introduced by the Party in power. It is probable that it has got a motive in this Bill. The basic principle on which the Congress Party fights the public is the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society. So far nobody has been able to give the proper definition of that much-abused phrase. But, to an ordinary person like me, it looks as though the idea is to level down people and not level them up, that is, the have-nots are in a majority, the haves are in a minority and, therefore, the idea is to level them down. (Interruption by Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar). You get a decent pension; I don't.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Pension has been earned for thirty years. You must understand that.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: The Bill is expropriatory in its outlook. The Government can straightaway say, 'For political and other reasons we deprive the people of their property.' The day is not far off, I suppose, when even our personal safety will be at stake if this Party goes on doing things at this rate. If anybody were to oppose it, he would be imprisoned.

The basic principle on which this Bill has been introduced is very questionable. Therefore, for hon. Members on this side of the House to talk about the merits of the Bill is a real waste of breath. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition took some objection to what I said yesterday, that is, to my calling this House a debating society. I think I am very much justified in saying that. I have no regret for what I submitted because whatever we may say, it will be like water on the duck's back and the Hon. the Leader of the House is not going to yield one inch or one centimeter of ground, however forcible, however logical, and however legal our views may be. This Bill is expropriatory in nature. Of course, the Law Department must have advised the Government to go ahead with the Bill. But the thing is, we will have some *tamasha* very soon after the Bill is passed because it is against the spirit of the Constitution. Nobody shall be deprived of his property without proper and sufficient compensation. Here there is no compensation to be paid. The Government may or may not pay compensation. A compensation of one pie for 100 acres of land is something like the contemptible damages. They may give contemptible damages of one pie for acquiring hundred acres of land. The Hon. the Leader of the House said, 'We are going to do it for certain purposes'. Why not state the purposes at the beginning of the Bill itself? Whatever he says on the floor of the House will not be binding on the Court. Unless he puts what he says in the Bill itself, there is absolutely no safety for a man with property. Of course, I think within our own lifetime we are going to see in the whole country a society without property. It will be something like no man's land and that will be the position of these unfortunate people of this country if the Party were to play in this fashion with the properties of people.

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Who knows this Bill may be a cover to acquire waste lands from partymen and pay disproportionate compensation?

With these words, I oppose this Bill.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition entered a very emphatic protest against the provisions of this Bill and he was followed by two hon. Members. The hon. Member who spoke last was, as usual, very lavish in his inimitable comments. The Bill may be called totalitarian. But, still, I would like to submit that the purpose of the State is a public purpose. The State as such has no individual, personal interest. The Government have brought forward a measure like this with these provisions because of their interest to help the agriculturists to develop agriculture in order primarily that the standard of living of the large number of ryots who form the backbone of this country may be raised substantially. We are on a big programme of stepping up production which is low and the Government have been adopting various measures for this purpose. The Government have been carrying out a multi-purpose programme in order to develop agriculture. Sir, as I have pointed out, the main purpose of this legislation is that the Government should be enabled to implement their programme of agricultural development. I see that there has been some misunderstanding on the part of hon. Members regarding the exact agricultural purposes behind the provisions of this Bill. The Government do not propose to start farming for farming's sake. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition said that there was so much of fallow land in Salem and other places and that we could as well make experiments on it. Experiments like the one that could be carried out on fallow lands like those in Salem and other places could be made. But that is only one part of the programme of agricultural development. Carrying on experiment on a fallow land is one thing. But doing research regarding the state of various grains and seeds and with reference to the improved methods of agriculture is quite a different thing. It is for the latter purpose that Research Stations are maintained. I am very sorry that such a well-informed member as Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar should have such poor knowledge of the working of the Research Stations in this State. I had been thinking that he was as good an agriculturist and cultivator as he was a lawyer and legislator. I am surprised to see that he is not such a good cultivator. He is not a well-informed cultivator. I have been going round the districts. I have been meeting hundreds of cultivators, active actual cultivators. They have been giving me their own experiences of adoption of various improved methods of agriculture including the Japanese method to which the hon. Member referred. Ryots having 50, 70 and 100 acres have taken me to their farms. They have produced statistics which, to my surprise, I found, were so well prepared. They used to tell me definitely how they stood to benefit by adopting the Japanese method. In several places people have been taking to this method

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and getting very good experience of this method. So, I ventured to point out my own reactions that the hon. Member was not such a good cultivator, when I heard his comment on the Japanese Method of cultivation. In the same way I would like to tell the hon. Member that these Research Stations are quite popular with the ryots. The Farmers' Days are celebrated like festivals. It is not merely that. They are celebrated more than once in a year. I have seen, I have enquired and I have satisfied myself that these agricultural stations are daily frequented by the ryots. They come and enquire about this strain and that strain and they narrate their experience after they try particular strains. A particular strain which has been found in some Research Station in Chingleput district is much in demand in Tirunelveli district. Whether it is paddy, whether it is oil-seed or whether it is sugarcane, the new strains prepared as a result of research are found to be very popular and they are easily adopted by the ryots and they have been fairly successful also. The Research Stations are being conducted and managed so that they could show no loss. They could show some profit. Most of them show some profit. That is the present position. Otherwise, it cannot be a model farm although we should not mind the necessary expenditure in these matters. I am impressing on the Agriculture Department that they must make a distinction between a model farm where there should be no loss and which should enable the ryots to adopt the methods and a Research Station where they should not mind any expenditure because the results noticed in the latter would be of longstanding benefit and value to the whole agricultural community. So, I should at once like to dispel the notion that these Research Stations serve no purpose. The immediate object behind this measure is the need for organizing seed farms by the Government. Sir, for having improved methods and for developing agriculture with a view to increasing the yield, I mean agricultural yield, two or three things are essential, I should say primarily essential. One is facilities for securing manure, both organic and chemical. The second is to secure pure seeds. It is now very difficult for the ryots to get pure seeds. The Government are not able to cater to the needs of all the ryots. We have been trying with the unstinted co-operation of the ryots to make available in sufficient quantities pure seeds for the ryots. There are complaints that the seeds supplied are not always pure. Therefore, the State Government, with the concurrence of the Planning Commission who were quite enthusiastic about this matter, have formulated a new programme to organize in this State about 400 seed farms of 25 acres each. The Government themselves will conduct these farms. They will produce seeds, of course pure seeds, and cater to the needs of the ryots. It is not as if we have come forward with this measure before we have planned out the whole thing, and before we could find out where there were real difficulties. During the last one year, we have been trying, the Agriculture Department has been trying to secure some land for the purpose of organizing

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these seed farms. I am glad to say that in more than 75 per cent of the cases, the ryots have been good enough to appreciate the usefulness of these farms and that they have come forward to co-operate with us. By negotiations we have been able to settle and secure the necessary land for the farms. The Government have agreed to pay a very liberal rent for the land that has been taken, viz., Rs. 300 per acre and in some cases even Rs. 500 per acre which would work out to 40 per cent. One could easily realise how we can assess the total income from such lands. Only in a few cases, there has been some unwillingness. The proposal is to have 4, 5 or 6 farms of 25 acres each in each district. In certain districts and areas, the department, in spite of its best efforts, has not been able to secure the necessary land. I myself used my own good offices, whatever they were worth, with particular ryots who owned 200, 300 or 500 acres just to give us 25 acres for the purpose of establishing the seed farms which, after all, would be useful to themselves, to their neighbours, and to the other ryots. It is not for doing any business that these lands are required by the Government. It is only for the purpose of helping the agriculturists in the villages. I used to plead with them explaining all these facts. They would listen to my advice. But after I left, they would tell the officers of the department, 'No, we cannot give you the land'. The poor officers were not able to find the land anywhere. We choose a particular good land, irrigated land and other kinds of lands in order to make our experiments and in order to try the different kinds of seeds in the different kinds of soil. In a very few cases, the Government have not been able to implement the programme. It is in this background that we have come forward with this measure. As I have already said, I could once again assure the House that this provision would be taken advantage of very sparingly and only when it is absolutely necessary.

Sir, one hon. Member pointed out that we should clearly define the purposes for which this acquisition could be made. It is not easy to define it in that way. It is not easy to make a comprehensive definition for the purposes we have on hand. Sometimes, if the definition is not comprehensive enough, if the definition does not cover very good purposes, very necessary purposes, very necessary agricultural purposes, there may be difficulty, and with all the legislation, we will not be able to do a particular act. Therefore, this has been put in a general way.

Regarding certain other things mentioned by the hon. Members, I think they could be looked into when we frame the rules. When we frame the rules, we will bear in mind the various criticisms that have been made on the floor of the House.

About the definition of the term 'competent authority', an hon. Member proposes to move an amendment to substitute the term 'Member of the Board of Revenue' in its stead. Sir, it is not practicable to get always the Member of the Board of Revenue to do this work. It would be a very small thing. After all, we

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require about 25 acres of land from people who own a large area. This we require for the seed farms. For some other agricultural purposes, we may require one or two acres. Again, there may be cases of a person owning 50 acres of land and we may require just 5 acres from him. So, it is not right to limit the holding to 100 acres as suggested by one of the hon. Members. If the purpose of the enactment is to be carried out, we must be able to secure the land that would be necessary for the specific purpose in view. It is only a small piece of land that we require. Hon. Members would not object, I think, if the District Collector could attend to that. Therefore, we need not create any difficulty with regard to the definition of the term "competent authority".

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Regarding "seed farms", I say there is urgency. If we miss one season, we have to wait for one year. If you are not able to sow the seeds in the correct month, then we will have to wait for one whole year. Therefore, there is urgency for this measure. We are bringing forward this Bill not with a view to hurrying up matters or harassing the ryot. Government are fully alive to the needs of the ryots and they would not unwittingly do anything which would cause harassment of the ryot. Therefore it is that this "15 days' notice" is there.

Regarding "compensation", the hon. Member who spoke last, has spoken from his own imagination. He has not gone through the provisions of the Bill, I believe. Compensation means fair compensation. Compensation would be determined on the basis of the market rate and the Constitution provides for that. According to this Bill, compensation would be calculated on the basis of the market value. Against an "award" there is provision for appeal to the High Court. There is provision for appeal against land acquisition. The motive for bringing in this Bill is this. For starting "seed farms" and "model farms" Government need lands. Government should not spend money from the public exchequer for acquiring those lands. Therefore, in the case of new areas, they want to take the lands on lease and under the present law there is no provision for compulsorily taking those lands on lease. When we take the land on lease, we pay the market rate for every land we buy. When such is the case, how can it be said that we harass the ryot? The ryot is not cultivating himself. There are cases of ryots depending upon the tenants for cultivation. The tenant cultivates the land. The Government would pay whatever they are bound to pay. There should, therefore, be no difficulty in Government buying the land. The Government would not default in their payments. Hence, I do not see any difficulty if the land is acquired by Government for purposes of establishing seed farms.

There was some comment about the 10 years' period that has been put in. Ten years' period is put in there, I admit. But it does not necessarily mean that all these ten years, these provisions would be necessary. They may or may not be necessary.

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We have got experience in regard to the Rent Control Act. Every one or two years we have been renewing that measure. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, we have got a programme of stepping up food production. The Planning Commission pointed out to me the other day that as compared with the whole of India, the food production in our State was much higher than in other States. But when I got the figure from China, I found that their production was double what we produced in this State. Even to-day they want to increase it still further. Therefore, we will have to carry out these programmes to increase food production in future. Therefore it is that this "10 year" period has been put in.

The co-operative method plays no small part in improving agriculture. Most of the ryots have been co-operating with us. I do hope that the co-operative movement will spread in course of time to all our villages. One hon. Member took exception to the way in which we had referred to the findings of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee. He took objection to some of the provisions contained in the Bill. But, I would repeat that those provisions would be used very sparingly. When we frame rules, we will certainly take into account some of the comments that were made in this House and we shall try to make adequate provision for the same.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"That the Madras Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 2.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

"That clause 2 do stand part of the Bill."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I move the following amendments :—

"In sub-clause (b), for the words 'any person or authority' substitute the words 'a Member of the Board of Revenue'."

"In sub-clause (d), after the word 'means' and before the words 'any person' insert the words 'the landowner or'."

Appeals are made to the Board of Revenue against the orders of District Collectors. Therefore, if a Member of the Board of Revenue is included, then there would not be any necessity for appealing to the Board. I think, therefore, that if my amendment is accepted, it would be better. At least in the rules this may be provided for.

The amendments were duly seconded.

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* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : There is provision for appeal against the orders of the competent authority to the Government. When there is an appeal to the Government, it is the Board of Revenue that goes into the case. Therefore, it is not necessary that the Board itself should be made a party to the passing of the orders. When an appeal is made to the Government and the matter is referred to the Board, the Board will have the opportunity of reviewing the case and making its comments in full.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 3.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

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

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I move the following amendments :—

“ In sub-clause (1), for the word ‘ State ’ substitute the following words :—

‘ establishment of a research station or a seed farm or other improvement for agriculture, specified in the notification by Government.’

In sub-clause (1) (a), for the words ‘ within fifteen days ’ substitute the words ‘ within one month ’.

In sub-clause (2) (a)—

(i) Omit the word ‘ bona fide ’;

(ii) add the following words at the end :—

‘ or by his agent for his residence ’.

In the proviso to sub-clause (2) (b)—

(i) omit the words ‘ in its opinion ’;

(ii) add the following words at the end :—

‘ to the tenant ’.”

It is better to specify the purpose. They may say it is for the ‘ establishment of a Research Station or a seed farm or other improvement for agriculture ’. The expression “ for any public purpose of the State ” is rather vague.

The amendments were duly seconded.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I am very much obliged for the appreciative manner in which the hon. Member has been moving these amendments. But I may tell him that I shall take his comments into account when we frame the rules. We shall provide for them suitably when we frame the rules.

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, the provision is that the owner should show cause within fifteen days of the date of the service of such notice. This is too short a period. Supposing he is absent from station, what happens? In 15 days what can he do? It is too short a period for him to do anything. Of course, here we are looking into this Bill in one day. But outside, it will not be possible even to consider the thing and decide in 15 days. Therefore, I plead that the time may be increased to one month.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, the time given is 15 days from the date of service of the notice. I do not think that any landholder would be expected to be away for such a long time as 15 days. I would, therefore, still request the hon. Member not to press his amendment.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, in sub-clause 2 (a), the expression ‘ bona fide ’ is unnecessary. I am afraid it is only a drafting mistake; there is no question of substance. When we say a ‘ residence ’, it is a residence and the owner resides therein. Then, how does the question of bona fide residence arise? When the officer concerned goes there, somebody will be occupying the place. It is not like bringing in a number of pupils to the schools at the time of inspection. Of course, this is only a drafting mistake.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It may be so, Sir. But ‘ bona fide ’ has its own special meaning. The person may own a number of houses and the officer has to decide whether a particular building is a bona fide residence or not. Therefore, the hon. Member need not object to the term ‘ bona fide ’.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : That may be so. But the owner's agent may be residing in that place. Many landholders have got bungalows with adjoining houses wherein their agents live. Or, in one of the buildings of the owner, his agent may be residing; the owner, whenever he comes for inspection of lands, etc., may stay there and even then it becomes his temporary residence. If that is taken away, that may be a hardship to the owner. Therefore it is I say that the words ‘ by his agent for his residence ’ may be added.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, if this amendment is accepted, there will be so many ways of circumventing the provision of the Bill. (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar : Your ‘ bona fide ’ is there !) Therefore, the owner may put somebody, in the house and call him his agent. I am unable to accept the amendment, Sir.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, in the proviso to sub-clause (2) (b), the words ‘ in its opinion ’ should be omitted. I feel very strongly about it. ‘ In its opinion ’ means, in the opinion of the competent authority and so, the tenants will have

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no option at all. That is not fair, Sir. When it is a question of alternative accommodation, in deciding whether it is suitable or not, the tenant should also be consulted.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : If the decision of the competent authority is not acceptable, there can be an appeal.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 3 was put and carried.

Clause 4.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

“ That clause 4 do stand part of the Bill.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I move the following amendment :—

“ For sub-clause. (2), substitute the following :—

‘ (2) If any person refuses and fails to comply with an order made under sub-section (1), the competent authority may apply to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in that behalf complaining against the person refusing or failing to comply with the order made under sub-section (1) and the Magistrate shall, on satisfying himself that the person has refused or failed to comply with the order, pass an order giving possession of the property to the competent authority.’ ”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I second the amendment, Sir.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, this is a matter in which I am going to press and not withdraw the amendment. It is a very dangerous thing to say that the competent authority may use such force as is necessary. ‘ Such force as may be necessary ’ is a vague expression, especially where taking possession of property is concerned. In villages, such an action would lead to a riot. Use of force is not provided for in the Civil Procedure Code also. Even the decree-holders have to remove any obstruction only through an order of the Court. Therefore, it is not proper to make a provision like this here. Well, the competent authority may apply to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, complaining against the person who refuses and obtain orders of the Magistrate who could always pass orders. That would be quite reasonable and quite right. Even in respect of the Civil Procedure Code—I hope the ex-Judge would bear me out—where a person is to be arrested and if he is inside a room, one must take permission for going there; further, unless one sees the person inside and if the door is not opened, one cannot break it open. So, to such an extent the law has gone for the purpose of protecting the person to be arrested as a judgment-debtor. Therefore it is that I feel it will

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be most reasonable and it will be consistent with democratic methods for the competent authority to apply to the Magistrate and obtain his orders. Therefore, I press this amendment, Sir.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, this provision about taking possession by force is there to meet very rare and extreme contingencies. Therefore, I am sorry that I am unable to accept the amendment which would mean against delay.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ For sub-clause (2), substitute the following :—

‘ (2) If any person refuses and fails to comply with an order made under sub-section (1), the competent authority may apply to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in that behalf complaining against the person refusing or failing to comply with the order made under sub-section (1) and the Magistrate shall, on satisfying himself that the person has refused or failed to comply with the order, pass an order giving possession of the property to the competent authority.’ ”

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 4 was put and carried.

Clause 5.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

“ That clause 5 do stand part of the Bill.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, we are now dealing with the premises that may be requisitioned under section 3. I move the following amendment :—

“ In sub-clause (2)—

(i) omit the words ‘ may be necessary and ’;

(ii) after the words ‘ competent authority may ’ and before the word ‘ cause ’, insert the following words :—

‘ If it is satisfied that the landlord has deliberately failed to execute the repairs.’ ”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, I second the amendment.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : I am afraid, Sir, that there is a drafting mistake here also. If it is repair usually made by the landlord, we need not say ‘ as may be necessary ’; if it is something more, then that will be written by the competent authority. Therefore, these two things do not go well with each other. It is rather awkward. There is a drafting mistake. ‘ Usually made by the landlord ’ would do.

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5-40 P.M. THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: We shall place the rules on the table of this House also.

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 K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move the following amendments:—

“In sub-clause (3), after the words ‘in respect of the property’ and before the word ‘but’ insert the words ‘except the liability to pay any arrear of rent’.

In sub-clause (6), add the following at the end:—

‘and the Government shall restore the land together with the property remaining, if any, to the owner.’”

Sir, sub-clause (3) of this clause says that the delivery of possession of the property to the person specified in an order under sub-clause (2) shall be a full discharge of the Government from all liability in respect of the property. Suppose the rent is in arrears. If all liability is discharged, will it be proper in such a case? Arrears of rent should be paid by the Government. The Government themselves may also be in arrears. “Full discharge” means that arrears of rent are completely wiped out. That is a mistake. Therefore, I say that all liability except the liability to pay any arrear of rent will be discharged.

Under sub-clause (6), the requisition shall, at the option of the Government, be void. In such a case, they should restore the land together with the property remaining, if any, to the owner. The land at least should not be taken away and it must be given back to the owner with sufficient compensation. It should be made clear, if not in this Bill, at least in the rules.

The amendments were duly seconded.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, about the arrears of rent, there should be no fear that the Government will take advantage of any provision of this law to deny the owner any arrears of rent. Arrears of rent will certainly be paid. If the requisition is to become void, then the land automatically goes to the owner. Anyhow, I shall look into it.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 6 was put and carried.

Clause 7 was put and carried.

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Clause 8.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

“That clause 8 do stand part of the Bill.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move the following amendments:—

“In sub-clause (2) (a), for the word ‘recurring’ substitute the word ‘monthly’.

In sub-clause (2) (b), after item (iv), add the following as item (v):—

‘(v) Any loss due to the reasonable prospective use or gain to which the person interested may have put the property.’”

Sir, sub-clause (2) says that the amount of compensation payable for the requisitioning of any property shall include a ‘recurring payment, in respect of the period of requisition, of a sum equal to the rent which would have been payable for the use and occupation of the property, if it had been taken on lease for that period.’ This recurring payment must be a monthly payment. Suppose two acres of land of a landholder are taken away and they do not pay the monthly rent. Mere recurring payment includes a monthly payment also, I agree. But it may also mean payment of rent for two or three months put together. That is why I say that it should be a monthly payment.

Then, some grain or fruits may be raised on the land requisitioned. If the land is taken away from its owner, he will not get such grain or fruits. Therefore, I have moved the second amendment.

The amendments were duly seconded.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, so far as the rent is concerned, this is with reference to land. If it is with reference to a house, I can understand the need for the amendment moved. Therefore, it is not right to pay monthly rent. Further, recurring payment includes monthly payment also. It may be half-yearly, monthly or seasonal.

As regards the second amendment, I give this assurance to the hon. Member that if any person holds only 5, 10 or 20 acres, the Government will never have recourse to this measure in order to take away all the lands that he possesses.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 8 was put and carried.

Clauses 9 to 19 were put and carried.

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Clause 20.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The amendment given notice of by the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar to omit this clause is a negative one. Therefore, it is not in order.

Clause 20 was put and carried.

Clauses 21 to 24 were put and carried.

New clause after clause 24.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move the following amendment:—

“Add the following after clause 24 as new clause 25:—

‘25. Nothing in this Act shall apply to owners of agricultural land of less than 100 acres.’”

Sir, I have moved this amendment in the light of the assurance given by the Hon. Minister.

The amendment was duly seconded.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I shall explain the difficulty in accepting this amendment. Normally, we will have recourse to this measure only in cases of people who own a large holding. If the limit is put at 100 acres, there will be a little difficulty. There may be a ryot who owns five acres. He has been leasing it and he may be prepared to give up the land if the Government offer to pay him some rent. There may be some big landowners. They may be cantankerous. They may refuse to part with even five acres. In such cases, this measure will be resorted to. Therefore, I would request the hon. Member not to press his amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 1.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

“That clause 1 do stand part of the Bill.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move the following amendments:—

“In sub-clause (2) for the words ‘ten years’ substitute the words ‘two years’.”

After sub-clause (2), add the following as sub-clause (3):—

‘(3) The Act shall come into force on a date to be notified by the Government.’”

With regard to the first amendment, which seeks to substitute the words “two years” for the words “ten years”, I am not pressing the same since the Hon. Minister has explained the position.

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With regard to the second amendment, I want to state that in all Bills Government do say that the enactment will come into force from such and such a date to be notified by the Government. The same may be done in this case also unless it be that the Government want to bring this into force immediately. (The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam: Yes, immediately.) Then I do not press it, Sir.

The amendments were duly seconded but they were, by leave, withdrawn later.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

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

“That the Madras Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

“That the Madras Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Sir, the opposition has not been as vociferous as it might have been. It is largely because the Hon. the Leader of the House has accepted the possibility under the rule-making power at least to implement several suggestions that have been made, in particular, the suggestion with regard to the definition of what is the objective of this Bill and various other matters. I am glad that he has given us this assurance and as it has been stated in the Bill itself that the rules will be placed before both the Houses of the Legislature, although this House has no say evidently on the rules, it may be an opportunity for us to see how far the Act is in conformity with the objective of the Hon. the Leader of the House as put forward: From that point of view, I must thank him.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I am indeed obliged to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition for this support that he has given although initially he so vehemently objected to the several provisions of this Bill. I assure him and other Members of the House that we shall go into some of these comments when framing the rules which will be presented to this House as soon as they are framed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 35 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 24th December 1956.

The House then adjourned.

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

1. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4874, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 16th November 1956, amending Rules X-A and XXV-A (2) of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932, regarding elections to the societies or their committees and procedure therefor. [Laid on the table of the House under section 65 (5) of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932.)]

2. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2454, Revenue, dated the 18th June 1956, regarding amendment to Revenue Department Notification No. 819, dated 12th September 1939, regarding powers of Assessing authority.

2nd December 1956]

APPENDIX I.

ide answer to starred question No. 122 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 22nd December 1956, page 217 supra.]

The Government of India have formulated the following two schemes during the First Five-Year Plan period for sanctioning financial assistance:—

(1) Low Income Group Housing Scheme (for persons whose incomes do not exceed Rs. 6,000 per annum).

(2) Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme (for industrial workers whose incomes do not exceed Rs. 350 per annum).

(1) *Low Income Group Housing Scheme.*—This scheme was formulated in November 1954. No allotments were made up to 1954–55. For 1955–56, a sum of Rs. 81 lakhs was allotted in December 1955.

The following are the important conditions for the utilization of the loans:—

The loans will be utilized for the disbursement of loans to persons whose income do not exceed Rs. 6,000 per annum. The disbursement will be related to the actual progress made in the implementation of the scheme. Generally, 20 per cent of the loan could be advanced when the parties concerned are possessed of the land and can undertake construction immediately; 50 per cent of it when construction reaches the plinth level and the remainder when the construction reaches the roof level. This restriction is not applied to loans sanctioned to local bodies.

The amount allocated for distribution to the following agencies, the actual amount spent by these agencies in the First Plan period, the balance left unspent and lapsed are shown below:—

	Allocation. (1) LAKHS.	Actual expenditure. (2) LAKHS.	Amount lapsed. (3) LAKHS.
1 Co-operative Housing Societies for construction of houses.	20	7.21	12.79
2 City Improvement Trust—			
(i) For construction of houses	30	12	18
(ii) For acquisition and development of land ..	3.24	3.24	Nil.
3 Local bodies—			
To the municipalities—			
(i) For the construction of the houses	12.76	13.41	..
(ii) For acquisition and development of house-sites.	5.00	..	5.00
4 To the Corporation of Madras for house construction.	..	5.00	..
5 Dr. Alagappa Chettiar College and Educational Trust for construction of houses.	10.00	..	10.00

Reasons for lapse.—The allocation could not be availed of in full, because the allocation was made late in the year, i.e., in December 1955 and the loans were sanctioned subsequently after observing the prescribed formalities such as taking agreements from co-operative societies, etc. Only 20 per cent of the loan can be disbursed to co-operative societies initially pending progress in the construction of houses.

^a Laid on the table of the House on 21st December 1956.

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In the case of Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Educational Trust no amount could be disbursed before 31st March 1956, as they did not invest 20 per cent of the cost of the houses as required by the rules and did not also execute the necessary agreement in time.

(2) *Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme.*—The Government of India formulated the scheme in 1952. Loans and subsidies under the scheme are Sanctioned by the Government of India direct to the industrial concerns.

Applications from the following employers for assistance under the scheme have been sanctioned during the period of the First Five-Year Plan as shown below :—

	Subsidy.	Loans.
	RS.	RS.
1 Dalmia Cement (Bharat), Limited, Dalmiapuram	54,648	81,972
2 Sri Meenakshi Mills, Limited, Madurai	97,200	1,45,800
3 Do.	10,800	23,100
4 The Vasantha Mill., Limited, Singanallur	19,704	29,556
5 Do.	2,78,400	42,240
6 The Janakiram Mills, Limited, Rajapalayam	17,137	25,706
7 The Thjakesar Alai, Manaparai	28,462	42,693
8 Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore	16,200	24,300
9 Sri Balasubramania Mills, Limited, Singanallur	13,560	20,340
10 The Lakshmi Mills Company, Limited, Kovilpatti, Tirunelveli.	1,13,000	1,69,500
11 Lakshmi Mills Company, Limited, Pappanaickenpalayam, Coimbatore.	1,67,835	2,51,752
12 The Salem Magnesite, Limited, Salem	29,787	44,681
13 Manipal Textiles, Manipal, Udipi	15,780	23,670
14 Heavy Chemicals, Limited, Madras	26,229	39,330
15 Pioneer Mills, Limited, Peelamedu, Coimbatore	1,14,220	1,71,330
16 East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Nellikuppam ..	21,710	32,565

The sanction orders in respect of items 9 to 12 above have been cancelled by the Government of India, as the companies could not satisfy the conditions of the scheme.

Actual disbursements are related to the progress of construction. Therefore, no information is available as to the exact amount allocated by the Government of India for this scheme in their budget and the actual amounts disbursed by them to the employers as loan and subsidy.

In February 1955, this Government sanctioned a scheme for the construction of 935 tenements in Sembium and Frukkanchari near Madras at a cost of Rs. 24,92,840. The first instalment of the loan, viz., Rs. 4,15,470 was sanctioned by the Government of India and credited to this Government's account on 31st March 1955 and the second instalment of Rs. 5,49,000 was credited to this Government's account on 6th April 1956. There are no special conditions for the utilization of the loan apart from the general conditions of the scheme.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide item V (1) at page 224 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 34 OF 1956.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932), 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 Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1956.

2. *Amendment of section 2, Madras Act VI of 1932.*—In the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 2, for clause (g), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“(g) ‘Registrar’ means a person appointed to perform the duties of a Registrar of Co-operative Societies under this Act, and includes a person on whom all or any of the powers of a Registrar under this Act have been conferred under section 3; and”.

3. *Substitution of new section for section 4 in Madras Act VI of 1932.*—For section 4 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

“4. *Societies which may be registered.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a society which has as its object the promotion of the economic interests of its members in accordance with co-operative principles, or a society established with the object of facilitating the operations of such a society, may be registered under this Act with or without limited liability :

Provided that—

(i) the liability of a society of which a registered society is a member shall be limited; and

(ii) unless the Registrar otherwise directs, the liability of a society of which the primary object is the creation of funds to be lent to its members and of which the majority of the members are agriculturists, shall be unlimited and the members of such a society shall, on its liquidation, be jointly and severally liable for and in respect of all its obligations.

(2) Whether the liability of the members of a registered society is unlimited or limited by shares, the liability of the State Government or of a financing bank, which has taken shares in such registered society, shall be limited to the share capital subscribed by the State Government or such financing bank.”.

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4. *Substitution of new section for section 6 in Madras Act VI of 1932.*—For section 6 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 6. *Restrictions on interest of member of society with limited liability and a share capital.*—Where the liability of the members of a society is limited by shares, no member other than a registered society, or the State Government shall—

(a) hold more than such portion of the share capital of the society, subject to a maximum of one-fifth, as may be prescribed: or

(b) have or claim any interest in the shares of the society exceeding, in the case of a society the primary object of which is the creation of funds to be lent to its members, one thousand rupees, and, in the case of any other society, five thousand rupees.”

5. *Amendment of section 13, Madras Act VI of 1932.*—In section 13 of the principal Act, after sub-section (b), the following sub-section shall be added, namely :—

(c) (1) Where in the opinion of the Registrar, the amalgamation of two or more registered societies is necessary or desirable for increasing their strength or usefulness, he may, after consulting in the manner prescribed the financing bank to which the societies are indebted, call upon such societies to amalgamate within such time as may be specified by him into one society in accordance with the procedure specified in sub-section (b).

(2) If the societies fail to amalgamate into one society within the time specified by the Registrar, he may, after giving an opportunity to the committee of each of the societies to state its objections, if any, direct the amalgamation of the societies into one society.

(3) Every registered society so directed shall within one month of the receipt of the Registrar's direction give notice of the direction to all its members and creditors.

(4) (i) Any member of any of the societies so directed may, notwithstanding any by-law to the contrary, by notice given to the society of which he is a member intimate his intention not to become a member of the new society and shall have the option of withdrawing his shares, deposits, or loans, as the case may be, within a period of one month of the service of such notice.

(ii) Any creditor of any of the societies so directed may, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, by notice given to the society of which he is a creditor demand a return of the amount due to him, within a period of one month from the service of such notice.

(5) Any member or creditor who does not exercise his option within the period aforesaid shall be deemed to have assented to the amalgamation.

(6) After the repayment of the share capital of the members and the claims of the creditors, if any, under clause (4)

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by the societies directed to be amalgamated or after a majority of the members and creditors of such societies have assented to the amalgamation, the Registrar may register the new society. On such registration, the registration of the old societies shall be deemed to have been cancelled. The registration of the new society shall be a sufficient conveyance to vest in it all the assets and liabilities of the original societies.

(7) The directions of the Registrar under clause (2) or any other order passed by him under this sub-section shall be final and shall not be called in question in any civil court.

6. *Substitution of new section for section 21 in Madras Act VI of 1932.*—For section 21 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 21. *Prior claim of society.*—(1) Subject to the prior claim, if any, of the Government in respect of land revenue or any money recoverable as land revenue, any debt or outstanding demand due to a registered society from any member or past member or the estate of a deceased member shall be a first charge—

(i) upon the crops or other agricultural produce of such member for the raising of which the loan was taken from the society by such member; and

(ii) upon any cattle, fodder for cattle, agricultural or industrial implements or machinery, or raw materials for manufacture, supplied, or purchased in whole or in part out of the loan of money given by the society, or on any articles manufactured from raw materials so supplied or purchased or on any workshop, godown, or place of business, constructed or purchased out of any such loan.

(2) No property or interest in property which is subject to a charge in favour of a registered society under sub-section (1) shall be sold or otherwise transferred or converted in any manner without the previous written permission of the society.

(3) A member or a past member or the nominee, heir or legal representative of a deceased member of a registered society, shall, if so required by the society, deposit with or entrust to the custody of the society such property as is subject to a charge under sub-section (1) at such place and in such manner as may be prescribed until the debt or outstanding demand due to the society is fully paid and shall also pay towards all expenses incidental to the removal, transport or maintenance of the property so deposited or entrusted to custody. The charges connected with removal, transport or maintenance of such property shall be recovered from the member or the past member or the estate of the deceased member, as the case may be, in accordance with such scale as may be prescribed.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law, any transaction made in contravention of sub-section (2) shall be void.

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(5) The charge created by sub-section (1) in favour of a registered society shall be available as against any claim of the Government arising from a loan granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (Central Act XIX of 1883) after the grant of the loan by the society.

7. *Amendment of section 25, Madras Act VI of 1932.*—To section 25 of the principal Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

“ Provided that the State Government or a financing bank which has taken shares in a registered society shall not be liable for the debts of such society.”

8. *Amendment of section 34, Madras Act VI of 1932.*—In section 34, sub-section (1), of the principal Act, for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“(c) in the shares or securities of any other registered society, provided that no such investment shall be made in the shares of any society with unlimited liability except with the general or special sanction of the Registrar and subject to such limits as may be specified by him from time to time, or ”.

9. *Substitution of new section for section 53 in Madras Act VI of 1932.*—For section 53 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 53. *Punishment for disposing of property in contravention of section 21.*—Any person who acts in contravention of sub-section (2) of section 21 or fails to deposit or entrust to custody when required to do so by any society under sub-section (3) of that section shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.”.

10. *Insertion of new section 57-AA in Madras Act VI of 1932.*—After section 57-A of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“ 57-AA. *Recovery of debts.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any other law and without prejudice to any other mode of recovery which is being taken or may be taken, the Registrar or any person subordinate to him empowered by the Registrar in this behalf may, subject to such rules as may be prescribed and on application from a registered society for the purpose, recover any debt or outstanding demand due to the society by any member or past or deceased member, by sale of the property or interest in property which is subject to a charge under sub-section (1) of section 21 :

Provided that no sale shall be ordered under this section unless the member or past member or the nominee, heir or legal representative of the deceased member has been served, in the manner prescribed, with a notice of the application to sell and has failed to pay the debt or outstanding demand within seven days from the date of such service.”.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide item V (2) at page 247 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 35 OF 1956.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the requisitioning and acquisition of immovable property for the purposes of the State of Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the requisitioning and acquisition of immovable property for the purposes of the State of Madras;

Be it enacted in the Seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title and duration.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1956.

(2) It shall remain in force for a period of ten years from the date of the commencement of this Act.

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

(a) “ award ” means any award of an arbitrator made under section 8;

(b) “ competent authority ” means any person or authority authorized by the Government, by notification, to perform the functions of the competent authority under this Act for such area as may be specified in the notification;

(c) “ Government ” means the State Government;

(d) “ landlord ” means any person who for the time being is receiving, or is entitled to receive, the rent of any property, whether on his own account, or on account or on behalf or for the benefit, of any other person or as a trustee, guardian or receiver for any other person, or who would so receive the rent or be entitled to receive the rent if the property were let to a tenant;

(e) the expression “ person interested ” in relation to any property, includes all persons claiming, or entitled to claim, an interest in the compensation payable on account of the requisitioning or acquisition of that property under this Act;

(f) “ premises ” means any building or part of a building and includes—

(i) the garden, grounds and out-houses, if any, appertaining to such building or part of a building;

(ii) any fittings affixed to such building or part of a building for the more beneficial enjoyment thereof;

(g) “ property ” means immovable property of every kind and includes any rights in or over such property;

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(h) "tenant" means any person by whom or on whose account rent is payable for any property and includes such sub-tenants and other persons as have derived title under the tenant under any law for the time being in force.

3. *Power to requisition immovable property.*—(1) Where the competent authority is of opinion that any property is needed or likely to be needed for any public purpose, being a purpose of the State, and that the property should be requisitioned, the competent authority—

(a) shall call upon the owner or any other person who may be in possession of the property by notice in writing (specifying therein the purpose of the requisition) to show cause, within fifteen days of the date of the service of such notice on him, why the property should not be requisitioned; and

(b) may, by order, direct that neither the owner of the property nor any other person shall, without permission of the competent authority, dispose of, or structurally alter, the property or let it out to a tenant until the expiry of such period, not exceeding two months, as may be specified in the order.

(2) If, after considering the cause, if any, shown by any person interested in the property or in possession thereof, the competent authority is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may, by order in writing, requisition the property and may make such further orders as appear to it to be necessary or expedient in connexion with the requisitioning:

Provided that no property or part thereof—

(a) which is bona fide used by the owner thereof as the residence of himself or his family, or

(b) which is exclusively used either for religious worship by the public or as a school, hospital, public library or an orphanage or for the purpose of accommodation of persons connected with the management of such place of worship or such school, hospital, library or orphanage, shall be requisitioned:

Provided further that where the requisitioned property consists of premises which are being used as a residence by a tenant for not less than two months immediately preceding the date of the service of notice under sub-section (1), the competent authority shall provide such tenant with alternative accommodation which, in its opinion, is suitable.

4. *Power to take possession of requisitioned property.*—(1) Where any property has been requisitioned under section 3, the competent authority may, by notice in writing, order the owner as well as any other person who may be in possession of the property to surrender or deliver possession thereof to the competent authority or any person duly authorized by it in this behalf within thirty days of the service of the notice.

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(2) If any person refuses or fails to comply with an order made under sub-section (1), the competent authority may take possession of the property and may, for that purpose, use such force as may be necessary.

5. *Rights over requisitioned property.*—(1) All property requisitioned under section 3, shall be used for such purposes as may be mentioned in the notice of requisition.

(2) Where any premises are requisitioned under section 3, the competent authority may order the landlord to execute such repairs as may be necessary and are usually made by landlords in that locality and as may be specified in the notice, within such reasonable time as may be mentioned therein, and if the landlord fails to execute any repairs in pursuance of such order, the competent authority may cause the repairs specified in the order to be executed at the expense of the landlord and the cost thereof may, without prejudice to any other mode of recovery, be deducted from the compensation payable to the landlord.

6. *Release from requisitioning.*—(1) The Government may, at any time, release from requisition any property requisitioned under this Act and shall, as far as possible, restore the property in as good a condition as it was when possession thereof was taken subject only to the changes caused by reasonable wear and tear and irresistible force:

Provided that where the purposes for which any requisitioned property was being used cease to exist, the Government shall, unless the property is acquired under section 7, release that property, as soon as may be, from requisition.

(2) Where any property is to be released from requisition, the competent authority may, after such inquiry, if any, as it may in any case consider necessary to make or cause to be made, specify by order in writing the person to whom possession of the property shall be given and such possession shall, as far as practicable, be given to the person from whom possession was taken at the time of the requisition or to the successors-in-interest of such person.

(3) The delivery of possession of the property to the person specified in an order under sub-section (2) shall be a full discharge of the Government from all liability in respect of the property, but shall not prejudice any rights in respect of the property, which any other person may be entitled by due process of law to enforce against the person to whom possession of the property is given.

(4) Where any person to whom possession of any requisitioned property is to be given is not found and has no agent or other person empowered to accept delivery on his behalf, the competent authority shall cause a notice declaring that the property is released from requisition to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the property and shall also publish the notice in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

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(5) When a notice referred to in sub-section (4) is published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the property specified in such notice shall cease to be subject to requisition on and from the date of such publication and shall be deemed to have been delivered to the person entitled to possession thereof and the Government shall not be liable for any compensation or other claim in respect of the property for any period after the said date.

(6) Where any property requisitioned under this Act or any material part thereof is wholly destroyed or rendered substantially and permanently unfit for the purpose for which it was requisitioned by reason of fire, earthquake, tempest, flood or violence of any army or of a mob or other irresistible force, the requisition shall, at the option of the Government, be void :

Provided that the benefit of this sub-section shall not be available to the Government where the injury to such property is caused by any wrongful act or default of the Government.

7. *Power to acquire requisitioned property.*—(1) Where any property is subject to requisition, the Government may, if they are of opinion that it is necessary to acquire the property for a public purpose, at any time, acquire such property by publishing in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, a notice to the effect that the Government have decided to acquire the property in pursuance of this section :

Provided that before issuing such notice, the Government shall call upon the owner of, or any other person who, in the opinion of the Government, may be interested in, such property to show cause why the property should not be acquired; and after considering the cause, if any, shown by any person interested in the property and after giving the parties an opportunity of being heard, the Government may pass such orders as they deem fit.

(2) When a notice as aforesaid is published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, the requisitioned property shall, on and from the beginning of the day on which the notice is so published, vest absolutely in the Government free from all encumbrances, and the period of requisition of such property shall end.

(3) No property shall be acquired under this section except in the following circumstances, namely :—

(a) Where any works have, during the period of requisition, been constructed on, in or over, the property wholly or partially at the expense of the Government and the Government decide that the value of, or the right to use, such works should be secured or preserved for the purposes of Government; or

(b) where the cost of restoring the property to its condition at the time of its requisition would, in the determination of the Government, be excessive and the owner declines to accept release from requisition of the property without payment of compensation for so restoring the property.

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(4) Any decision or determination of the Government under sub-section (3) shall be final and shall not be called in question in any Court.

(5) For the purposes of clause (a) of sub-section (3), "works" includes buildings, structures and improvements of every description.

8. *Principles and method of determining compensation*—(1) Where any property is requisitioned or acquired under this Act, there shall be paid compensation the amount of which shall be determined in the manner and in accordance with the principles hereinafter set out, that is to say,—

(a) where the amount of compensation can be fixed by agreement, it shall be paid in accordance with such agreement;

(b) where no such agreement can be reached, the Government shall appoint as arbitrator a person who is, or has been, or is qualified for appointment as, a Judge of a High Court.

(c) the Government may, in any particular case, nominate a person having expert knowledge as to the nature of the property requisitioned or acquired to assist the arbitrator and where such nomination is made, the person to be compensated may also nominate an assessor for the same purpose;

(d) at the commencement of the proceedings before the arbitrator, the Government and the person to be compensated shall state what in their respective opinion is a fair amount of compensation;

(e) the arbitrator shall, after hearing the dispute, make an award determining the amount of compensation which appears to him to be just and specifying the person or persons to whom such compensation shall be paid; and in making the award, he shall have regard to the circumstances of each case and the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3), so far as they are applicable;

(f) where there is any dispute as to the person or persons who are entitled to the compensation, the arbitrator shall decide such dispute and if the arbitrator finds that more persons than one are entitled to compensation, he shall apportion the amount thereof amongst such persons;

(g) nothing in the Arbitration Act, 1940 (Central Act X. of 1940), shall apply to arbitrations under this section.

(2) The amount of compensation payable for the requisitioning of any property shall consist of—

(a) a recurring payment in respect of the period of requisition, of a sum equal to the rent which would have been payable for the use and occupation of the property, if it had been taken on lease for that period :

Provided that such rent shall, in the case of premises, be the fair rent payable for the premises under the provisions of the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1949

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(Madras Act XXV of 1949) and in the case of cultivable land, be the fair rent for such land payable under the provisions of the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 (Madras Act XXIV of 1956); and

(b) such sum or sums, if any, as may be found necessary to compensate the person interested for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

- (i) pecuniary loss due to requisitioning;
- (ii) expenses on account of vacating the requisitioned premises;
- (iii) expenses on account of reoccupying the premises upon release from requisition; and
- (iv) damages (other than normal wear and tear) caused to the property during the period of requisition, including the expenses that may have to be incurred for restoring the property to the condition in which it was at the time of requisition.

(3) The compensation payable for the acquisition of any property under section 7 shall be—

(a) the price which the requisitioned property would have fetched in the open market, if it had remained in the same condition as it was at the time of requisitioning and been sold on the date of acquisition, or

(b) twice the price which the requisitioned property would have fetched in the open market if it had been sold on the date of requisition, whichever is less.

9. *Payment of compensation.*—The amount of compensation payable under an award shall, subject to any rules made under this Act, be paid by the competent authority to the person or persons entitled thereto in such manner and within such time as may be specified in the award.

10. *Appeals from orders of requisitioning.*—(1) Any person aggrieved by an order of requisition made by the competent authority under sub-section (2) of section 3 may, within twenty-one days from the date of service of the order, prefer an appeal to the Government :

Provided that the Government may entertain the appeal after the expiry of the said period of twenty-one days, if they are satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

(2) On receipt of an appeal under sub-section (1), the Government may, after calling for a report from the competent authority and giving an opportunity to the parties of being heard and after making such further inquiry, if any, as may be necessary, pass such orders as they think fit and the order of the Government shall be final.

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(3) Where an appeal is preferred under sub-section (1), the Government may stay the enforcement of the order of the competent authority for such period and on such conditions as they think fit.

11. *Appeals from awards in respect of compensation.*—Any person aggrieved by an award of the arbitrator made under section 8 may, within thirty days from the date of such award, prefer an appeal to the High Court :

Provided that the High Court may entertain the appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days, if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

12. *Competent authority and arbitrator to have certain powers of civil courts.*—The competent authority and the arbitrator appointed under section 8, while holding an inquiry or, as the case may be, arbitration proceedings under this Act, shall have all the powers of a civil court, while trying a suit, under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Central Act V of 1908) in respect of the following matters, namely :—

- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;
- (b) requiring the discovery and production of any document;
- (c) reception of evidence on affidavits;
- (d) requisitioning any public record from any court or office;
- (e) issuing commissions for examination of witnesses.

13. *Power to obtain information.*—The Government or the competent authority may, with a view to carrying out the purposes of section 3, or section 6, or section 7 or section 8, by order require any person to furnish to such officer, as may be specified in the order, such information in his possession as may be specified relating to any property which is requisitioned or acquired or intended to be requisitioned or acquired, under this Act.

14. *Power to enter and inspect.*—The competent authority or any officer empowered in this behalf by such authority by general or special order, may enter and inspect any property for the purposes of determining whether, and if so, in what manner, an order under this Act should be made in relation to such property or with a view to securing compliance with an order made under this Act.

15. *Value of increased efficiency in farming, etc., to be paid to Government on release from requisition.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 6, where any agricultural land is released from requisition, the owner and any person interested in such agricultural land or in possession thereof shall be liable to pay to the Government within one month after the date of a demand made in

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writing by the competent authority a sum equal to so much of the value of the agricultural land as is attributable to anything done on such land by the Government for the purpose of enabling the land to be properly farmed, or of securing increased efficiency in the farming of the land :

Provided that the owner or the person interested by whom any sum is so payable may, by notice in writing served on the competent authority within the said one month, elect to pay the said sum, together with interest thereon from the said date at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, by such number of equal annual instalments not exceeding ten, as may be specified in the notice, the first instalment of which shall be paid within one year from the said date.

(2) Any amount payable to the Government under sub-section (1) shall be recoverable as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

(3) Any question whether any amount is payable under sub-section (1) or as to what amount is so payable shall, in default of agreement, be determined by arbitration, and the provisions of sections 8, 11 and 12 shall apply so far as may be, to the determination of such question.

16. *Service of notice and orders.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, and any rules that may be made under this Act, every notice or order issued or made under this Act shall,—

(a) in the case of any notice or order of a general nature or affecting a class of persons, be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*; and

(b) in the case of any notice or order affecting an individual corporation or firm, be served in the manner provided for the service of summons in rule 2 or Order XXIX of rule 3 of Order XXX, as the case may be, in the First Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Central Act V of 1908); and

(c) in the case of any notice or order affecting an individual person (not being a corporation or firm), be served on such person—

(i) by delivering or tendering it to that person; or

(ii) if it cannot be so delivered or tendered, by delivering or tendering it to any officer of such person or any adult male member of the family of such person, or by affixing a copy thereof on the outer door or on some conspicuous part of the premises in which that person is known to have last resided or carried on business or personally worked for gain; or failing service by these means,

(iii) by post.

(2) Where the ownership of the property is in dispute or where the persons interested in the property are not readily traceable and the notice or order cannot be served without undue delay

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the notice or order may be served by publishing it in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and where possible, by affixing a copy thereof on any conspicuous part of the property to which it relates.

17. *Easement not to be disturbed.*—No person interested in any property requisitioned or acquired under this Act shall, without the previous written consent of the competent authority or except for the purposes of effecting repairs or complying with a municipal requirement, wilfully disturb any convenience or easement attached to such property or remove, destroy or render unserviceable anything provided for permanent use therewith or discontinue or cause to be discontinued any supply or service provided for the property.

18. *Delegation of powers.*—The Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, direct that the powers exercisable by them by or under this Act shall, in such circumstances and under such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the notification, be exercisable also by an officer subordinate to the Government.

19. *Protection of action taken in good faith.*—(1) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any order made thereunder.

(2) No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government or the competent authority for any damage caused or likely to be caused by anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any order made thereunder.

20. *Bar of jurisdiction of civil courts.*—Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, no civil court shall have jurisdiction in respect of any matter which the competent authority or arbitrator is empowered by or under this Act to determine, and no injunction shall be granted by any court or other authority in respect of any action taken or to be taken in pursuance of any power conferred by or under this Act.

21. *Penalty for offences.*—Whoever contravenes any provision of this Act, or any rule made thereunder, or any order made or direction given under this Act, or obstructs the lawful exercise of any power conferred by or under this Act, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

22. *Certain persons to be public servants.*—The competent authority, every arbitrator and every officer empowered by the Government or the competent authority, while exercising any power or performing any duty under this Act, shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (Central Act XLV of 1860).

23. *Power to make rules.*—(1) The Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

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(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(a) the procedure to be followed by the competent authority in making inquiries under section 3 or section 6;

(b) the procedure to be followed in arbitration proceedings and appeals under this Act;

(c) the principles to be followed in determining the amount of compensation and method of payment of such compensation;

(d) the principles to be followed in apportioning the cost of proceedings before the arbitrator and on appeal under this Act;

(e) the manner of service of notices and orders;

(f) any other matter which has to be, or may be prescribed.

(3) All rules made and all notifications (other than those relating to notices) issued under this Act shall; as soon as possible after they are made or issued, be placed on the table of both the Houses of the Legislature and shall be subject to such modifications by way of amendments or repeal as the Legislative Assembly may make within fourteen days on which the House actually sits either in the same session or in more than one session.

24. *Power to remove difficulties.*—If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Government may, as occasion may require, by order, do anything which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty. A copy of every order passed under this section shall be laid before each House of the Legislature.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION.

Clause 9 of the Bill empowers the Government to prescribe by rules the manner in which compensation shall be payable under an award by the competent authority to the person or persons entitled thereto and the time within which the payment should be made.

Clause 18 empowers the Government to direct by notification that the powers exercisable by them under the legislation shall, in specified circumstances and conditions, be exercisable also by an officer subordinate to the Government.

Clause 23 of the Bill empowers the Government to make rules to carry out the purposes of the legislation. The rules have to be laid before both the Houses of the Legislature and will be subject to such modifications by way of amendments or repeal as the Legislative Assembly may make within fourteen days on which the House actually sits either in the same session or in more than one session.

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Clause 24 authorizes the Government to remove by an order any difficulty that may arise in giving effect to the provisions of the Act. A copy of the order should be laid before each House of the Legislature. There are similar provisions in other Acts.

The powers delegated are of a normal character.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM.

Clause 8 of the Bill deals with the principles and method of determining compensation in cases where any property is requisitioned or acquired under the proposed legislation and clause 9 of the Bill deals with the payment of compensation in such cases. It is not possible at this stage to estimate the expenditure which may have to be incurred out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the purpose. No provision has been made in the Budget Estimate of the current financial year for this purpose, but necessary funds will be made available either by re-appropriation or by obtaining a supplementary estimate. Funds in respect of subsequent years will vary from year to year and will be provided in the Budget in the normal way.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, the 24th December 1956.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Provident fund accounts of teachers in aided institutions

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

(a) the authority entrusted with the custody of used-up pass books of provident fund accounts of teachers in aided institutions; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to change the present system with regard to the custody of such pass books?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) The District Educational Officer (the Inspectress in the case of girls' schools) is the custodian of the used-up pass books of the provident fund accounts of teachers.

(b) No, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Do the Government know that the delay in the closure of Provident Fund accounts is largely due to the delay in the tracing of these pass books? Will the Government kindly see if they cannot transfer the custody of these used-up pass books to the managements of the schools themselves?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am not able to give the reason why the District Educational Officer or the Inspectress has been made the custodian of the used-up pass-books. There should have been some reason for it. Now that the hon. Member has made the suggestion, I shall certainly have it examined.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Due to the failure to trace some of the pass-books in the Inspector's or Inspectress's office, ledger entries are being obtained and to my definite knowledge some of the managements charge the cost of obtaining these ledger entries to the teachers at the time of the closure of accounts. Will the Government instruct the managements that the cost of obtaining all such ledger entries should be borne by the managements themselves?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That will be a matter between the management and the teacher concerned. But, in view of the suggestion made by the hon. Member, I shall have the whole thing examined.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Did the Government reopen the correspondence with the Postmaster-General in the matter of opening voluminous pass-books of 60 pages of six lines on each page in the case of teachers to cover their 30 years' service so that there may not be the need for continuation pass-books? On a suggestion made by me, this proposal was taken up by the Government with the Postmaster-General.

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

Industrial Housing and the Pallikarani Swamp Reclamation Schemes

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that an American Expert was deputed by the United Nations at the instance of the Amalgamations Limited, Madras, to submit a report on the Industrial Housing and the Pallikarani Swamp Reclamation Schemes (Chingleput district);

(b) if so, whether the Government have perused the report of the said Expert; and

(c) whether the Government have any proposal for the improvement of the area in the light of the recommendations of the said Expert?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: (a) & (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. Minister give us the details of the report of the expert and state why no action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The experts were invited at the instance of the Amalgamations Limited and the good offices of the Government of India were utilized for getting the experts. The experts after examination, have submitted a scheme by means of which the salt water could be prevented from inundating the cultivable land. As regards industrial development, it is reported that a "rural city" could be established there. The estimated cost of the scheme was Rs. 7 crores. So, everybody was frightened at the figure and there it is. Meanwhile, the Government have not been keeping quiet. They have a less costly scheme. They have now ordered that the salt water be prevented to a certain extent by means of a scheme costing Rs. 15,000 by putting up a dyke.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Government institute a Town Planning Scheme for the area as a model scheme and take up the matter with the district board so that they can work out a Town Planning Scheme over a number of years part by part because of the extravagant cost reported by the Hon. Minister?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Does the hon. Member refer to the Town Planning Scheme for the area in question? Anyway, the swamp business should be tackled first. Then only any Town Planning Scheme can be thought of.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: இந்த நிபுணர்கள் சொல்லியுள்ள யோசனைப் படி இந்தத் திட்டத்திற்கு ரூ. 7 கோடி செலவாகும் என்று கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். செங்கற்பட்டு ஜில்லாவிற்கு மாதிரம் இந்தத் திட்டம் உருவாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா, அல்லது மற்ற இடங்களுக்கும் சேர்த்து உருவாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: செங்கற்பட்டு ஜில்லாவிற்குக் கூட இல்லை. செங்கற்பட்டு ஜில்லாவிலே, ஒரு தாலுகாவிலே ஒரு குறிப் பிட்ட இடத்திலே 'ரூரல் சிட்டி' என்று நிர்மாணிப்பதற்கு இந்தத் திட்டம் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தத் திட்டம் நிறைவேற்றினால் ரொம்ப நன்றாக இருக்கும். ஆனால் ரூ. 7 கோடிக்கு எங்கே போவது என்பது தான் இப்போது பிரச்சனையாக இருக்கிறது.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: சென்னை நகரத்தில் இருக்கும் அதிக ஜனத்தொகையை சமாளிப்பதற்காக இந்த மாதிரி ஒரு திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றி அங்கே ஜனங்கள் குடியிருக்க வசதி செய்யலாம் அல்லவா? மேலும், இம்மாதிரித் திட்டத்தை ஒரு ஜில்லாவிற்கு என்று வகுக்காமல் ராஜ்யம் பூராவிற்கும் வகுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளலாமா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: ஜனத்தொகை அதிகரிப்பதைக் கட்டுப்படுத்துவதற்கு இப்போது குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாட்டுத் திட்டம் ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. அதைத் தவிர இந்தத் திட்டத்தையும் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்தால் நல்லதுதான். ஆனால் இந்தத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமானால் பணம் ரொம்பச் செலவாகும். அதுதான் இப்போது பிரச்சனையாக இருக்கிறது.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: இந்த ரூ. 7 கோடியை எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களுக்கும் பிரித்து, ஒரு கிராமத்திற்கு 10 வீடுகள் அல்லது 15 வீடுகள் என்று சர்க்கார் ஏதாவதொரு அளவு வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவைகளை ஒரு புதிய கிராமமாக நிர்மாணித்தால், அதைப் பார்த்துவிட்டு, கிராமங்களிலுள்ள பணக்காரர்கள் தாங்களாகவே முன்வந்து கிராமங்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யக்கூடும். ஒரே ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு தாலுகாவில் ஒரே ஒரு பட்டினத்தை சிருஷ்டி பண்ணிவிட்டால் இந்த ராஜ்யம் பூராவிலும் உள்ள கிராமங்கள் எல்லாம் பட்டினங்கள் ஆகிவிடாது. ஆகையால் எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களுக்கும் அந்தத் தொகையைப் பிரித்துக் கொடுத்து பல இடங்களில் வீடு கட்டுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: அப்படிப் பிரித்துக் கொடுத்தால் ஒன்றும் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லாமலே போய்விடும். சில பையன்கள் காகிதங்களைப் பிய்த்துப் பிய்த்துப் போடுவார்கள், அவைகளெல்லாம் காற்றிலே பறந்து போகும். அந்த மாதிரி ஆகிவிடும்.

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Formation of coastal roads

* 127 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether any proposal for the formation of two coastal roads, one from Nagapattinam to Ramanathapuram and the other from Ramanathapuram to Tuticorin, is under the consideration of the Government, and if so, at what stage the matter now stands?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: Yes, Sir. As regards a road from Nagapattinam to Ramanathapuram, the Government of India, who were addressed to sanction a grant from the Central Road Fund Reserve, have regretted their inability to do so. The question of taking up the work under the State Plan will have to be examined. As regards the road from Ramanathapuram to Tuticorin, the Government of India have recently approved this Government's proposal to meet the cost of improvements from the State's allocations in the Central Road Fund. The work will be taken up for execution after preliminaries are completed.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: நாகப்பட்டினத்திற்கும் ராமநாதபுரத்திற்கும் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிற சாலைக்குப் பணம் கொடுக்கமுடியாது என்று மத்திய அரசாங்கம் தெரிவித்ததாக கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். மேற்படி திட்டத்தைப் பரிசீலனை செய்து, திட்டக் கமிஷனிடம் அதை எடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் யோசனை சொல்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: ஏற்கனவே திட்டக் கமிஷனுக்குத் தகவல் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். இது ஒரு முக்கியமான திட்டம். பணம் அதிகமாக இல்லை என்ற ஒரே சிரமம்தான் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் முடியாது என்று சொல்லவில்லை.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: ராமநாதபுரத்திலிருந்து தூத்துக்குடிக்குப் போகும் சாலையில் கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. வேம்பா, கன்னிராஜபுரம், நரிப்பையூர், ராயல்குடி முதலிய கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இவைகளை இணைக்கும் ரோடு போடுவதற்கு சர்க்காரிடம் ஏதாவது திட்டம் இருக்கிறதா? அப்படி இருந்தால் சர்க்கார் அதை அனுதாபத்தோடு கவனிப்பார்களா?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: உடனடியாக பதில் சொல்வதற்கு விஷயம் கையில் இல்லை. இதற்கு தனிக் கேள்வி போட்டால் நலமாக இருக்கும்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: இந்த மாதிரி ஒரு திட்டம் வந்தால் அதை அரசாங்கம் கவனித்து பரிசீலனை வேலைகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: புரியாத விஷயத்திலே எப்படி பதில் சொல்வது என்று தெரியவில்லை. அதற்குத்தான் தனிக் கேள்வி போடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: ஹைவேஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டிலிருந்து ஒரு திட்டம் அனுப்பி இருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. அம்மாதிரித் திட்டம் வந்திருந்தால் அதை அரசாங்கம் அனுதாபத்தோடு கவனிப்பார்களா?

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THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: கவனிக்கிறோமா, இல்லையா என்பது வேறு விஷயம். கேள்விக்குப் பதில் சொல்வதற்குத் தகவல் என்னிடத்தில் இல்லை. தனியாக என்னை வந்து பார்த்தால் அதற்கு வேண்டிய தகவலைக் கொடுக்கிறேன்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: தூத்துக்குடிக்கும், கன்னியாகுமரிக்கும் இடையே ஏற்கெனவே சிறு சிறு ரோடுகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகள் நேரடியான போக்குவரத்து வசதி உள்ளனவாக இருக்கின்றனவா?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: உடனடியாக பதில் சொல்வதற்குத் தகவல் என்னிடம் இல்லை.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

3-10
p.m.

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

II.—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, dated the 24th December 1956, from the Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly:—

“(1) In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 37 of 1956), as passed by the Assembly on the 24th December 1956 and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council.

(2) In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 38 of 1956), as passed by the Assembly on the 24th December 1956 and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council; and

(3) In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 39 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 24th December 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 ONE MEMBER TO THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have also to announce to the House that Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav, M.L.C., is the only candidate duly nominated for election to the Committee of Privileges. As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, one, I hereby declare her duly elected to the Committee of Privileges.

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III.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT
OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1956-57.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, while rising to speak on the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1956-57, I cannot but recall the words mentioned by my esteemed Friend Sri V. R. Ranganatha Mudaliar urging re-examination and revision of our administrative system. I am in entire agreement with him that the whole pattern of our administrative machinery should be reorientated, of course, without impairing efficiency. As the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education was not present here on the day he spoke, I would appeal to him to send for a copy of his speech and take necessary action on the remarks made by him with regard to the Education and the Police Departments. Certainly, the Legislature would not grudge any increase in expenditure on vital services. But the tendency to create extra posts every now and then should be curbed. As an instance of this, I would invite hon. Members' attention to Demand VI—Motor Vehicles Act Administration. We find that for the purpose of providing adequate field machinery to check all transport vehicles for payment of the motor vehicles tax due to the State, the Government have sanctioned the employment of one officer in the Grade of Regional Transport Officer, 12 Motor Vehicles Inspectors, 7 Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspectors, 7 lower division clerks, 7 attenders and 40 traffic guards, the whole expenditure amounting to nearly one lakh of rupees recurring every year. I do not see any reason why there should be such a big establishment for this purpose. All this work was being done till now by the Police Department and I do not see why this innovation has been brought in. There is one officer working here in Madras under the scheme. Is he a presidency officer touring all over the State, checking all motor vehicles in order to verify payment of tax? This work can well be done by the Regional Transport Officers, if the work should be transferred from the Police Department to the Transport authorities. The Police Department was doing this work all right up to this time and I see no reason or justification for the creation of these posts. I believe an accountant should be able to compile and check the reports of the Police Officers and Regional Transport Officers. I would appeal to the Government to re-examine this question or tell the House before we are called upon to vote on this item what great necessity arose for creating such special posts. If the Police Department had not been doing its job properly, it ought to have been pulled up and there was no necessity to come forward with a Supplementary Demand covering the employment of such a huge staff costing one lakh of rupees per annum.

Next, I should like to take up Demand IX. Elections to panchayats are due in 1957-58 and for this purpose, a sum of Rs. 2,14,000 is asked for as Supplementary Demand. More than five years have elapsed since the Madras Village Panchayats Act,

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950, came into force. Election of members to panchayat boards was held then. Afterwards, for some reason or another, elections have been postponed. Sometime ago, Mr. Rajaram Naidu, as Minister for Local Administration, came out with a White Paper on Panchayats. Now we have another White Paper on Local Administration. I do not see any reason why elections should be postponed from time to time. I am glad that provision has been made now for revision of electoral rolls—two lakhs of rupees. But I should like to know when elections will be held—whether before the expiry of the term of the present members or whether they will be given another lease of life and whether at all the elections will be held before March 1957. We have got the general elections and on that plea perhaps the life of the panchayat boards may be further extended. There is again the question of the impending Panchayat reform as outlined in the White Paper on Local Administration and that might be put forward as a plea for extending the life of the present panchayat boards. If so, the reparation of electoral rolls now would be a waste and we will have to spend again money on the revision of electoral rolls some time next year. The position with regard to those panchayat elections should be made clear.

Referring to Demand XI, I find that the revised rates of leaveless allowance are applicable to teachers under local boards and private managements. Orders with regard to teachers under local boards alone have been issued. But it is a pity that orders with regard to teachers under private managements have not been issued. I have received a number of enquiries about it and I would, of course, draw the attention of the people concerned to the fact that the Government have definitely stated in the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure that for the teachers under private management also they have sanctioned the special additional pay which will raise their emoluments by about Rs. 5 or Rs. 7 as has been done in the case of Non-Gazetted Officers. I trust that Government would give effect to this order and not delay it any more. I would request the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education to see to it that early orders are issued in this matter.

Speaking about the educational policy, I am indeed glad that the Report of the Legislature Committee on the White Paper has been received well by the public, by the educationists and by all concerned. Yesterday, my hon. Friend Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai, at another place, paid a high compliment to the Hon. the Minister for Education and to the Legislature Committee for having come forward with definite conclusion on the State educational policy, which has been hanging fire for a very long time. But I do not know why there is a sort of general feeling going about that the scheme that has been finalized unanimously by the Committee may not be implemented. I do not know who started such a sort of rumour at all but I feel if there is anything that should be done urgently, it is this and I would implore the

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Hon. the Minister for Education to allay all such doubts and to see to it that the proposals embodied in the Report of the Committee are given effect to. The Syllabus Committee has, I believe, been constituted. I would earnestly appeal to the Hon. the Minister for Education to see that this new scheme is implemented with effect from the next school year, viz., 1957-58.

Let me now refer to "Police", Demand XIV. We find that the visits of high personages has cost us [vide items (i) and (ii) under the major head 29—Police] as much as Rs. 5,46,900. This is due to the heavy expenditure incurred on the arrangements made for the visits of high personages to our State. I think, Sir, that this item should be debited to the Central Government. Foreign affairs and all matters which bring the Union into diplomatic relations with foreign countries, etc., are Central subjects and so, the expenditure incurred on the visits of high personages should be made a charge on the Central Government. I do hope that this Government would examine this question. Of course, we are glad that high personages are visiting this State and in hospitality bound we should make the necessary arrangements. We may not grudge this expenditure. But the financial resources of our State are not quite satisfactory and when we have a large deficit to be covered, it is not improper if an arrangement is arrived at by which this expenditure could be debited to the Central funds.

Again under 'Police' Demand, hon. Members will note that under sub-head 'h. special police', a sum of Rs. 2,28,000 is asked for as supplementary expenditure for office contingencies. The explanatory note says that payment of arrears of electricity and water-supply charges from December 1952 onwards payable to the Military Engineering Department on account of Madukarai camp building, has accounted for an increase under this head. The increase is Rs. 2,28,000, for four years. Dividing it by 4, the annual expenditure comes to roughly Rs. 60,000. Dividing it by 12, the monthly expenditure on account of electricity and water-supply charges for this building occupied by the Malabar Special Police comes to Rs. 5,000. I am surprised that a sum of Rs. 5,000 per month should have been incurred on electricity and water-supply charges for the camp buildings occupied by the Police. I would earnestly plead that the figures furnished should be scrutinized and that such extravagant waste of contingencies should be checked and condemned in the strongest terms.

I cannot but refer to a few matters concerning my constituency. In the scheme of provincialization of taluk headquarters hospitals, we find that the municipal dispensary at Sivakasi and the Local Fund Hospital at Thirumangalam are proposed to be taken over by Government this year. I do not know what has become of the proposal we have been pressing for the provincialization of taluk headquarters hospitals at Madurantakam and Sriperumbudur, which has been pending for such a long time. The Government have repeatedly stated that orders will be issued to provincialize

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these hospitals but we find that no provision has been made for the same this year or in the next. While on this, I should like to refer to the deplorable state in which the Government Headquarters Hospital in Chingleput is being kept. I have made a representation in this matter to the new Minister for Health. We find in the supplementary estimate that under the head "Capital Outlay on Civil Works", provision has been made for putting up additional buildings for Government Headquarters Hospital at Ramanathapuram and Cuddalore and the taluk headquarters hospitals at Gobichettipalayam, Kumbakonam, Tindivanam, Palani and Athur. But in spite of the fact that a local gentleman has come forward with a donation of Rs. 5 lakhs in the case of Chingleput hospital, in spite of the fact that the foundation-stone for the hospital has been laid by the ex-Minister of Health, Sri A. B. Shetty, and even though plans and estimates have been prepared and sent by the Chief Engineer to Government with a statement of the probable cost, I believe, for Rs. 20 lakhs, no orders have been passed by the Government so far sanctioning the scheme. No provision has been made for this either in the Supplementary Estimate or in the Budget for 1957-58. I request the Hon. the Minister for Health to look into this. The donation of Rs. 5 lakhs by the local gentleman could be utilized; with that, work could be started and the expenditure could be spread over two or three years. I request that administrative approval to the plans and estimates sent by the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., should be accorded immediately so that the work may be started at least in 1957-58 with the money that is immediately available, viz., Rs. 5 lakhs, that has been donated; further expenditure may be provided for in the Budget for the ensuing years. I should also mention, in this connexion, that the staff of Medical Officers, Nurses, Compounders and Thotties, not only in the Chingleput District Headquarters Hospital and the Government Stanley Hospital, Rayapuram—the two institutions with which I am connected as Member of Advisory Committee—but also in all the Government Hospitals I have visited, the staff is quite inadequate. It does not accord to the prescribed standard or is not proportionate to the attendance of in-patients and out-patients in the hospitals. This aspect should be scrutinized and steps taken to sanction adequate staff for all the hospitals where there is need for it. This will have to be done if the hospitals are to function efficiently and well.

Sir, I have only one more point to refer to and that is with regard to the provision made for new establishment required under "Co-operation" for the Kanyakumari district. The entire staff working in the Kanyakumari district should have been taken over as in the case of other departments. I do not see why this special extra staff is sanctioned for this department alone. (Interruption.) I learn, Sir, from the hon. Member Mr. V. V. Ramaswami that there was no co-operative movement in the district till now. In that case there is need, I believe, for the extra staff.

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Sir, these new areas in Kanyakumari and Shencottah are being governed by the Acts of the old Travancore-Cochin State. I hope the Government will take necessary steps to bring them also under the laws of the Madras State. We should integrate completely those areas and there is no use of having two systems of administration, one for the new areas and another for the old Madras State. I am sure that the Government will take action for the application of the Acts of the Madras State to the areas transferred to this State and that very early action would be taken in this behalf.

Lastly, I would implore, on behalf of this House, the Hon. the Finance Minister and invite his kind attention to the assurance given by him that a few Members of this House would be associated with the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee of the other House. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: Already notice of motion has been given in this regard.) I am extremely thankful to the Hon. Minister that action has already been taken. We are grateful to him. We know the very keen interest he takes in these matters and we are thankful to him for having taken prompt action on the proposal. I hope it would be possible for getting the concerned rules amended before the end of the present session and also to get the new Members elected from this House to serve on the two Committees. We request you, Sir, to help us through in this.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as usual the hon. Member Mr. T. Purushotham has initiated the debate and to his credit I should say that without mercy he has exhausted all the points on all the Grants from 'a' to 'z'. I would, however, refer to one or two points.

I would first refer to the Demand under Motor Vehicles Act Administration. As rightly pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Purushotham, I cannot understand why this additional sum is asked for, providing for the additional staff of Regional Transport Officer, Motor Vehicle Inspectors, etc. In spite of the fact that there has been a persistent demand both in this House and in the other House for reducing expenditure, the Government are increasing the expenditure day by day. I will refer to another aspect of the question. As far as the City of Madras is concerned, subject to correction by the Hon. the Minister for Finance, I feel that there has been no evasion of taxes on motor vehicles. I think the same rules apply to the mufassal also. I do not know whether it is the Police Department or any other department that collects the taxes. Whatever it is, the Government should justify this additional expenditure to meet the cost of new posts.

Sir, we find another item under "Heads of State, etc.", and that is item (iii), namely, General Administration—Secretariat and Attached Offices. It is explained that this additional provision is on account of additional staff sanctioned in some departments

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to cope with the general increase in work. I think, if I understand it correctly, it is on the Secretariat level of the Government that additional staff is required. I am at a loss to understand how in spite of the fact that Malabar and South Kanara districts and also Kollegal taluk have gone away, there is still increased work so as to warrant additional staff in some departments. As a matter of fact, the work in the Secretariat should have decreased to the extent that these two districts and the Kollegal taluk have seceded from the Madras State. I think that the time has come for the present Government if possible—of course I know their difficulties and as they are busy with the coming elections, they may not have the time—or at least the coming Government to institute, as a first act, an overall survey of the whole administrative machinery and see whether there is scope for effecting economy here and there at least. If we consider the position in 1953, in spite of the fact that Andhra has separated from us and in spite of the fact that Malabar and South Kanara districts as also the Kollegal taluk have seceded from Madras State, it is a serious matter for consideration now whether we can afford the luxury of a large administrative machinery costing so much to the Government. Of course, I am not one of those who advocate that the staff should be retrenched, though retrenchment should be effected wherever necessary and possible, but still the time has come for the Government to examine the whole aspect of this question, as a measure of economy and decide where and when economy could be effected.

Another thing is that amounts are demanded under 'State Legislature' to meet the cost of additional ballot boxes, indelible ink and other such things. Sir, so far as the last election was concerned, this indelible ink proved useless. I know and some of those who contested the election know including the Hon. the Revenue Minister—not that he was a party to it but simply he may know—many people immediately after voting came out and erased the ink mark. I have also heard people saying 'What of this ink mark? I have gone to the booth six times and voted'. Of course, I know that we have to learn from experience. But the fact remains that this ink proved useless and was good for nothing, except in the case of those persons who were honest and who wanted to retain the mark in their finger as a souvenir for having participated in the general elections. The Government should not rely on this ink entirely. They should devise some other method whereby impersonation of voters could be prevented. If they are going to rely entirely upon this ink mark only, then it is necessary that they should think of a better type of ink, a better variety of ink, without depending upon any old stock which will be practically of no use.

In this connexion, I may also point out to the Hon. the Minister for Finance, who is also in charge of Elections, that sometimes rules are passed that vehicles should be stopped at a distance of a furlong or so from the polling booth. But so far as

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Muslim women are concerned, there is one difficulty in this. Most of the Muslim women observe Gosha and with great difficulty they are persuaded to go to the booth and record their votes—may be for the party in power or any other party, but invariably against them. If their bullock-carts are stopped at a distance, they have to be asked to walk the distance to the booth. Very often they are unwilling to walk and, therefore, go home without recording their votes. Therefore, this matter has to be examined by the Hon. the Minister for Finance who is also in charge of Elections.

3-40 p.m. As far as the N.G.Os. are concerned, they know full well that the immediate financial help given to them by the Government is very small. But the N.G.Os. have got in plenty the sympathy of all. The sympathy is there on the part of the Government, on the part of the Members of the Legislative Council and on the part of the members of the Legislative Assembly. Of course, we do appreciate the difficulties of the Government of Madras in this matter. With the present meagre resources of our Government, they cannot do anything more although their idea is to give something more than what they have given. The other day I read a report of the speech of the Union Minister for Finance (Sri T. T. Krishnamachari) in which it was stated that there was a proposal before the Government of India to give an increase of Rs. 12 in the salary of all those drawing a sum of Rs. 100 and below per mensem. He has also, it appears, stated that if there are proposals from the State Governments in this behalf, the Central Government will look into them very favourably and do all that is possible. This statement, coming as it does from that high authority, shows that the Government of India themselves feel that our low-paid staff and others are getting really very meagre emoluments. The cost of living index now has gone up by five times what it was in pre-war days. The grant of a dearness allowance of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 or even Rs. 18 will not adequately help the N.G.Os. Therefore, the Hon. the Minister for Finance of this Government should take up the matter with the Central Government and use his good offices and influence to see that we do get adequate help from them so that we might give our N.G.Os. an allowance of Rs. 17 instead of Rs. 5 which we have given them from 1st November 1956. I am sure that among the many acts of service that he is rendering to the people, this act of giving an allowance of Rs. 17 to the N.G.Os. will be the greatest. The Finance Minister will have the good wishes of these N.G.Os. for this one act of service. The grant of this allowance to the N.G.Os. has nothing to do with the forthcoming elections. I know the motive of the Government, which has got nothing whatever to do with the propaganda that is carried on outside.

The hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham has referred to the sum of Rs. 5 lakhs spent on the visit of high personalities to the State of Madras. We are really proud that in spite of the fact that Madras State has become diminished in size, and population, the

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ity of Madras, representing as it does the culture of the South is not lost its importance in any way. All eminent men who visit our country do make it a point to visit our City. Sri T. Purushotham asked, 'Why not transfer this expenditure to the Central Government? It is on their account that we are expending so much'. If such a course is possible, we will be too happy to have this small amount returned to us by the Central Government. But might I say, Sir, on this occasion that there is very great scope for reducing expenditure even under this head of account? We were previously blaming the Britishers that whenever big men came to our City, their (Britishers') one act was to fill the road and the approaches also fully with military police, etc. Of course, we do not want to take risks. Security measures have to be taken and we have to be careful. We have to take extra care and caution. I do not deny all this. But the way in which a huge army of men is brought in and paraded is a bit, I consider, going too far. I think with the existing Police Force in the City of Madras and with some additional Police from Chingleput district, we can very well meet the demand. But, unfortunately, this is not done. Very recently there was the visit of Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama to our City. I am told that a number of District Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintendents of Police, and a good contingent of policemen from all the districts were brought to the City of Madras. At what cost? Their travelling allowance, daily allowance, etc., would have cost much. Therefore, it is no wonder that so much money has been spent by the Government in connection with the visits to our City of great personalities. Further, the work of the police in the districts is very much affected by the drafting of a large number of men for work in the City of Madras. We have got in the City of Madras the Special Armed Constabulary, the Reserve Police, and also the Malabar Special Police. I do not know why we should have a luxury of so much Police Force in the City when great personalities visit it. I request the Hon. the Minister for Finance to examine this question. Even this morning, as I was entering the Assembly Chamber in Mount Road, I saw a huge Police Force. It appears that there was some talk of procession by a group of men. To deal with this procession, a huge Police Force is being stationed near the Assembly building. This is something novel. With the minimum Police Force we can deal with processions. I find that the tendency is developing nowadays among the Police Force to make a big demonstration. I do not say that they should take risks by employing only a few men. There is the Armed Force in the City itself to deal with emergencies. I hope the Government will in future see that only the minimum Police Force is employed and will not have the luxury of a huge Police Force for these small things, unless it be for the purpose of making a demonstration or an exhibition of the Police Force.

Then, Sir, I come to the question of purchase of new motor vehicles in replacement of condemned ones. This and their

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maintenance charges have contributed to the increase in expenditure under three heads. I think a decade ago there might have been a few vehicles maintained by the Government. But now I do not know the number of vehicles maintained. The Hon. the Finance Minister will please tell us the number. This very subject was touched upon by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition on the floor of the House and he said that an enormous amount was being spent on motor vehicles maintained by the Government in the various departments. What is more? While one may be very careful in regard to one's own vehicle, I am sorry to say that the same amount of personal attention and care are not bestowed by the officers on the vehicles maintained by the Government. I am told that a sum of one crore of rupees is being spent on the maintenance of these various vehicles, viz., motor cars, jeeps, and lorries. If we take an overall view of the vehicles maintained by the Government, we will see that a very huge amount is being spent on them. The amount will be between a crore of rupees and two crores of rupees. Money is being spent on keeping the vehicles in good condition. Sir, after all, the officials may not be very careful about these vehicles, because they belong to the Government. They do not put the vehicles to the minimum use possible. They use them as much as they can. They think that there is the Government to pay the bill for repairs, if any. This is the attitude. I ask the Hon. the Finance Minister to tell us whether he is satisfied that all the vehicles in the various departments are used by the officials purely for official purposes. I think not. Many a high official has a car purchased by himself at his own cost or with the advance made to him by Government. Officials are paid Rs. 75 or Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 as the case may be as car allowance. I dare say—I am not making any charge against the officials now—that in many cases the Government cars are put to private use by the officer or his family. Officials should set a better example to the public. If there is any urgent necessity for a Government car, the official can use it. Many of our officials have their own cars but they keep them in their garage and use the Government cars for their private purposes also. Many a time the battery of their cars is either run down or requires recharging. They use then the Government cars. I am sure the Government will examine this question and see that the expenditure is reduced. There is great scope for reduction in expenditure. I am sure the Government will effect reduction in expenditure if they exercise proper check on the maintenance of these vehicles.

3-50 p.m. Then, Sir, I come to Education. There are too many experts on education, we see. I could never be so foolhardy as to enter this field. But the Hon. the Minister for Finance has demanded certain sums for meeting the requirements of increased staff in the Government colleges consequent on the reorganized scheme adopted by the University of Madras. Sir, I know too many promises are expected and are made by our Ministers. Too many demands have been made on them, and many a time they do not even remember the promises they made. If we ask them about the promises, they

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naturally try to recollect the promises. If I remember aright, on a previous occasion the Hon. the Minister for Finance was kind enough to give an assurance that he was quite alive to the difficulties which the private colleges, particularly second grade colleges, in the State of Madras had to face consequent on the reorganization scheme adopted by the University of Madras. I am sure the Hon. Minister will examine the matter and help the second grade colleges. Too many colleges have come up in different parts of the State and we are all very happy about it. But private resources are very limited and the authorities of these colleges find it very difficult to collect contributions from private parties. Therefore, naturally, they have to look to the Government for what little help they can render to them and their thanks are due to the Hon. the Minister for Education for his invaluable help to them.

Last time, the Hon. the Minister for Finance, while replying to the discussion on the Supplementary Demands, gave a picture of the great work being done in our State in the field of small-scale industries. We know that the possibilities of establishing heavy and medium industries are very limited, partly due to lack of resources and partly due to the fact that capital, as far as the South is concerned, has become very shy. Even granting that there is some private capital, the heavy incidence of taxation which the Hon. the Revenue Minister went on imposing has depleted all the resources. Therefore, capital in the State of Madras is very shy. In the circumstances, it is in the fitness of things that the Government of Madras have themselves taken up a lot of schemes for the spread of small-scale industries and that they have done it in the proper way. First, they have established some Governmental centres where training is given to those who are in the trade. After the speech of the Hon. the Minister for Finance the other day, I made it a point to visit that boot and leather factory somewhere near Perambur. I really felt happy to see that with such small capital and within so short a period of time, the factory had been brought up. Production is of a very high order. What is more, I was told by the persons on the spot that the factory could face any competition in the local market. It is a very good thing that with Government help a small scheme has been put into operation. What is more, it gives employment to 50 or 100 people immediately with scope for further expansion. Besides, a good stuff is being manufactured and brought into the market. I would like to know what the policy of the Government in that regard is. Are they going to maintain those units themselves or are they going to allow those units to be run with private capital either by industrial co-operatives or by other agencies? As I have said on previous occasions, the Government should do their best to popularize these units so that private enterprise may come into the field. As has been said here and outside, the only chance for us to do something in this state of affairs is to build up these small-scale industries which will go a long way to provide employment to many a man and woman in our State.

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The Government of India have decided to transfer the administration of the Employment Exchanges to the State Governments. I know that even in previous years the Madras Government had a share in its administration to the extent that a particular Minister was in charge of it. But still these Exchanges were run purely by the Central Government. Now, they have been transferred entirely to the State Government. I would like to know whether the Government of India are bearing any share or proportionate share of the expenditure. I am not levelling a charge against these Exchanges if I say that there has been a feeling that these centres have not been working as satisfactorily as they are expected to do. There has also been a feeling that while sending candidates in the waiting list to the different departments, they did not conform to the rules and regulations. Some candidate who might have registered his name very recently might have been pushed up as against others. This might or might not have happened. But there is such a feeling among the people. However, as these Exchanges have now come under the control of the State Government, I hope the Madras Government will examine the matter and remedy the defects, if any. If there are no defects, I have nothing to say in the matter. However, this sort of feeling is prevailing among the unemployed people who are in large numbers in our State.

Under the Road Transport Schemes, we are happy that a good deal is being attempted to be done by the Transport Department in the City of Madras. The conditions are not so bad as they were formerly. However, there is scope for further improvement. I do not want to minimise the importance of what is attempted to be done. New vehicles are put on the road. New routes are opened. Still, the peak-hour traffic problem has not been solved. No doubt, certain measures have been adopted by the Transport Department to tackle this problem. The people are asked at the starting points to stand in queues and tickets are issued earlier so that they may get into the bus when it comes. It has relieved the congestion to some extent. But things are not still satisfactory. There is scope for improvement. The other day the hon. Member Sri Purushotham was asking why sunshades were not put up at the various bus stops. The Hon. Minister replied that the Government were contemplating the erection of sunshades at 25 or 26 bus stops. It is the misfortune of many who are not owning their cars or who may have once owned cars but not now to stand without the sunshade in summer as well as in the rainy season. As the Government have nationalized the bus transport and it has come to stay, there is no point at all in depending on public philanthropy as was suggested very liberally by the hon. Member Sri Purushotham. It is the duty of the Government or the Corporation, whoever it be, to provide for these things. The public in the City of Madras will feel very happy if these amenities are provided for them and if they have a perfect bus service. I hope the Government will examine this question with reference to the population in the City which has gone up by hundred per cent in the

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course of a decade. From 8 lakhs it has gone up to 16 lakhs. A lot of people are visiting the Madras City. The tramway has gone. Bus transport has come to stay. Therefore, funds permitting, the Government will put the necessary number of buses on the road. I want to make one suggestion in this connection. There are some areas where the smaller type of buses may ply. There may be some loss on that account, but there may be some routes where there is not such heavy traffic. These are matter of detail which, I hope, the department concerned will examine.

There is a reference to the amount required to meet the cost of transport services in the Kanyakumari district taken over by the Government. I would like to know from the Hon. the Minister for Finance how many vehicles the Government were able to get from the neighbouring State after partition. How many buses are being run now and what is the mileage covered? What amount are we getting either monthly or daily? What is the experience of that State in regard to nationalized transport? This may all help our Government in outlining their future policy. However, as we are quite ignorant of it, it would be well for the Government if not now, at least sometime later, to enlighten the public on these matters.

Thank you very much, Sir.

* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the Members of the Legislature Committee on the White Paper on Education for the unanimous decisions that they have arrived at. That Committee consisted of eminent educationists, public men and leaders of parties. As the decisions have been unanimous and as the Hon. the Minister for Education has also agreed to the decisions arrived at, I hope those decisions will be implemented as early as possible.

The next noteworthy feature is the Government contribution to the Saraswathi Vidyalaya Union, Poona. It is a happy augury that our Government have contributed a sum of Rs. 10,000 to that institution which caters to the needs of the children of our people serving there. This is not the first time that our Government have made such block grants. I think this is the second time. I had occasion to visit the Madras Higher and Secondary School and its branch at Lodi Colony at Delhi. That branch has a very good building. The Government of Madras granted a sum of Rs. 1 lakh to that institution. The number of children studying there is something like 2,500. It is a staggering figure indeed. At one time, those children were housed in tents even in cold winter. They had no rooms, but only tents. Now, they are housed in pucca buildings. I have had occasion to visit the Saraswathi Vidyalaya at Nagpur and the National High School at Calcutta. In all these institutions, a large number of our children are studying. Such block grants by our Government to these institutions will certainly create good understanding between our State and other States. It will also make our children studying in those States feel

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that after all, the Madras State has not neglected them. This feeling will creep into their minds. Just as we extend help to them, I am sure the other States will also extend the same help to the children of other States studying here. There are many Gujerathi, Bengalee and Marathi children studying here. I am quite sure those States will also try to help the institutions here which are catering to the needs of the children coming from those States.

I would like to remind the Hon. the Minister for Education that it is time for him to fulfil the assurance that he has given on many occasions. He has stated that he would extend the pension scheme to other categories of teachers also. I hope that during this session he will make the announcement. Before the session concludes, he may announce his decision so that this benefit may be extended to all categories of teachers.

There is a growing recognition of the need, on the part of both the Central Government and the State Government, for removing the disparity in allowances and pay scales between the State and the Central Government servants. It is a happy augury. I should say that this disparity should be removed as early as possible. If this is done, it would give contentment to a large body of Non-Gazetted Officers in the State.

I would like to refer to another matter. All these years, whenever there was any addition in dearness allowance, it automatically applied to the servants and employees of local bodies and to teachers also. Originally, it was given at the rate of 17½ per cent of the pay. Then there was an addition of Rs. 8 and Rs. 6. When these sums were added, automatically they were applied to teachers in aided institutions. Now, as pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Purushotham, the Government Order has not been issued to the effect that those persons are also eligible to draw the recent increase in this allowance. I hope it will soon be done.

Just as the local Government are trying to remove the disparity in pay scales as between their employees and those of the Central Government, they should also see that the disparity in pay scales and allowances as between the teachers under local bodies and teachers in aided institutions is removed. They may even grant dearness allowance. But, what about house rent allowance? Teachers in district board and municipal schools get the house rent allowance whereas the teachers in aided institutions do not get the same. If at all it is given, it is taken into account for purposes of grant as such. That is all. I request the Hon. Minister to kindly extend this benefit to teachers in aided schools also.

As regards medical relief, whenever the Government give any relief to the Non-Gazetted Officers, they may please extend the same to all the teachers, whether they are serving under local bodies or in aided schools. All are doing essential service.

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I now come to the provision made for the introduction of bifurcated courses. It is stated that under the Second Plan, 180 courses will be introduced. This is the first State to introduce these courses. At the rate of 36 courses a year or so, it is stated those courses will be introduced. If they want to introduce these courses, what the department should see is that they select the schools either in the month of March or April. At present, on an application made, they are selected. We do not know on what basis the selection is made. It may be stated that any procedure is likely to be criticised. That is not the point. They must evolve some procedure, and it is better that that procedure is followed. This procedure must also be made known to the institutions. At present, this selection is made and communicated only in the month of October or November. The result is that the institutions that are selected find it very difficult to introduce that course in the academic year, and some of them have expressed their unwillingness and inability to introduce the courses. This has caused considerable difficulty for the students. If the selection is only notified in April or March, the institutions will be able to advertise for the necessary teaching personnel and they will be able to purchase the necessary equipment. They are not able to do this now, as they come to know of the selection only in November or December. I earnestly plead with the Hon. Minister to see that these selected schools are given sufficient notice, in March or April so that the necessary personnel and equipment could be secured. There are six bifurcated courses. About 770 candidates out of 2,057 are stated to have offered the Secretarial course. This course is not popular. The Government should not be carried away by the number. The reason is that shorthand, typewriting and book-keeping are taught in English whereas all other subjects are taught through the Tamil medium. Either we must teach all the subjects in English or we must teach those subjects also in Tamil. Otherwise, the boys find it very difficult. Of those who have taken to this course, not more than 30 to 40 per cent are declared eligible for college courses. If my suggestion in this regard is accepted, more students will come forward to take up the course and the percentage of passes will also increase. In the White Paper, figures are given in respect of the next popular course, viz., Engineering and Pre-Technological course. It is a very good course. The boys who take to this course are a little above the average. But, there is one difficulty. It is very difficult to get L.E.Es. and L.M.Es. After serving for a month or so, they apply for some of the posts in the Railways advertised in the dailies and leave their jobs and go away leaving us in the lurch. If the Government will only appoint a small Committee to find out how these bifurcated courses are working in these institutions, they will find that some of them are not at all working satisfactorily. Because, there is no properly qualified teaching personnel available in them, and sufficient equipment is not found. As a result of these, they are not working properly.

Sir, teaching is given as one of the bifurcated courses. It has been stated in the White Paper that it is this course 'teaching'.

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that is given the poorest encouragement. At the beginning of the Fourth Form, the student is asked to decide whether he would take up teaching. I would like to remind the Hon. Minister of a circular that was issued seven years ago that grown-up students should be persuaded to take up teaching. They will be only dullards. If you want dullards for the profession, that suggestion may be all right. That should not be the criterion for selecting persons for the teaching profession. That will not make it popular. Many institutions do not have this course. It is not popular. I think in the State of Madras perhaps only seven or eight have this course. The course may be dropped and the money spent on this course may be spent on some other useful and popular course.

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p.m. I would next like to refer to the provision of increased and improved facilities for the teaching of science courses. Many schools do not have these facilities. Some people make a donation and some of them some building. That is all. No provision whatsoever is made for equipment, laboratory or library. Such institutions do need the help of the Government. I do not know how the selection is made. Some of the schools do not have adequate buildings. In some of the libraries, books are not properly arranged and kept, as there is not sufficient accommodation. A grant of Rs. 5,000 is made for the purchase of library books. The list of books is given. But the books mentioned in the list are not available. It is stated that if those books are not available, with the permission of the District Educational Officer, other books may be purchased. Even those other books are not easily available. There should be some indication as to what books should be purchased. As it is, books not required are purchased since it is feared that the grants will lapse, if books are not purchased during the year. Now I am assured the grants will be current for the next year also. So, let the Department leave it to the discretion of the Headmasters so that only useful books may be purchased. In the case of 'Science', we do not get the apparatus required. On the last occasion, I pointed out that most of the schools purchased apparatus required for Intermediate and B.Sc. classes. It is not easy to get from local firms the apparatus required by the schools. So, there must be a long-range plan of two or three years so that the grant may be well utilized.

Then, I shall come to the ensuing elections. The services of teachers will be requisitioned for service during elections. That cannot but be. But what happens is that these teachers are not paid the election allowances as quickly as possible. In some places, teachers did not get their election allowances for two or three years after the last elections. Members from Malabar were making frequent references to this matter when they were here. So, I would request the Government to see that teachers get their election allowances as quickly after the elections as possible. Then, the teachers in aided schools in Salem came up to me and said that they were paid last time less than teachers in District Board schools

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were paid. I do not know how far the allegation is true. But they complained that they were paid different rates and less than the District Board school teachers. I would request the Government to look into this matter also.

Next, I would touch upon the services in the Education Department. The other day, the hon. Member Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar referred to the inordinate delay in confirming the District Educational Officers. Many of them have not been confirmed as yet. I am glad, however, that steps are being taken to confirm them now. It is a good thing that justice is done, even though a bit late. One thing I would request the Hon. the Minister for Education kindly to look into. He will correct me, if I am wrong. One District Educational Officer has put in a service of six years. The biennial increment is thirty rupees and this officer has earned three increments. Since he has been confirmed only very recently, he is paid Rs. 320 in the grade of Rs. 230-700, without making him eligible for the arrears of pay due to him. In the case of officers in Andhra State, all of them are paid arrears of pay due to them on confirmation. So, the District Educational Officers have a very legitimate right to demand arrears of pay. I would request the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education to see that arrears of pay are paid to them.

Lastly, I have been pleading for the secondary grade teachers all this time. Last year or so, my friend Mr. G. Krishnamoorthi moved a resolution to the effect that there should be no disparity in the scales of pay of teachers. The Hon. the Ministers for Education was kind enough to say that he would try to remove the disparity. I know it will take some time to do so. However, I would once again emphasise the case of B.T.'s for First Grade scale which is Rs. 175-240. They should be given a higher scale—at least a third of them so that they may not get stagnated at Rs. 175. Similarly, the secondary grade teachers also should not stagnate when they reach the maximum of rupees 90 in the grade Rs. 45-90. For them to reach the maximum it takes 20 years. Here also, at least a third of them should be allowed to go higher up. Otherwise, they will become sluggish. Put it at Rs. 90-120 or Rs. 130 for these men. It will be all right. That will provide them the necessary incentive for further work and it will not also cost the Government much.

In conclusion, I would request the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education to extend the pension scheme to all categories of teachers.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have to make one or two observations on the Demands for Grants for further expenditure. So far as the open market loans of 1956 are concerned, the issue price was Rs. 99-12-0. What happened was, at the time of the issue of the loans, many people who subscribed raised loans from the banks for the purposes. But after the issue was over and the loans were subscribed to, the issue price was reduced to Rs. 97-12-0. This caused a great difficulty for

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the people who subscribed to these loans by applying for loans from the banks. When the banks demanded their money back, they found very great difficulty in arranging to pay the money back. When the Reserve Bank was approached, it said it could not do anything in the matter of keeping the issue price at a certain level, not very much lower than the issue price. After a good deal of correspondence, it purchased a few of the securities and then kept quiet. As the open market loans are likely to be issued in future also—the Hon. the Minister for Finance indicated this when he referred to the deficit in the Budget—I would request the Hon. the Minister for Finance to make certain arrangements with the Reserve Bank to see that the issue price does not go below a certain level in order that the general public may be helped. I think that can be done by previous arrangement with the Reserve Bank. This will help many people who do not have ready money to subscribe but who raise loans from the banks and subscribe. I would request the Government to examine my suggestion sympathetically.

Then, Sir, I find that the Government propose to get manufactured 1,20,000 additional steel ballot boxes in connection with the coming General Elections. I am happy that some firms will be given the order to manufacture these boxes. I wish some firms here get the order. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: Indian firms.)

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Cannot Government start an industry?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I would like to call this '1957 General Elections Steel Boxes Industry'. It is a nice thing. But I want it to be started here in South India, though not in Madras. I understand they have been purchased. But I want to know whether the people of our State have been given the orders to manufacture these boxes.

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p.m.

I now come to the question of dearness allowance. Two things were mentioned, one a statement by the Union Finance Minister that the Centre would be prepared to give Rs. 12 for each State Government servant and that it was a human problem. We were also told that a committee had been appointed to go into the question of removing the disparity in the scale of pay of Central and State Government servants. That was mentioned in the newspapers. If it is true, it would be better if the Report of that committee is expedited. If that sum of Rs. 12 each promised by the Centre is given to the Non-Gazetted officers of this State, that would practically solve the problem of the N.G.Os. Then we shall have a happy and contented service.

The hon. Member Dr. Sreenivasan has said that an enquiry should be made into the working of the Barnard Institute of Radiology before that institution is upgraded, which upgrading is

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now under contemplation. Sometime ago, if I remember correctly, the Hon. the Revenue Minister who is also the Minister for Health, assured us that such an enquiry would be made and that the whole thing would be put in order. It would be better if things are set right and the foundation is set neat before the upgrading of that institution into an All-India institution for post-graduate study in radiology. Because the Revenue Minister is here now, I am making this plea. (The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu: The enquiry was asked for not about the necessity of upgrading that institution.) I know that. I only plead that the foundation may be set right after making an enquiry so that the upgrading may be made smooth, and the institution set on a proper footing.

The hon. Member Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan has congratulated the Government and the Hon. the Education Minister on having given a grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Saraswathi Vidyalaya Union. I would also like to congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Education on having sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs. 2,500 to the Visveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur, towards the publication of the book 'Vedic Concordance'. The grant is to be continued for five years from 1956-57. I was surprised to read this. That institution has been doing very valuable research into our ancient scriptures, and my joy was very great on finding that the Government had come forward with a grant for that institution. On this occasion I cannot but make the remark that this is so because the Hon. the Minister for Education is Sri C. Subramaniam. I cannot but express that feeling. Had it not been for him, institutions like these would not have received such grants. Had I known that grants would be forthcoming for such institutions doing research in Sanskrit, I would have applied for some grant for some similar research institutions with which I am connected. But that is only by the way. I am very glad that that Vedic Research Institute has been given that grant. It has been rendering yeoman service for the development of our ancient Sanskrit literature.

I want to mention one thing lastly. Something ought to be done to check the inflation in prices that is still going on. We had recently a symposium in which a number of economists took part. They mentioned that this inflationary trend was noticeable not only in this State but in all the States of the Union. Last year in this State we were complaining about the fall in agricultural prices. But this year, peculiarly enough the prices of all commodities, rice, tippili, etc., have risen high. The domestic expenditure has trebled itself. The economists say that one reason for this is the increased circulation of money on account of the Five-Year Plan and the large amounts spent on improving the economic status of our people. The second reason is that the purchasing power of the people has increased. This inflationary trend has got to be checked. Even now, in spite of the existence of Fair Price Shops, rice is being sold at Rs. 1-1-0 per measure.

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People are buying at that rate. Black-marketing is still there. Even in T.U.C.S. branches, we do not find that the quality of rice supplied is quite good. The Hon. the Minister for Agriculture has stated that one reason for this is the buying of rice openly in Tanjore by outsiders.

4-30 p.m. I had a talk with the President of the T.U.C.S. During the symposium we had, he told me that people were anxious to have polished rice and that polished rice came from Nellore. Some years ago, our people used to take "Ragi". But now that practice has been given up. Our people generally insist in a large measure on rice and things made out of rice, like idlis, etc. Many of our people consume only rice. Cannot the State Government bring in a regulation by which the use of ragi as before could be popularised? After all, ragi has nutritive value and also produces sustaining power, especially for the labourers who have to work hard. That is a suggestion which I would like the Government to consider so as to see that the use of ragi is popularised and the use of rice is reduced correspondingly. Of course, our people are mostly rice-eaters; in the North they are wheat-eaters; wheat contains more protein and produces a greater sustaining power. Most of our people, the higher classes, the middle classes and the upper middle classes do take only rice which produces very little sustaining power. (The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu: It has productive power.) (Laughter.) Is that so? (The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu: Yes. It is quite correct.) It is better that the Government investigate into this matter of supplying ragi. Even though production and supply of rice may be greater, since the demand is much greater, there is difficulty. Therefore, it must be due to this that the price of rice is going up. That is so far as rice is concerned. As for the other articles of food, I do not know whether this test will apply. But it is a matter which I feel that our Government should look into. Otherwise, all the schemes will really be not appreciated by our people, whose plight is to wait till 2 o'clock and 3 o'clock in the hot sun at the Fair Price Shops for supply of rice. This is something very difficult for the people to put up with. Therefore, I make bold to make this suggestion to the Government to consider a scheme for the purpose of seeing that the rice supplied is good, that ragi or some other article of food also is supplied to be supplemented with rice and also that the taste for polished rice is checked. Some regulation or advocacy of it to our people is necessary. Thank you, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Chairman, Sir . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member should finish his speech by 4-45 p.m. The Hon. Minister will begin his reply at 4-45 p.m.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I went through the pages of the Detailed Supplementary Estimates of the Demands for Grants that we are considering now. It pained me very much to find in one of the pages that huge allotments had been made for the construction of buildings under 'Education'

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and 'Health'. So, I cannot but make the remark that I had occasion to make more than once on the sacred floor of this House that our Government have more faith in brick and mortar than in men and minds.

On page 34 of the Supplementary Estimates, we find a provision of nearly Rs. 50 lakhs for buildings other than residential buildings. There is separately a provision for residential buildings and it must be there. But with regard to the provision of nearly Rs. 50 lakhs for schools and hospitals, I think we are not doing the right thing. When we have got people homeless, near Angappa Naicken street, round about the High Court and on the bank of the Cooum, is it proper that for each building that has been indicated there we should spend Rs. 2 lakhs, Rs. 13 lakhs, Rs. 8 lakhs and so on? It may be a provision for additional beds in hospitals; it may be a provision for additional blocks in schools or laboratories. But is it proper on our part to think of these buildings when our people are poor and homeless? In spite of the various efforts that this Government have been making and in spite of all their schemes during the last five years, they have not been able to provide all these poor people with homes. That being so, is it proper on our part to spend such huge amounts on these buildings? Should we spend so much, when we have not been able to tackle the beggar problem, to give them food and shelter? What use is there for them of our Swaraj, if even after ten years of Swaraj, we could not solve their problem? Are they not our brothers? Do we not proclaim that they are our brothers? What have the Government done for them? Have we a list of disabled beggars in this State? What relief measures have been taken by the Government? Is it proper to leave it to the mercy of some philanthropists and other institutions to take care of them? Have we statistics about them? When such is the case, is it proper for us to waste so much money on mere buildings? Is it, after all, necessary to have huge, massive buildings for our schools? I know that the expenditure on these items has been curtailed by the Government to a certain extent. But the question is whether they cannot curtail the expenditure on these items to the extent to which our country and the state of affairs in this State demand. Is it necessary to have huge, massive buildings for our schools where we only want some sheds with fresh air freely flowing for the students? Is it necessary to have massive buildings for our hospitals where the patients want pure air? Would it not be sufficient for the time being to locate all these in thatched sheds and think of massive buildings when our finances improve and to see that each hungry stomach is fed?

Sir, with regard to education in particular, I find that there is a provision for bifurcated courses. Sir, this bifurcated course has been there for the last several years and one hon. Member who spoke before me talked at length about this. I say, "Have the Government evolved any scheme at an All-India level or at least at the State level?" It is 10 years since we got independence and then

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it is seven years since we gave to ourselves our Constitution. Article 45 of the Constitution states that within 10 years we should endeavour to bring all children to the school. What is our scheme? We framed a scheme and we gave it up because 'people opposed it'. We threw it overboard on account of opposition and not because the scheme was not good. At this rate, can we do any constructive work? In those days, in 1916 or 1917 my brother G. Srinivasan organised the Congress movement in Tiruchirappalli. All the people began to oppose him. Still he was recognised as the 'Tilak of Tiruchirappalli'. Our own people, the so-called English educated people opposed the national sentiments and our national agitation. If the Congress had not begun to educate the people and if they had withdrawn their national activities fearing opposition, can we call ourselves free citizens today? Therefore, the Government should not have withdrawn the scheme on account of opposition. The Government ought to have implemented the scheme. Have we got any other scheme now? After about 10 years of Swaraj, we are now saying certain things about education and we have appointed certain committees. It is still in the stage of discussion as to whether elementary education should be for five years or seven years or eight years, what name should be given to education at each stage, what the duration of each stage should be, and so on. We do not have schemes so that all our requirements may be met. The bifurcated courses should lead to other technical courses later on. There is the Engineering Course. But are the children turned out guaranteed admission in the polytechnics and are the children admitted to the polytechnics later on absorbed in the various Government Engineering and Industrial departments? No; there is no link between the different stages. Government seem to think, 'Let us have schemes for just introducing a number of courses in a number of institutions.' That is not the way to solve the problem of education. We ought to have linked the problems one with the other. There should be no compartmental system. All these courses should be designed having in view the chain of processes involved, namely, from the bifurcated course to polytechnics, from the polytechnics to higher Engineering courses and finally absorption in the various Government departments and industrial enterprises. Have we statistics of our requirements on an All-India basis? Or at least at the State level? Do we have statistics as to how many doctors we want, how many engineers we want, how many statesmen we want and so on? Have we got institutions based on our requirements? If we are just blindly starting schools and other things not according to the requirements of the country, but according to the pressure brought upon the Government, are we doing the right thing? Thus, even after 10 years of Swaraj, we have no definite educational schemes. Have we got a scheme? Do we try, according to the particular scheme and statistics arrived at, to cater to the needs of the various citizens in our democratic Republic? We are not doing that. Without any scheme, we are trying to help the people. I do not know where this kind of education will

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lead us to. We are overproducing certain things. There is the unemployment of men trained in the engineering line. There are schemes in our country for which their training is not suited. They go to foreign countries for training. When they return to this country, they find that the training they have undergone is not useful here. The machinery that they want cannot be obtained by India with her present finances. Without any scheme on an All-India basis, we are proceeding with our policy of education. What prevents our State Government from undertaking a scheme at the State level? In regard to education, have we analysed this point? After all, we are trying to produce individuals who will be mentally fit and physically fit and who will also become persons of integrity, honesty, and character. This is the aim of education. Are we trying to achieve this aim? What about physical education? In our schools, we have got something called physical training that goes in the name of physical education. I have been demanding that the physical training classes that are conducted in so many secondary schools, which have no playgrounds, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. should be abolished. What steps have the Government taken to see that boys are not put to physical strain under the noon-day sun in a tropical place like the Madras State? This kind of physical training should be done away with. This spoils the health of the boys. It does not improve their physique.

Then, Sir, I come to the question of hotels. One has simply to go round Madras to see the horrible practices adopted in the hotels. Are we living in a *nagaram* or *naragam*? We see so many in the hotels sip the cup with their lips. This has become the fashion also. By adopting this practice, our children are exposing themselves to serious risks. I have been submitting to Government to impose restrictions on the way of distribution of edibles in hotels. I have suggested the use of leaves and paper cups in hotels, but the Government say that it is not possible. I have been urging the substitution of leaves for plates, but the ex-Minister for Health said that leaves could not be had in such large numbers. We are adopting certain artificial practices in hotels. We are creating taste in our young boys for hotels.

What about the physical improvement of our students? Is the physical development of our boys confined to the schools only? What about the outside atmosphere? Do not hotels affect their health? The Government want to build additional blocks in hospitals. New diseases are creeping in and we are giving new names to them. How do these diseases creep in? Are these due to poverty, ignorance, and other causes? Not at all. How can these come up suddenly when we are trying to remove poverty and ignorance? They are all due to the bad system recognised by the Government in the name of hotels. I do not have objection to hotels as such. But let us have in these hotels paper cups for use. Let us have leaves instead of plates. Our children, even if they sip the cups, will not get any contamination if paper cups are used.

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Then, Sir, what about the mental education that we give? We stuff in so much of unwanted matter and overlapping matter and also things that are anti-national. Have we reformed the content of education? When we are so earnest about setting an example to other States in many matters, we should set an example to other States in respect of the content of education also and reform education in such a way that anti-national elements in history and other lessons are taken away.

In regard to moral instruction, the Government say that we are a secular State and there is a fear that religious education may bring about communal tension. But what do we find now? We find little children actually having small pamphlets inside their books which distract their attention very much. The work of the teacher is made very difficult. He has not only to teach, but also to create the background for receiving education. The Hon. the Education Minister is very sincere about the reform of cinemas, and he has given expression to his ideas. What is the next step that we should take? Though the Central Government have got powers of censorship, we are really educating our boys here. Are cinemas educating the boys or are we educating them? How can the work of the teacher be effective in the face of these cinemas and pamphlets? The expenditure on constructing hospitals and providing too many beds will be avoided if really the civic consciousness in the people is roused sufficiently. Just a visit by any Hon. Minister between 6 a.m. and 8 a.m. to any small street in Triplicane will show how dirty it is and in how many places on the pavements the children have committed nuisance. What are we to do if the sanitary officers do not pay attention to this? I submitted to the Hon. the Minister for Health (Sri A. B. Shetty who has now gone to Mysore) that the nuisance committed by people on the Cauvery banks brought about cholera after rains. He said that it was not known how the first cholera germs were produced. If we do not attend to these matters and if we do not have a long-range programme for health and education, we will not be doing the right thing.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for having given me this opportunity to speak.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Chairman. Sir, I am really grateful to hon. Members for taking a lively interest even in the Supplementary Demands. Some of the speeches are very instructive, and they were made by hon. Members after a thorough study of the subjects in the supplementary estimates. One important point which has been made by many hon. Members is with reference to the increase in staff in the Secretariat and the various departments. As a matter of fact, this subject has been exercising my mind for a pretty long time. Every time there was some reorganization of the State in the officing, I was hoping that after the reorganization, it would be possible to look into the various departments and find out whether there had been unnecessary growth in the strength of the departments. But I confess

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that it has not been possible to do it in any original manner. I have been thinking over this subject for a long time, and I may tell the House that it is my intention to have a scrutiny of the strength of the departments as early as possible and at the highest level possible. First, we have to take the Secretariat departments and the Board of Revenue. If we are able to set an example in these two important departments, then I am sure we would be able to carry out the necessary retrenchment in the districts. This process is bound to take some time. Unfortunately, elections are very much now in the minds of the people. Therefore, it has not been possible to take immediate steps. My own view is that it is only a small Cabinet Committee that can look into the affairs of the Secretariat and the Board of Revenue and that there would not be any use in asking the officials to look into the question. But I am hoping that it would be possible to take concrete steps at a very early date.

Then, Sir, one other matter has been referred to, that is, the number of motor vehicles now in the possession of the Government officials and Government departments. The vehicles are growing in number. Naturally, the expenditure on their maintenance and the running charges are mounting up. Apart from the maintenance charges, the question was posed by the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan whether these vehicles were being put to their legitimate use or whether they were used for other purposes also. I am not prepared to say that they are being put only to legitimate use. When we provide Government vehicles, certainly it will be too much to expect that they would be used only for official purposes and that they would not be used for purposes other than official, particularly when the vehicles are not expected to be used for official purposes throughout the day or throughout the month or throughout the year.

That being so, a certain amount of abuse in these matters is inevitable. But, what I am more concerned with is the careless maintenance of these vehicles. When I say that, I am not referring only to the lower category of officials. Even, from the highest to the lowest officials who are put in possession of these vehicles, they do not care to maintain these vehicles properly and give the necessary servicing whenever it becomes necessary. So, even a new vehicle which has been bought at a very high cost has had to go to the garage 'jail' for repairs within a few months. That has been my experience and sad experience. We have to evolve some method by which it would be possible to maintain these vehicles properly. As a matter of fact, I have been thinking whether, instead of purchasing these vehicles, keeping them as Government vehicles and asking the officers to maintain them, it would not be more profitable to hand them over to the officials themselves, perhaps collect half the cost from them and say, 'This would be your vehicle. You use it and maintain it properly.'

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Then, perhaps there may be sufficient incentive for them to maintain them properly because then the question of individual ownership also comes in. That is only a line of thinking which I have indicated.

Another aspect of the question also which I would like to bring to the notice of this House is with reference to the jeeps. Every scheme is a jeep scheme. People seem to think that without a jeep no project can be worked. This is so not only with reference to new schemes in the rural areas. Even when a scheme is started in the urban areas, they think that they should have a vehicle. I have worked out the economics of these jeeps. I find them very costly. The running cost is very high; the cost of maintenance is very high, and when I say 'maintenance', I include in it repairs also. After all, these jeeps are required only in places where there are no good roads and good means of communication available. But, I am afraid we think that we should purchase jeeps for all our requirements. I think that view should be changed. As a matter of fact, instead of purchasing jeeps, if we go in for the ordinary motor vehicles of 10 or 12 horse power, I feel that it would be more economical so far as the running cost and the maintenance cost are concerned. But all these matters will have to be looked into. Whether vehicles should be provided, what should be the system of providing vehicles, whether they should be Government-owned vehicles, whether they should be supplied to the officers concerned at a subsidized cost and whether we should purchase jeeps or other types of motor vehicles—all these require very careful examination and consideration.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Jeeps are necessary because the roads are not properly maintained.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is what I said.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Formerly, the Government used to give loans to officers for purchase of motor vehicles. Have they now stopped that practice?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We give those loans even now. Therefore, this is a matter which requires careful examination in order to see that waste is avoided. I do not mind if a car or a jeep is purchased provided it is maintained properly. If it is not maintained properly due to carelessness, then it becomes a national waste because the asset is wasted to a certain extent. Therefore, apart from the factor of cost and apart from the fact that the Government have got to spend more money, it becomes a national waste and, to that extent, perhaps, our foreign exchange resources are wasted. When we want more motor vehicles, we have to get more spare parts. Therefore, with reference to spare parts and the oil we use, foreign exchange resources are wasted if these vehicles are not maintained properly. All these do require careful examination. I assure the House that I shall try to go into these

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matters, in spite of the pre-occupations I am now having due to elections, and try to evolve a formula which would be satisfactory from every point of view.

With reference to the staff employed for the purpose of checking vehicles, the hon. Member Sri Purushotham made a point whether this staff was not unnecessary and whether the Police could not have managed it. This is a new scheme under which we wanted to check the vehicles plying along the trunk roads, particularly and just near the State borders. We were told that there was a good deal of evasion of taxation. Sir, what are called tax certificates have been used and the Police who are not accustomed to these certificates are easily deceived, because when they see a particular thing, they think that it is the certificate for the payment of the tax and they do not check it properly. Therefore, even with reference to the tax payable in respect of lorries and buses plying particularly on inter-State routes, it would be profitable to have a checking of these things and we have been assured that the returns from these checkings would be much more than the expenditure we incur. Now, it is intended to serve another purpose also. There is a good deal of evasion of sales tax. The staff is intended to check the vehicles and report the sort of goods that are transported from other States to our State so that it may be found out whether proper sales tax is being paid on these things which are being imported into our State or the goods which are getting out of this State. Therefore, I went through the scheme very carefully—and particularly when they ask for more staff, I go through those papers a little more carefully to find out whether there is any extravagance in asking for more staff and I thought that this was a very useful scheme. Even though it might cost about one lakh of rupees per annum, I thought it was worth trying. I assure the House that I shall have the working of this scheme reviewed at the end of six months or one year and if I find that it is profitable, then alone it will be continued; otherwise, I shall advise the department to drop this checking staff. (Interruption.) I catch the point that there should be a continuous transfer of all these officers. These are all details which need not be discussed now. It is now understood at what points we have to have these checks; not only with reference to lorries but even with reference to officials, that will be kept in mind.

About the staff in the Kanyakumari district, a point was made. The pattern of administration in the Kanyakumari district which was in the Travancore-Cochin State is a little bit different from ours. It might be that in certain respects they are more advanced than we. For example, as far as education is concerned, their recruitment is about 94 or 95 per cent. Therefore, there is almost universal primary education there. But in certain other respects such as co-operation and various other nation-building activities, they are not as advanced as we are. So, we cannot talk of these expansion schemes in these sectors simply because they are more

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advanced in certain other sectors. That is why it has become necessary to give some extra staff to the Kanyakumari district and I do not think that we should grudge it because it has come into our State just now and every step should be taken to see that the people there are kept satisfied in all respects.

On the subject of education, very many useful suggestions were made. The hon. Member Sri Purushotham referred to the useful speech made by the hon. Member Sri V. R. Ranganatha Mudaliar. I got a copy of his speech immediately from the Legislature Department and I have sent it to the concerned department to be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction so that he might make his comments on the very useful points made by him in the course of his speech. I shall await the report of the Director of Public Instruction and try to take necessary action on the points made by the hon. Member Sri Ranganatha Mudaliar.

Then, apart from that, very many points were made even during this debate. Particularly, the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan referred to the requirements of private colleges and stated that while the requirements of the Government colleges were cared for, the Government must also come forward to satisfy the needs of private colleges. As a matter of fact, a scheme has been drawn up and the Vice-Chancellor has been asked to find out the requirements of the various private colleges under the reorganized scheme of university education with reference to buildings, laboratory equipment and various other things. We are seeking the assistance of the Government of India, who, we hope, will come to our assistance. As a matter of fact, there has been a promise of assistance in this respect. Therefore, I am hoping that it would be possible to meet the requirements of the private colleges. We have to meet the requirements of not only the Second Grade colleges, which have to be upgraded, but also some of the First Grade Colleges which also require some assistance. All these are being looked into.

Sir, the hon. Member Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan made certain points with reference to the introduction of bifurcated courses and stated that there was considerable delay in informing the various schools that they should get ready to start a particular course. I have taken note of it and shall try to see that early intimation is given to these schools so that no time will be lost in introducing these courses.

Reference was made to the provision of scientific apparatus. It was stated that sufficient apparatus was not available in the schools. I am sure many of the hon. Members would have visited the Soviet Education Exhibit which was so popular and which I had the privilege of inaugurating the other day. It was a very useful Exhibition which was worth a visit by any person interested in the educational problems of any country. It was regular education for me to go through that Exhibition. I was particularly struck by the scale of scientific apparatus which they had compulsorily provided for every secondary school. I do not think even some of our

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colleges, in certain aspects, have as much equipment as they have provided for secondary schools. As a matter of fact, I have tried to get 4 or 5 typical sets of scientific equipment, laboratory equipment, which are provided for their secondary schools so that we could also evolve the right type of scientific and laboratory equipment which may be provided for our secondary schools. After seeing the apparatus there and after finding out how they are meeting the requirements of a large number of schools in a big country like Russia, I think there is scope for an industry in our country too which will be quite profitable. If it would be possible for the Government themselves to start such an industry, I think it is worth examination. I am hoping that it would be possible to do something in this direction also. Therefore, I am glad mention was made about this matter.

Then, with reference to teachers' salaries and other things which were referred to by the hon. Members, I may assure the House, particularly the Members who are interested in the teaching profession, that all those points will be kept in mind. We will particularly keep in mind the subject of how to increase the emoluments of teachers and how to raise their status in spite of the constant complaint made by the hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthi that the Government are callous about the problem of teachers and that they are not taking any steps in that direction. Sir, some people think that the steps that they suggest are alone the steps to be taken and when steps other than the ones suggested by them are taken, they ignore those steps and become blind to those steps. In spite of his eloquent advocacy, I am afraid the hon. Member Sri Krishnamoorthi has not contributed anything to see that the status of the teachers is raised. I have to state that all his suggestions are Utopian and impracticable. He was only using words and words. While listening to his speech, I was only tempted to remark like that Shakespearan character (Troilus), 'Words, words, mere words . . .'. Mere torrent of words will never solve any problem. All his suggestions are impracticable and Utopian. Particularly, he was complaining about our building programme. May I tell him that, when compared to the building programme of other countries or even other States, we have got a very poor programme? After all, we cannot get on without buildings to a certain extent. We want to give scientific education. If we want to do that, we want laboratories. We must have buildings to house the laboratories. Then, you want a library, a good library. For the purpose of having a good and decent library, we want a building. If one goes into the question, one will be convinced that there is need for buildings for schools and colleges. So also, with reference to hospitals, we want buildings. It is only after very careful scrutiny as to whether a particular building is absolutely necessary, that we sanction its construction. There is a standing order to the effect that the building programme should be minimized as much as possible. Therefore, I may assure the hon. Member that it is not as if we are having an extravagant building programme. On the

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other hand, the complaint is that we are not having a sufficiently big building programme. Due to the poverty of the country not only with regard to finance, but even with reference to the materials required for putting up these buildings, we have to restrict our building activities and they have been restricted to a very great extent.

Then, the question of Employment Exchanges was brought in. It is only recently that we have taken over the Exchanges. I hope it would be possible for the State Government to run them in a more efficient manner and it could be done only by the experience we gain. Not only the Employment Exchanges but also the Industrial Training Centres attached thereto have been taken over by us and we hope that we will be able to make very good use of the Employment Exchanges and the Industrial Training Centres.

I was particularly pleased to hear from the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan that the State Transport was improving even though he was not quite satisfied with the improvements which had already taken place. I do agree that there is always scope for improvement, and further improvement and progress. We are trying our best to solve the problem and put on the road as many vehicles as possible. My own impression is, if anything, we have put on the road buses, particularly new buses, a little more than our actual requirements warrant so that there may be no bottle-necks. I am glad to inform this hon. House that, as a matter of fact, overcrowding, even during the peak hour has been minimised to a very great extent even though it may be necessary to overcome that problem to the fullest extent. But, that will be an external problem whatever be the number of buses put on the road in view of the expanding activities in the City and the growing population. Perhaps, we will never be able to overcome that problem. Still, the problem is kept in mind and sufficient number of buses are put on the road.

The hon. Member Sri Raza Khan wanted to know about our experience in running the Transport Service in the Kanyakumari district. It is only recently that we have taken it over. So, I am sorry, I am not able to give the exact number of vehicles. It will be round about 50 or 60 which we have got as our legitimate share. There is still some quarrel with regard to two or three vehicles. That is a minor matter and I hope it will be settled soon. We have taken a few vehicles from here and put them on the road there. I am impressed with the fact that they are working profitably and well. But, it is too early to give a report about it. When we gain some experience of running the system for six months or one year, it will be time to find out how economic it has been, whether it has made good progress, whether it is a profitable concern or a losing concern. My impression is that it should be a profitable concern. These are the various matters which have been referred to by the hon. Members. I do not think I have got the time to go through all the various points of the hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion. I can assure them all that

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I shall look into those points and if any action is necessary, I shall try to take such action as may be found necessary as early as possible.

I have to compliment the hon. Member Mr. Purushotham, in particular, on having studied the supplementary statement in a very detailed way. When I mention his name, it does not mean that I make no reference to others. Other hon. Members also have understood what the statement contains and have spoken. As a matter of fact, I have seen in the past many Members speaking without knowing what the papers supplied to them contained. That has been my experience elsewhere also and, therefore, it was a very pleasing thing now to find here that Members were well-informed and that their criticisms also were always to the point. I may assure the hon. Members that I have been greatly benefited by the discussions here and I do not think that I have any further points to meet.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Then, why not you co-opt us to the Assembly Committee on Public Accounts?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The discussion is over. The Hon. Mr. Manickavelu will now move the Bill standing in his name.

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL,

THE MADRAS INAMS (ASSESSMENT) BILL, 1956
(L.A. BILL NO. 36 OF 1956).

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

“That the Madras Inams (Assessment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 36 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

I would like to bring to the notice of the House that there are certain classes of land called inam lands which enjoy certain privileges in the matter of payment of assessment. The holders of some of these inam lands pay a nominal land revenue. In other cases, the holders of land pay land revenue at a concessional rate. The question of levying full assessment on this kind of lands has been under the consideration of the Government for a considerable time past. There is no special reason why the holders of inam lands should continue to enjoy the privilege of paying less assessment. Therefore, the Government have now come forward with proposals to levy full assessment on all inam lands. Assessments are levied with reference to the fasli year and, therefore, it is proposed to bring this measure into force with effect from 1st July 1956. Provision has been made in the Bill for an appeal to the District Collector against the rate of assessment ordered to be levied by the Revenue Divisional Officer. Provision has also been made for the survey of inam lands. I may also mention, in this connection, that the total revenue likely to be derived on this account is about Rs. 47 lakhs.

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MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“ That the Madras Inams (Assessment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 36 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Revenue, in moving this Bill, said that there was no case for the inamdars enjoying the privilege of paying less assessment than others. So far as inams are concerned, there is a very long history behind them. The inams in our State—also called maniams—are of various kinds. There are service inams or maniams. (The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu : They are exempt.) There are also personal inams. So far as payment of land revenue is concerned, these are divided into three kinds. The first is, ‘ Sarvamaniam ’ villages. In this case, the inamdar enjoys the whole revenue from the villages concerned but pays no land revenue to the Government. There are inams where only a portion of the revenue is payable to the Government. These constitute the second type of inams. Thirdly, there are inams which are subject to payment of jodi or quit-rent. These are the three classifications of inams, as far as assessment is concerned. But, broadly speaking, there are religious and charitable purposes for which inams have been made. For instance, there are Devadasi inams given to dancing girls for performing certain service in the temples. There are inams given away to temples and there are hereditary officers who enjoy these inams. In villages, there are what are called service inams thachamaniam and kollamaniam—given to carpenters and blacksmiths respectively. They are enjoying these inams from time immemorial. Personal inams have been given to persons who have rendered service to the State. In consideration of their having rendered service to the State and also in consideration of their having served the community, such inams have been given. Personal inams have also been given to persons for their learning and piety, and in recognition of their great contribution to the culture and civilisation of our State. Most of the inams belong to the class of small inam-holders and they are not big in extent at all. Therefore, this assessment now proposed will be a great load on these small holders of lands. By various provisions in other Acts, their income has already been reduced. This will be another load on them to break their back finally. I feel this step need not be taken. The Government hope to realise some Rs. 17 lakhs. That is nothing compared to the crores of rupees they get from land revenue. The British Government recognised and confirmed these inams and they have been in existence for a very long time. The inam title-deed has been accepted and jodi or quit-rent has come to be acknowledged as the only thing payable by them to the Government. Of course, in the present changing policy of the Government, it may be that they do not care for the recognition the British Government gave to these inamdars. But is it right, especially in the case of religious and charitable inams, when we have ourselves reduced their rent to 40 per cent? When there is

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huge reduction in the income of temples and charitable institutions on account of the provisions of the Fair Rent Act and when the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, himself has pointed out in a memorandum the difficulty to which these institutions would be put by the reduction of rent, it is not fair to increase the assessment now. When the Fair Rent Bill was being discussed, the Government thought that they could not make any difference between the tenants of temple lands and the tenants of other lands. But so far as the inamdars are concerned, they have kept the kudiwaram right with the inamdars. So, in the case of religious and charitable institutions, which are doing useful service to the community, they should not be subject to this increased assessment.

Then, Sir, after the Estates (Amendment) Act, 1936, was passed, certain inams came to be known as estates under that Act. Before that, they were not considered as estates. Many such inam villages in Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli have thus become estates. This legislation had a very chequered history. It was passed first in 1933. But the Governor-General refused to give his assent to the Act on the representation of the inamdars that no compensation was provided for people who had acquired kudiwaram rights. Afterwards, it was sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council and was in force. After this, another legislation, viz., the legislation of 1936 was passed. In the majority report it was mentioned that the compensation would be paid to the kudiwaramdar. Many people gave compensation to the “ kudiwaramdar ”. For interpreting the definition correctly, many people had to go to court also. But still explanation I states as follows :—

“ The levy of full assessment on any inam, which became an estate by virtue of the Madras Estates Land (Third Amendment) Act, 1936 (Madras Act XVIII of 1936), shall be in addition to any quit-rent, jodi, kattubadi or other amount of a like nature payable to the State Government by the landholder immediately before the commencement of this Act.”

No reason is given for this explanation. What is the reason for adopting the wording “ in addition to ” is not stated at all. The proper wording should be “ in lieu of ” and not “ in addition to ”. Explanation II states—

“ If any quit-rent, jodi, kattubadi or other amount of a like nature was payable to the State Government immediately before the commencement of this Act in respect of any inam other than one falling under Explanation I, the assessment leviable on such inam under this section shall be in lieu of such quit-rent, jodi, kattubadi or other amount aforesaid and if, in respect of any such inam situated in an inam village, any jodi or other amount of a like nature is payable by the inamdar to the landholder of the village, the assessment leviable on such inam under this section shall be reduced by the amount of the jodi or other amount so payable.”

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In the second explanation the wording "in lieu of" is used whereas that wording is not there in the first explanation.

I shall give one instance of how this Bill would affect the people. There is one village called "Naikunnam" in the Nannilam taluk wherein "rokka kuthakai" is in operation. The extent of land there is 140 acres and the jodi payable by the inamdars to Government is Rs. 622. That comes to Rs. 4 and odd per acre. The assessment for similar tharam of land in ryotwari areas is Rs. 8 per acre. Now, according to this Bill, those inamdars have got to pay Rs. 4 + Rs. 8 = Rs. 12 per acre. They will have to pay now Rs. 12 per acre. This is a very large increase, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12. I do not understand the reason for this increase. There should not be any disparity between the two explanations. In both, the wording should be "in lieu of". It cannot be "in lieu of" in one explanation and "in addition to" in another explanation. I would request the Hon. the Minister for Revenue to consider the possibility of removing the disparity between the two kinds of land, the one which was made an estate after the statute of 1936, viz. after the Amendment Act of 1936 came into force and the other which was treated as inam before them. Especially when we take into consideration the fact that the inamdar in many cases had to pay compensation to the kudiwaramdar for helping the latter to raise his status, we can see that there is practically no difference between the inamdar and the kudiwaramdar. Therefore it is I say that this Bill is defective in one or two respects, as I have pointed out before. I may tell the Hon. the Revenue Minister that many of these inams were given to charitable institutions in consideration of the service rendered by them either to the people, to the State or to the community. Therefore, so far as religious institutions are concerned, we have got to make a distinction. Already their income from the land has been reduced because the rent of the tenant has been increased by the Fair Rent Act. If, in addition to that, we ask them to pay "full assessment in addition to quit-rent, jodi, etc." then it will affect them terribly. Therefore, in explanation I for the words "in addition to" the words "in lieu of" should be substituted. These are some of the observations that I want to make in respect of this Bill which has been moved in this House for adoption, by the Revenue Minister.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: I wish to associate myself with the views expressed by the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar. I do feel that the religious institutions should be exempted from the scope of this Bill. The object of this Bill, as has been pointed out, is to provide for levy of full ryotwari assessment on inam lands. Hence, the religious institutions will be compelled to pay full ryotwari assessment on inam lands. Something should be done by Government to come to the rescue of religious institutions which will be adversely affected by this Bill. I do not see that under the rule-making powers the Government could do anything about this as power is given to them to

24th December 1956] [Sri T. Purushotham]

make rules only in respect of the items specified in sub-clauses (a) to (e) of clause 10. Therefore, what I would request Government is to give these religious institutions necessary grant for making up the loss that these institutions would incur by being asked to pay full ryotwari assessment on inam lands, according to this Bill. This aspect should be borne in mind by the Government. This is the only thing that we could ask the Government to do because they cannot provide in the rules for any exemption from the purview of the Bill. They are given power to make rules only in respect of determination of assessment leviable under the Bill in respect of unsurveyed lands, etc. Therefore, something by way of subsidy to temples and charitable institutions affected by this legislation, should be assured by Government.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: 'எஸ்டேட் லாண்ட் ஆக்ட்'-ல் 'எஸ்டேட்டுகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன' என்றால் எஸ்டேட்டுகளின் ரெவின்யூ வருமானத்தான் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததாகக் கருதப்படவேண்டும் 'shall be presumed' என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறதே தவிர, முழு நிலமும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததாக கருதப்படவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லப்படவில்லை; ரெவின்யூ வருமானத்தோடு கூட முழுநிலமும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தால் முழு நிலமும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டதாக நிலச்சுவான்தார் நிரூபிக்கவேண்டும் என்று அந்தச் சட்டத்தில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், இந்த மசோதாவில், 4-வது பிரிவில், இனாம்தார்களுக்கு 'நிலம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது' என்றால், 'கொடுக்கப்பட்டது' ரெவின்யூ மாத் திரமல்ல. முழு நிலமும் ஆகும் என்று கருதவேண்டும்' என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால், முன் சட்டத்தில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள எஸ்டேட் சொந்தக்காரர்களுக்கும் இந்த மசோதாவில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள இனாம்தார்களுக்கும் ஒரு வேற்றுமை இருக்கிறது. இனாம்தார் என்றால் அவருக்கு முழு நிலமும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டதாக பாவிக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லும்போது, என் அந்த நிலத்தின்மீது வரி போடக் கூடாது என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். நான் கேட்பது நியாயம் தானே? நிலம் கொடுத்தவன் யாராக வேண்டுமானாலும் இருக்கட்டும். நிலம் முழுவதும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டதாக பாவிக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லும்போது நிலத்தின் மீது வரி போட வேண்டியதுதான் நியாயம். ஒரு கனம் நண்பர் நெய்குன்றம் என்ற இடத்தில் ஜோடி ரூ. 4 இருக்கக்கூடும் என்றும் வரி ரூ. 8-ஆக இருக்கக்கூடும் என்றும், அதன் காரணமாக, வரி வசூலித்தால் சாதாரணமாகப் போடும் வரியைவிட நான்கைந்து ரூபாய் அதிகமாகப் போய்விடக்கூடும் என்றும் சொன்னார். அப்படியானால் அந்த அந்த இடத்திற்குத் தக்கவாறு வரி விதிக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே 4-வது பிரிவின்படி நிலம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டதாகச் சொல்லும்போது, வரி விதிக்க வேண்டியதுதான் நியாயம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, the position is this. The provisions of this Bill will not apply to the following categories of lands:—

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p.m.

(1) Inam estates to which the provisions of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act of 1948 apply or may be applied;

(2) Cultivable lands in an estate held by a person other than the landholder;

(3) Lands granted by a landholder on service tenure either free of rent or on favourable rates of rent if granted before the passing of the Estates Land Act or free of rent if granted after that date so long as the service tenure subsists;

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(4) Beds and bunds of tanks and of supply, drainage surplus or irrigation channels;

(5) Threshing floor, cattle stands in village-sites and lands set apart for the common use of villagers; and

(6) Waste lands and forests.

The Bill will apply, in the first place, to the inams which are called the 1936 inams. Under that Act, these inams were treated as estates, but the Estates Abolition Act as such was not applied to them. Somehow or other, it was postponed and before that step is taken, Government have thought that the ordinary rate should be applied to the private lands in that kind of inam. Of course, the other lands which are not private will not be affected. As regards the question why a difference should be made between Explanations I and II, Explanation I says—

“The levy of full assessment on any inam, which became an estate by virtue of the Madras Estates Land (Third Amendment) Act, 1936, shall be in addition to any quit-rent, jodi, kattubadi or other amount of a like nature payable to the State Government by the landholder immediately before the commencement of this Act.”

That is because, now it being an inam estate, the inamdar enjoys certain privileges. Now, the kist in these inams comes to Rs. 6,80,000 odd, that is, the inamdari receives as kist from such inams Rs. 6,80,000 odd, but he pays to the Government only Rs. 1,90,000. There is that margin which he enjoys and that is why we have said that this assessment on his private land may be in addition to jodi, etc. That is, the estate is not abolished as the Abolition Act is not applied to it; so, he still enjoys certain privileges. There is no injustice in that. But in the case of other inams it is different; there is no privilege and that is why is stated ‘in lieu of such quit-rent, etc.’. In the case of 1936 inams, it is ‘in addition to the jodi, quit-rent, etc.’. That is all my submission, Sir.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras Inams (Assessment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 36 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 of the Bill was put and carried.

Clause 3.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

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

24th December 1956]

Sri K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move the following amendment:—

“In Explanation I of sub-clause (1) (b), for the words ‘in addition to’ substitute the words ‘in lieu of’;”

Sir, the reason given by the Hon. Minister is not convincing. He states that the person continues to be an inamdar. That cannot be. If he continues, full assessment cannot be levied, because an inamdar is a person holding the inam title-deed; that cannot be increased. We are trying to abolish all quit-rent and that is the purpose of this Bill. It should be made clear whether one is an inam or not an inam, even though it may be an Estate after the 1936 Act. So far as the purpose of levy of full assessment is concerned, he is treated as a ryot. Therefore, that is the purport of this Bill. Whether he gets more money or less money, nobody is concerned with that. Only on certain well-known statutory principles the Government can levy taxes. We should not take into account the fact that the man gets less money or more money. I am on the point that this particular Bill abolishes all quit-rent so far as inams are concerned. In the place of quit-rent or jodi, full assessment is now proposed to be levied. Let us have full assessment on all inam lands. Why should there be a distinction in the case of 1936 inams? There may be something in the fact that these inams are not abolished under the Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act. But this Bill deals with the collection of revenue. Only on the basis of a principle, revenue is collected. Revenue is collected on the basis that it is not an inam. The Government propose to collect full assessment from all inams. They do not think of collecting jodi or quit-rent. I would plead with the Revenue Minister, whoever may have drafted this Bill, to regard inams as ryotwari areas for the purpose of collecting full assessment and leave them there. Though these inams have not been abolished, the Government may treat them as ryotwari areas for purposes of levying full assessment. The Government regard the inamdars as ryots for one purpose and as inamdars for another purpose. The Government regard them as inamdars for purposes of recovering quit-rent or jodi and regard them as ryots for purposes of levying full assessment. This is a thing which ought not to be done legally. This is my submission, Sir, in moving my amendment.

Sri G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I second the amendment, Sir.

Sri K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name:—

“After sub-clause (2) (c), add the following as sub-clause (2) (d):—

“(2) (d) Any person aggrieved with the decision of the District Collector, may prefer an appeal to the High Court on any question of law within one month from the date of the order of the District Collector.”

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [24th December 1956]

Sir, these inams have given a lot of head-ache not only to lawyers but also to Judges. The agitation against the Bill of 1936 went so far as the Governor-General of India who had the power to give sanction or not. After a good deal of argument and representation, he turned down the Bill and sent it for reconsideration by the Legislature. Afterwards, the Legislature had to reconsider the whole thing and they drafted another Bill more carefully. These inams give a lot of trouble so far as questions of law are concerned. Therefore, I would very much request that provision be made for questions of law to be referred to the High Court for final adjudication.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I second the amendment, Sir.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: இனம்தாரர்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட நிலங்களை எவ்வாறு கவனித்துவருகிறார்கள் என்று பார்த்தால், விஷயம் நன்றாகப் புரியும். இனம்தாரர்கள் க்விட் ரெண்டோ ஜோடியோ கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அது ஒரு சிறு தொகையாக இருக்கும். (குறுக்கீடு) கிராமங்களில் இந்த இனம் நிலங்கள் கேவல நிலையில் இருப்பதை நான் பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். குளம் ஒன்று இருக்கும். அது தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் வருஷக் கணக்காக இருக்கும். அது கவனிக்கப்படாமலே இருக்கும். இவற்றையெல்லாம் நான் நேரில் பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். இனம்தாரர்கள் இனம் நிலங்களில் பரிசீலிப்பவர்கள் அல்ல. அவர்கள் எங்கோ தூர தேசத்தில் பெரிய உத்தியோகத்தில் இருப்பார்கள். 'ஜோடி தானே' கொஞ்சம் பணம் கொடுத்துவிடலாம் என்று இருப்பார்கள். குளங்களைச் செப்பனிடவது ஸ்டையாது. இந்த நிலைமையின் காரணமாக கிராமத்திலுள்ள குடிகள் இனம்தாரர்களிடம் சென்று சண்டை போடுவார்கள். ஆகவே க்விட் ரெண்டின் வரியையும் சேர்த்துக் கொடுத்தால், (குறுக்கீடு) நிலத்தைக் கவனிப்பார்கள். சிறு தொகையாகக் க்விட் ரெண்டோ ஜோடியோ கொடுத்துவிட்டு அவர்கள் நிம்மதியாக இருக்க முடியாதபடி, வரியும் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று நிர்ப்பந்தம் இருந்தால் அப்போதாவது அவர்கள் நிலத்தை நன்றாகக் கவனிப்பார்கள். அப்போது தான் நிலத்தை சீர்திருத்தம் செய்து குளங்களைச் செப்பனிட குடியானவர்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்வார்கள். ஆகவே அதிகமான வரி போட்டால் தான் நிலத்தை கவனிப்பார்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். இப்போது குறைவான தொகையாக ஜோடியைக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு நிலத்தை கவனிப்பதே இல்லை. நிலத்தைச் சீர்திருத்துவதற்கும் குடியானவர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்வதற்கும் தரி போடுவது நியாயம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, my explanation is this. In the case of the 1936 inams, the inamdar is in the nature of an intermediary. He has not yet been removed. He gets the rent, and the rent roll, as I said, will be about Rs. 6 lakhs and odd. He actually pays by way of jodi or quit-rent only a lakh of rupees and pockets the rest for his status as inamdar. If the Abolition Act is applied, then quit-rent will go. But he will be given compensation. Now, that has not taken place. He is paying quit-rent. So, there is nothing wrong in making him pay quit-rent, because he collects more rent than he actually pays. What is proposed in the Bill is to levy ryotwari rates only on his private lands. The new levy relates to his private lands.

[24th December 1956] [Sri M. A. Manickavelu]

As regards the provision for appeal, there is already provision for appeal to the District Collector. I do not think it is necessary to provide for an appeal to the High Court. That is why no provision has been made for appeal to the High Court.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:—

"In Explanation I of sub-clause (1) (b), for the words 'in addition to' substitute the words 'in lieu of'."

After sub-clause (2) (c), add the following as sub-clause (2) (d):—

'(2) (d) Any person aggrieved with the decision of the District Collector, may prefer an appeal to the High Court on any question of law within one month from the date of the order of the District Collector.'"

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 3 was put and carried.

Clauses 4 to 11 were put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

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

"That the Madras Inams (Assessment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 36 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

"That the Madras Inams (Assessment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 36 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, may I appeal to the Hon. Minister to see that religious or charitable inams at least receive some kind of allowance or aid from the State so that they might not suffer? I am not speaking of all charitable institutions. I speak of charitable institutions which are suffering. I hope that the Hon. Minister will, after this Bill is passed, look into this question and see that the religious and charitable institutions do not suffer on account of this additional assessment imposed on them. Already their rents have become reduced on account of the provisions in the Payment of Fair Rent Act.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, I do not know how far I will be justified in giving an assurance of the nature the hon. Member wants me to give. But I will bear this in mind as to know how far religious institutions are affected by this Bill. There is time enough to devote attention to this aspect of the question.

[24th December 1956]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras Inams (Assessment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 36 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 and meet again at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 27th December 1956.

The House then adjourned.

24th December 1956]

APPENDIX.

[Vide item IV on page 325 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 36 OF 1956.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill for the levy of full assessment on certain inam lands in the State of Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the levy of full assessment on certain inam lands in the State of Madras;
BE it enacted in the Seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Inams (Assessment) Act, 1956.

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of July 1956.

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

(a) “Collector” means a Revenue Divisional Officer and includes any person appointed by the State Government whether by name or in virtue of his office, to exercise any of the functions of a Collector under this Act;

(b) “Estates Land Act” means the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (Madras Act I of 1908);

(c) “inam” means an inam land as defined in clause (d) and includes an assignment of land revenue on such inam land;

(d) “inam land” means any land the grant of which in inam has been made, confirmed or recognized by the Government and includes any inam constituting an estate under the Estates Land Act, but does not include—

(i) any estate to which the provisions of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), apply or may be applied;

(ii) any ryoti land, that is to say, any cultivable land in an estate held by a person other than the landholder;

(iii) any land granted by a landholder on service tenure either free of rent or on favourable rates of rent if granted before the passing of the Estates Land Act or free of rent if granted after that date, so long as the service tenure subsists;

(iv) beds and bunds of tanks and of supply, drainage surplus or irrigation channels;

(v) threshing-floor, cattle-stands, village-sites, and other lands which are set apart for the common use of the villagers;

(vi) waste lands and forests.

[24th December 1956]

Explanation.—The expression 'landholder' shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (5) of section 3 of the Estates Land Act.

(e) "settlement" includes resettlement.

3. *Levy of full assessment.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any engagement, contract, grant or any law for the time being in force, it shall be lawful for the State Government to levy—

(a) on any inam land in a ryotwari village, the full assessment at the rate of assessment set out in the settlement notification for lands of a similar description and with similar advantages in the same village, and if there are no such lands, in the nearest ryotwari village where such similar lands exist;

(b) on any other inam land, the full assessment at the rate of assessment set out in the settlement notification for lands of a similar description and with similar advantages in the nearest ryotwari village where conditions are generally similar to those obtaining in the village in which the inam land is situated:

Provided that in the case of an inam granted on service tenure which is proved to consist of an assignment of land revenue only, no assessment under this sub-section shall be leviable, and the inamdar shall be liable to pay only the quit-rent, jodi, kattubadi or other amount of a like nature, if any, which he has been paying before the commencement of this Act.

Explanation I.—The levy of full assessment on any inam, which became an estate by virtue of the Madras Estates Land (Third Amendment) Act, 1936 (Madras Act XVIII of 1936), shall be in addition to any quit-rent, jodi, kattubadi or other amount of a like nature payable to the State Government by the landholder immediately before the commencement of this Act.

Explanation II.—If any quit-rent, jodi, kattubadi or other amount of a like nature was payable to the State Government immediately before the commencement of this Act in respect of any inam other than one falling under Explanation I, the assessment leviable on such inam under this section shall be in lieu of such quit-rent, jodi, kattubadi or other amount aforesaid and if, in respect of any such inam situated in an inam village, any jodi or other amount of a like nature is payable by the inamdar to the landholder of the village, the assessment leviable on such inam under this section shall be reduced by the amount of the jodi or other amount so payable.

(2) (a) Before making the assessment the Collector shall publish in the District Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed, a draft notification specifying the inam lands in respect of which the assessment is proposed to be levied under sub-section (1), and the rates of such assessment together with a notice specifying a date not being less than one month from the date of such publication at or after which such draft will be

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taken into consideration, and shall confirm or modify the assessment or pass such orders as he deems fit after considering any objections which may be made in respect of the draft by the inamdar or other person interested before the specified date and after making such inquiry, if any, as he deems fit.

(b) Any person deeming himself aggrieved by a decision of the Collector under clause (a) may prefer an appeal to the District Collector within the prescribed period and the District Collector may, after giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders on the appeal as he thinks fit.

(c) The decision of the District Collector under clause (b) and in cases where no appeal has been preferred the decision of the Collector under clause (a) shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be final and shall not be liable to be questioned in any court of law.

(3) The inam lands and rates of assessment leviable thereon as finally decided shall then be published in the District Gazette and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

4. *Presumption in the case of service inams.*—In the case of an inam granted for the purpose of any service it shall be presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the inam consists not merely of an assignment of land revenue payable in respect of the land but also of the land.

5. *Resumption of service inams.*—Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to affect the power of the State Government to resume any inam on the ground that the holder of such inam has failed to perform or make the necessary arrangements for performing the charity or the service for performing which the inam had been made, confirmed or recognized as aforesaid.

6. *Survey of inams.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, any inam village, which became an estate by virtue of the Madras Estates Land (Third Amendment) Act, 1936 (Madras Act XVIII of 1936), or part of an estate as well as any other land (not forming part of any such estate), the grant of which in inam has been made, confirmed or recognized by the Government may be surveyed or if it has been surveyed before the 1st day of July 1956 may be re-surveyed, as if it were Government land, in accordance with the provisions for the survey of such land contained in the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923 (Madras Act VIII of 1923).

(2) The cost of the survey or re-survey, except so much thereof as is payable by any person under the provisions of section 8 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923 (Madras Act VIII of 1923) shall be borne by the State Government.

7. *Rights as between inamdar and other persons not affected.*—Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to define, limit, infringe or destroy the rights as between the inamdar and other persons, if any, in possession or enjoyment of the inam land.

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8. *Power to correct errors.*—If the State Government are satisfied that in any notification published under sub-section (3) of section 3, there is any error including any clerical or arithmetical error, or error arising from any accidental slip or omission, they may, by notification in the District Gazette concerned, correct such error.

9. *Power to remove difficulties.*—If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government may as occasion may require, by order, do anything which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

10. *Power to make rules.*—(1) The State Government may, by notification, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(a) the determination of the assessment leviable under this Act in respect of unsurveyed lands;

(b) the classification of lands as wet, manavari or dry, for the purpose of fixing the rate of assessment leviable under this Act;

(c) the procedure to be followed by the Collector and the District Collector in inquiries and appeals under this Act;

(d) the manner of publication of the notifications under section 3, sub-sections (2) and (3).

(3) All rules made under this Act shall, as soon as possible after they are made, be placed on the table of both the Houses of the Legislature and shall be subject to such modifications by way of amendment or repeal as the Legislative Assembly may make within fourteen days on which the House actually sits either in the same session or in more than one session.

11. *Inams to be subject to restrictions, etc.*—Where before the date of the coming into force of this Act, any inam land was held subject to any restrictions or conditions, such inam land shall, notwithstanding the levy of full assessment on such inam land under section 3 from the date of coming into force of this Act, be continued to be held subject to the same restrictions or conditions.

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

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

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MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION.

Clause 3 (2) (b) empowers the Government to prescribe the period within which any person aggrieved by a decision of the Collector under clause 3 (2) (a) may prefer an appeal to the District Collector.

Clause 9 authorizes the Government to remove by an order any difficulty that may arise in giving effect to the provisions of the Bill when enacted.

Clause 10 authorizes the Government to make rules to carry out the purposes of the legislation, such as the determination of the assessment leviable under the legislation in respect of unsurveyed lands; the classification of lands as wet, manavari, or dry for the purpose of fixing the rates of assessment leviable under the legislation, the procedure to be followed by the Collector and the District Collector in enquiries and appeals under the legislation and the manner of publication of the notifications relating to assessment.

The delegated legislation is necessary to give effect to the provisions of the Bill when enacted and is of a normal character.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM.

Clause 6 of the Bill provides for the survey or re-survey of the inam lands. The cost of the survey or re-survey, except so much thereof as is payable by any person under the provisions of section 8 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923, shall be borne by the State Government. The Bill also provides for the issue of notifications specifying the inam lands in respect of which assessment is proposed to be levied and the rates of such assessment. It also provides for filing of objections to the Collector against the rates specified in the notification and for preferring an appeal to the District Collector against the orders of the Collector. If it is found that it is not possible for the regular revenue staff to deal with the above work, special staff may have to be employed. It is not, however, possible at this stage to estimate the expenditure that will have to be incurred in connexion with the administration of the legislation.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 27th December 1956.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Sri Jalakandeeswarar temple at Vellore

* 127-A (SHORT NOTICE) Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether the public of Vellore have come forward with necessary funds to arrange for conduct of regular worship in Sri Jalakandeeswarar temple at Vellore;

(b) whether the notification under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act declaring the temple as protected monument precludes worship being conducted in the temple;

(c) whether the State Government have addressed the Archaeological department in the matter; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for conducting worship at the temple?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (a) It has been reported to the Government that the public will raise necessary funds to revive poojas and worship, if the temple is declared open for this purpose.

(b) No. It depends upon the nature of the monument which existed at the time when it was notified under section 3 (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904. Sri Jalakandeeswarar temple, Vellore Fort, was not a place of public worship for the past one and a half centuries. When it was notified under this Act, it was not a place of religious worship. So, poojas and worship cannot be revived by a mere cancellation of the notification under section 3 (4) of the Act.

(c) & (d) It is in correspondence with the Government of India.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: With reference to the answer of the Hon. Minister to clause (b), may I know whether there are no other protected temples in which worship is conducted now and why there should be any objection to this temple alone being opened for public worship?

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : There is a temple at Avanashi and at Dindigul also. But there was some kind of worship in those temples before they were notified under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. For us to revive the puja now, we will have to ask the Government of India to take out this temple from the purview of that notification. That is what we are doing now and we hope to succeed in our attempt.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : May I know whether there is any provision at all in the notification issued originally under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act against temple worship being conducted? If there is no specific objection to the same in the notification—that is what the Hon. Minister has just now said—may I know why the Archaeological department should raise any objection at all at this stage?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : First of all, there is no idol in the temple at present. The monument as it is to-day is not a temple and is not fit for offering worship therein. According to section 31 of the Act, a place of worship maintained by the Government shall not be used for any purpose inconsistent with its character. Sub-section (2) of that section, no doubt, confers powers on the Collector to make provision for the protection of such monuments or such part thereof from pollution or desecration by prohibiting the entry therein of non-Hindus. The monument in question not being a place of worship, section 13 cannot apply and under section 15, the public have access to any monument maintained by the Government of India under this Act. Therefore, even if an idol is installed and puja performed in this monument, it will not take away the right of the members of the public under section 15 to have access. Therefore, anybody belonging to any section or category, to whatever place he belongs, may enter it. We are trying to remove the difficulty. The Government are taking necessary steps in the matter. Already the Members of Parliament are taking keen interest in this matter.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : In view of the clear statement just now made by the Hon. Minister and as the very expression 'temple' connotes and includes worship, may I ask him whatever be the circumstances under which worship was suspended in this temple, whether the public are not having the right under our Constitution to worship according to their belief and faith?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : I admit it and a committee has also been formed for the purpose of renovation. But this is a case which falls within the purview of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. Therefore, it is the Government of India that must take the necessary steps. The Government of Madras did remind the Government of India recently also in this connection and we expect a reply soon. The Government are also as anxious as the hon. Member is to see that puja is revived. I see the anxiety of the people. The Government are also equally anxious to see that puja is revived.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : I thank the Hon. Minister for the very keen interest he has taken in the matter and in view of the public feeling in the matter and the representations made to Shri Datar, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, when he visited Vellore recently, may I appeal to our Minister to meet the Central Government Ministers at Delhi as early as possible for personal discussion and early settlement of this question?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : If there is a possibility of my meeting the authorities or the Minister concerned, I shall certainly take up the matter with them. In the meanwhile, I would like to assure the House that the Government are not only honest and sincere but that they are determined to see that puja is revived.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : As a man somewhat ignorant of these things, may I ask the Hon. Minister whether an idol is absolutely necessary in a temple for worship? Cannot a temple get on without an idol? It can, because an idol is only a symbol. We can dispense with a symbol and go on worshipping mentally and spiritually.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : The Act insists upon an idol being placed there. The definition of certain terms in the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act compels the Government to recognize such of those places as have an idol as temples.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : It is an arbitrary definition imposed upon worshippers. When we go to a temple, it is a sacred place and we can worship there without an image. Whatever image it might be, it does not prohibit worship without a symbol.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Nobody prevents any hon. Member from worshipping in any way. But this question particularly refers to the Jalakandeeswarar temple at Vellore which has got its peculiar difficulties in the matter of revival of worship.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is the Hon. Minister aware that there is a mosque nearby where prayers by Muslims are not allowed? May I ask him whether he would use his good offices to see that the Muslims have facilities for offering prayers in the mosque?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : It may be that there is that conflict. That is why we want to see that they are given some facilities to use the temple. There is no quarrel so far as this particular thing is concerned, but we will have to satisfy certain provisions of the Act.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Have the Government consulted specialists in agamas whether it will be within the purview of the Government to instal the idol now?

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: With all sacredness and with the proper permission of the authorities concerned, an idol has got to be installed. We cannot contravene the provisions of any section of the Act and nobody can go on installing any idol in any temple. Only where there is need and where there is public opinion in favour, idols will be installed in order to meet the wishes of the public and also in conformity with the provisions of the Act.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I be permitted to point out that I have consulted experts in agamas on this question and that they have assured me that there is no objection to installation of a new idol in this temple?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: This is a mere monument and if there is no place for worship, then the suggestion of the hon. Member can be accepted. But this is a place notified under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act and also there is a place for worship. That is why a conflict arises and as I said, we shall do our best in the matter.

Multi-purpose courses in schools

3-10
P.M.

* 128 Q.—SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of schools in the State in which multi-purpose courses have been introduced in the year 1956;

(b) the number of Anglo-Indian schools among them;

(c) the criteria for the selection of schools for multi-purpose courses;

(d) whether it is a fact that schools of five or ten years' standing have been included in the multi-purpose scheme while much older schools have been left out; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) Twenty-five schools were selected for introduction of bifurcated courses in the year 1956-57.

(b) Nil.

(c) to (e) The following principles are observed in selecting schools:—

(1) that the provision of multi-purpose schools with two diversified courses should be made available in every district;

(2) that all types of school-managements should be represented in the selection;

(3) that the courses provided in any schools should, as far as possible, be related to local industries, trades, etc., and

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(4) that the size of the high-school Forms IV to VI should be such as to offer scope for the opening of two diversified courses.

Schools which fulfilled these principles, were selected regardless of their standing.

SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM: May I know the reasons for not selecting even a single Anglo-Indian school for these courses?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There is no particular reason. Perhaps the curriculum in Anglo-Indian schools is a little bit different. Whether it will fit in with the syllabus for the bifurcated courses will be examined.

SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM: I do feel that there is sufficient scope and adaptability in Anglo-Indian schools, that they could be converted into multi-purpose schools and that the average Anglo-Indian boy or girl is technically inclined.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That might be so. That is what I said just now. It will have to be examined whether the existing syllabus for this course will fit in with that syllabus or whether there has to be some reorganization.

SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM: May I know the number of multi-purpose schools contemplated under the Second Five-Year Plan?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: One hundred and eighty during the five years at the rate of 36 courses for each year.

Fixation of pay of re-employed persons by local bodies

* 129 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that with reference to orders passed by the Government in regard to the fixation of pay of re-employed persons by local bodies, the Tiruchirappalli District Board in May 1956 refixed the salaries of certain teachers re-employed by them and ordered recoveries with retrospective effect from 1st April 1954?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes. The question whether these orders require any modification in relation to teachers is under further consideration of Government.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know whether the Headmasters re-employed in the same or similar post under local bodies are exempted from this particular Government Order?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have already stated that it is under consideration.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: In view of the fact that this rule was given effect to by the Tiruchirappalli District Board two years after the passing of the Government Order and recoveries

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were made with retrospective effect from the date of the Government Order, will the Government kindly ask the Tiruchirappalli District Board, as an interim measure, to waive these recoveries and to refund those large amounts which have been recovered from the teachers?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Recoveries have already been effected. Whether the amounts should be refunded or not is under the consideration of Government.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Is the Hon. the Minister for Education aware that in the case of Headmasters also, this rule has been applied and the recovery has been made?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes, in the case of all teaching personnel. Whether the rule should apply in all cases is under consideration of the Government.

Stipends to students in shortened B.T. Class

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

(a) whether stipends are granted to students belonging to Backward Classes in shortened B.T. Class;

(b) the number of such students who applied for stipends for the shortened B.T. course that commenced on 15th December 1954 at the Teachers' College, Saidapet; and

(c) the number of students who were given stipends?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) Yes, Sir. Stipends are being paid from 1956-57 to such of those students belonging to Harijan and Backward communities as are undergoing the shortened B.T. Course, provided they had not received stipends while they underwent secondary grade training and were not also in receipt of stipends or scholarships from any other department of Government or from local bodies.

(b) Three students.

(c) No student was given stipend, as the stipend was sanctioned only from the year 1956-57.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Government kindly consider the case of such students as were admitted to the course which commenced on 15th December 1954 in case they have not received the stipend during their secondary grade training and had not received any emolument during the B.T. shortened course?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They should have finished their training by now. I do not know whether the hon. Member wants that we should put into their hands some money now. Then, we cannot call it a stipend.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

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UNSTARRED QUESTION.

List of municipalities and district boards paying Government scales of pay to teachers

3 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list of municipalities and district boards paying Government scales of pay to teachers—

(i) in elementary schools; and

(ii) in secondary schools?

A.—(i) & (ii) A statement^a is laid 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) MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House that I have received the following messages, dated the 27th December 1956, from the Governor of Madras:—

“(1) In pursuance of article 207, clause (3), of the Constitution of India, I, A. J. John, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1956.

(2) In pursuance of article 207, clause (3), of the Constitution of India, I, A. J. John, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1956.”

(2) MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have also to announce to the House that I have received messages from the Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, dated the 26th and 27th December 1956, transmitting copies of the following Bills as passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 26th and 27th December 1956 and signed by him for the recommendations of the Council:—

(1) The Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 42 of 1956).

(2) The Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Amendment Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 43 of 1956).

(3) The Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 44 of 1956).

(4) The Madras Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 45 of 1956).

[Mr. Chairman]. [27th December 1956]

He certifies that the above are Money Bills within the meaning of article 199 of the Constitution of India.

I have further to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 26th December 1956, from the Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly:—

“In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras District Collectors' Powers (Delegation) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1956), as passed by the Assembly on the 26th December 1956 and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council.”

(3) ELECTION OF ONE MEMBER TO THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have also to announce to the House that Sri T. Purushotham, M.L.C., is the only candidate duly nominated for election to the Board of Industries. As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, one, I hereby declare him duly elected to the Board of Industries.

III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 44 OF 1956).

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Chairman, I beg to move—

“That the Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 44 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

“That the Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 44 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Chairman, the Appropriation Bill that we are taking up now for discussion is with reference to the interim Budget. Now, on page 7 of the White Paper on the Budget, we find under the head “Education” this statement, viz., “The reduction of Rs. 164 lakhs is due in equal measure to reorganization and delay in the implementation of new schemes, for which only a lump sum was provided in the Budget.” I would like to have enlightenment from the Hon. the Minister for Education on whether this delay includes delay in the implementation of promises with regard to the enhancement of salaries of teachers under the Second Plan. If so, I would humbly request the Hon. Minister to see that retrospective effect is given to the orders sanctioning the enhanced scale from 1st April 1956. With regard to the various new schemes listed from pages 46 to 50 under Education, I should like to have enlightenment and to make

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certain observations on certain points. On pages 46 and 47, we find provision for basic education, Bi-monthly conferences and Regional Basic Conferences. The provision in the interim Budget alone for the next four months from April 1957 for convening bi-monthly conferences on basic education is Rs. 40,000. The provision for the convening of Regional Basic Conferences for the same period of four months during 1957-58 is given as Rs. 6,000. Thus, for conferences alone under Basic Education, a sum of Rs. 46,000 has been allotted for that part of the year 1957-58. I would welcome it if really the Government are for the immediate conversion of all elementary schools into basic schools. Somehow or other we are just creating two castes among the children, viz., basic school children and non-basic school children. Somehow or other, the parents have begun to feel that sending children to basic schools is not as good as sending them to the ordinary schools. This sort of idea created among the parents must be dispelled and it will be in the interests of the public and future generation as well to convert as soon as possible all the elementary schools into basic schools. I have already made my submission on the sacred floor of this House that it is not, after all, a very great thing for the present teachers to handle the basic schools provided they are given some short training in one summer vacation. Under item 47, “Organization of Short-Training Courses in Citizenship for Pupil-teachers and for Instructors”, a sum of Rs. 20,900 has been provided for the short period of four months in the year 1957-58.

Now, as one who was in the teaching profession until very recently and as one who is in the know of things, I must submit to the Government that this citizenship training, which is more a duplication of scouting, has not found favour with schools. I would, therefore, humbly request the Government to issue instructions to the various District Educational Officers to see whether this training is really given to the boys throughout the year, as shown in the curriculum of studies. If difficulties have been felt by high schools in imparting this training to boys, the real reasons behind must be ascertained so that waste of public funds on this duplication of scouting may be avoided. 3-20 p.m.

Then, there is a provision of Rs. 3,800 for the training course for teachers for teaching “Home Crafts” in Forms I to III of Secondary Schools for girls. I would humbly beseech the Government to tell us of what use it is to teach home crafts to such young girls especially in our Indian atmosphere. When there are mothers at home to teach cooking to girls in the household, I wonder what this teaching of home crafts in Forms I to III will achieve. The real teacher of this subject is the mother, who like Goddess Lakshmi or Saraswathi, and she alone can impart instruction in cooking at home. As the proverb goes, ‘too many cooks spoil the broth’, the method of so many girls sitting around the mistress and preparing a cake, which is not really good, and swallowing it themselves before anybody sees it, is not really the method of teaching homecrafts. This is the sort of training provided and should public funds be wasted to help this process?

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SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Let the mother be trained.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Then, Sir, with regard to adult education, a sum of Rs. 61,800 is provided for opening sixty adult literacy schools and two training schools for teachers in adult literacy methods under the Second Five-Year Plan. I was very glad that the old type of adult literacy schools have been abolished. I want to know whether this provision means the revival of the old type of schools abolished already. If it means opening of new type of schools, I would strongly support it.

Then, Sir, I find a provision of Rs. 3,00,000 for employment of additional inspection staff in the Education Department. Of this, nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs we are going to get from the Centre as grant. There is also a provision of Rs. 33,29,600 for the purpose of enrolment of additional pupils of the age group 6—14 in elementary schools. Of this also, we are going to get half from the Centre by way of grant. So, for an expansion of our education which is going to cost Rs. 33 lakhs, we want an agency to supervise it, which will cost Rs. 3 lakhs—nearly one-eleventh or 9 per cent. I would request the Government kindly to consider whether it is necessary at all to spend about 9 per cent of the total cost on the Inspectorate. Now, as in every other Department of Government, is there an assessment of work done by the Inspectorate in order to determine whether an Inspectorate or a supervisory agency is warranted or not. Leaving apart that question, is there any need for any inspection at all in Free India where everybody is expected, as a citizen entrusted with certain work, to do that work faithfully? I would request the Government to consider how much this Inspectorate will contribute to the normal working of the schools. When a Deputy Inspector of Schools visits an elementary school, much of the school work is disturbed. With regard to secondary schools, I would ask the Government whether it is necessary to have an enlarged Inspectorate at all now, especially after the introduction of audit. But with reference to elementary schools, I hear—I am not sure—that the number of visits that the Deputy Inspector pays to such schools has been curtailed. I would request the Government to see that these Inspectors do only one inspection a year. The Department should think in terms of grouping ten or twelve elementary schools in a particular locality and entrusting the inspection work to the Headmaster of the local high school. After all, the parents are there. And there is a growing feeling among them that they are entitled to go to the Hon. the Minister for Education direct to report about things going on in respect of schools, etc., in their respective localities. So, we need not have such an enlarged Inspectorate. After all, inspection disturbs the normal work in the school. After the year 1947, the whole concept has changed. In a Welfare State, the Inspectors are expected to look to the welfare of the teachers. They should help and not hinder education. They are not there to find fault with teachers. Like auditors, they have always got an eye on the mistakes committed. On the other hand, they should enable the schools to

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function well and help the teachers to do their work better. Now, I would like to point out one thing, subject to correction, of course. I hear there are columns in the inspection report which deal with the confidential reports about the teachers. I do not know when they came into existence, whether they were there already or whether they have come into existence only now. I would like these to be deleted. The inspecting officers including the District Educational Officers should enquire about the welfare of the teachers. They must ask the managements whether provident fund accounts have been opened in respect of all teachers, whether there is security of service for them in the school, how many teachers have been newly appointed, from which part of the district they come—from the same district or from the neighbouring district and whether the leave rules are liberal enough or are at least on a par with the Government leave rules or leave rules in respect of elementary school teachers. Sir, the other day, I was referring to a particular case wherein a teacher under the Tanjore District Board who was suffering from neural type of leprosy and who was eligible for 12 months' privilege leave and 11 months' medical leave was discharged without grant of any leave. There is provision for grant of full leave at credit for treatment under Article 254 of the Pension Code, but he was refused leave . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : It was an individual case and the question was disallowed. How can the hon. Member refer to it now?

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I submit that this is the proper time for mentioning it, now that we are discussing the Appropriation Bill?

MR. CHAIRMAN : That question has been disallowed. I cannot permit the hon. Member to refer to it. There can be no argument about it.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : This may be an individual case. But there are cases wherein the Inspectors can do a lot to redress the grievances of the teachers without much of departmental correspondence. After all, the rules are there only to help the teachers and not to give trouble to them.

Finally, I would request the Hon. the Minister for Education to see that under the Second Five-Year Plan, the revised scales of pay are ordered with effect from 1st April 1956, the date on which the Plan came into operation—that all are given at least the Government scales of pay which are in force and which have been contemplated under the Plan—and that the house-rent allowance which is denied only to a particular category of teachers, viz., teachers in aided institutions, is given to them also. After all, Sir, the latter costs only Rs. 10 lakhs and for a Government which get nearly Rs. 52 crores a year by way of revenue, this is not difficult. It will go a long way in helping the teachers who are working in the City especially.

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p.m.

* **SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN**: I want to lay stress upon only one point, Sir. The hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthi raised the question of "inspection". I think that "inspection" will not hereafter be a kind of policing, but that it will be a kind of instruction by experienced teachers. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: "Guidance") Yes, Sir, it may be a sort of "guidance". There is a specific recommendation in the Secondary Education Commission Report that the inspectorate should be headed by Senior Headmasters and Senior Masters. If the Government are pleased to include this kind of experienced people in the inspectorate, it will go a long way in doing some good work. I am not decrying "inspection" at all. There must be a sort of "guidance" and that is what the inspectorate should bear in mind. I should like to inform the Hon. the Minister for Education that the Andhra Government have gone one step further in this direction. They have said that schools within a radius of 7 or 8 miles should be inspected by lecturers in the training colleges in the vicinity. Of course, it is needless to say that those lecturers should be experienced persons. So far as the administrative side is concerned, the District Educational Officers may look after it. Experienced teachers may be recruited to the inspectorate on a tenure basis, say, for 3 or 4 years, when they would go round the schools and do the inspection; after three or four years, they may go back to their original profession. In this way, experienced teachers may be provided with opportunity of serving in the inspectorate.

The hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthi spoke about "citizenship training". I am not here to contradict what he says. I agree with what he has said, viz., that the citizenship training is not well done. But we have to admit that everything cannot be well done in the beginning. By and by we can set matters right. It will take some time for things to become perfect. Speaking about "scouting", I may say that it is not possible to give training in "scouting" to all students. But it is possible to give training in "citizenship" to all students. I have myself undergone that citizenship training for 15 days. It has got many good features. We have to take the good features and leave the bad ones. In any system there are bad features. I think "citizenship training" if properly imparted can be introduced successfully in all schools.

* **SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM**: Mr. Chairman, I am aware of my limitations in rising to speak on this Bill and I assure you, Sir, I will not transgress the limit laid down and start a general Budget debate, once again.

During the discussion on the Budget, a request was made to the Government that in conformity with the general principle of exempting all essential foodstuffs from the levy of sales tax, milk and coconut should be exempted from it. The Government were requested to consider this question, declare their policy and pass

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necessary orders in this connection. I hope, Sir, that the Government have considered this matter and if not, I would appeal to the Hon. the Minister for Revenue and the Hon. the Minister for Finance to examine this question and sanction the necessary relief prayed for. On a question of principle, we have agreed that all perishable foodstuffs should be exempted from the levy of sales tax and, therefore, it is but proper that milk and coconut should be exempted from the levy of sales tax. The Hon. the Minister for Revenue assured us on the floor of this House during the discussion on the supplementary estimates that this request would be considered and I do hope Government would consider this aspect and do the needful.

Reference was made by the teachers' representatives to the grant of house-rent allowance to aided school teachers as in the case of Government and local board teachers. This question was discussed by the Committee on the White Paper on Education and the Hon. Minister assured us that it would be re-examined. This question of granting house-rent allowance to aided school teachers deserves sympathetic consideration and I would appeal to Government to consider this request of teachers favourably.

Because we are at the fag-end of this session, I cannot but refer to one matter of urgent public importance. The Local Library Authorities in the districts ceased to function in July or August last. They have not been reconstituted in any of the districts. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: The present committees will continue.) I may inform the Hon. Minister that no orders have been received notifying the names of the members elected by the municipalities and panchayats as also the nominations made by the State Government. Practically there is no local library authority functioning now. Because I have been myself Chairman of the Local Library Authority in Chingleput, I know the position. There was an order from the Director of Public Libraries that we had ceased to function from a date in August. The body is defunct now and there is no work going on. We know that the District Educational Officers have practically no time to pay attention to this branch of work. The hon. Member Sri V. R. Ranganatha Mudaliar referred to this in his speech. The District Educational Officers have their own heavy duties to perform and they have no time to attend to this branch of work. Papers are accumulating as they require the sanction of local library authority. The Budget for the next year will have to be submitted to the Director of Public Libraries by the 15th of December. We are now at the end of December. There is no local library authority functioning now. I would appeal to the Hon. Minister to enquire into this matter and see to it that early orders are passed for reconstituting these local library authorities.

I have already conveyed our thanks to the Hon. the Minister for Finance for his able management of the State's finances during the past five years—the Hon. Minister was absent at that time when

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I conveyed our thanks. I wished him not only success in the coming elections but we wish that he would continue to handle the finance of this State as Minister once again. I reiterate what I said already and I congratulate him in anticipation of his success in the elections and return to his place in the Cabinet.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I would like to stress only one point. As regards the temples in the Kanyakumari district, I find in the explanatory note that they have set apart a sum of Rs. 5,62,500 to the Devaswom Fund established in this State for the maintenance of Hindu temples transferred to Madras from the Travancore-Cochin State according to the States Re-organization Act. It has also been stated that the Government have decided to adapt the Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Act of 1950 for the establishment of a Devaswom Fund, etc. Pending this, the Commissioner of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, Madras, has been empowered by the States Reorganization Act to exercise the powers of the Devaswom Board. For the coming year, 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs under "Miscellaneous" is charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. This amount is for the four months, viz., April, May, June and July 1957, I think. So far as these temples are concerned, I think the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act should apply. There should be one administration for the whole State, including the temples that have been taken over by the Madras State from the Travancore-Cochin State and which are situated in the Kanyakumari district. Why should the Travancore-Cochin Act be adapted for this purpose? It may be for a temporary period. But finally I would request that there should be only one administration for all temples. There should not be any separate board. It should be under the administrative control of the Commissioner for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, Madras, so that the whole administration may be conducted smoothly in the whole State.

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This note, Sir, gives me the idea that they want to have a separate Devaswom Board and a separate Devaswom Fund for that purpose. I would request the Government to consider whether this is necessary. The whole thing might be put under the control of the Commissioner for Hindu Religious Endowments and he should be empowered to administer the whole thing. Article 290 (a) of the Constitution stipulates the payments of such amount and therefore it is perhaps that they want to do this. But we have to appeal to the Government to take this matter up with the Government of India and see that this amount is not paid to the Travancore-Cochin (Kerala) Board. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: That is not the idea. We will have a Board here.) Why is that necessary? That is the point that I want to make. That would create a lot of difficulties. It would be better if the Commissioner for the Hindu Religious Endowments who is the officer concerned and who has the Commissioner's Fund is empowered in this behalf

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also, so that the whole thing may be administered by the Commissioner himself. That aspect of the question may kindly be examined by the Government.

I very sincerely join with the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham and say that we are very thankful to the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education for having steered the ship of State quite safely and well all these five years. I personally wish that he should succeed and that he should be a Minister again. Thank you, Sir.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, let me admit that I have practically no point to make. But as the Hon. the Finance Minister is going to reply, I want to say a few words. While wishing him all success along with other hon. Members, I have to say that he has, in fact, the good wishes of the entire House. Somehow, he seems to have developed good feelings for us. If I had my own way, I would have requested the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam to become a Member of the Legislative Council rather than a Member of the Assembly. Probably it may stand in the way of certain other things. Therefore, let things remain as they are. We all wish him every success. At the same time, we should not ignore the Hon. the Revenue Minister who, though in certain respects was not quite agreeable to us, particularly in the matter of taxation, has been uniformly courteous to us with his smiling face and has got through very difficult Bills in as short a time as possible. We wish him also success. Let me stop there as far as that point is concerned. Of course, though we wish them to continue to hold the same portfolios, that is a matter to be decided afterwards and we should not create difficulties or embarrassment now.

Sir, we are thankful to the Hon. the Finance Minister for the assurance given by him the other day that he would go into the whole question of the services and effect economy, if possible. Surely I should say that that is a step in the right direction. I only like to say this again. Inasmuch as our State has been reduced both in population and in size, it should be considered whether it is not possible to effect economy in expenditure. Of course, I am not saying anything as far as the present employees are concerned and I do not say that their salaries should be cut down. But with regard to the future, what is the policy of this Government and are they going to pay the same high salaries as we are paying now to the future employees also or is there going to be any revision? These things they have to decide and that is one matter which the Government of Madras and the Finance Minister would do well to examine.

The second point I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. the Finance Minister—unfortunately the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture who is in charge of Industries is not here—is this. Last time, the Agriculture Minister made mention—I do not

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recollect whether in this House or in the other House—that there was a draft Bill under the consideration of the Government for control or regulation of the beedi industry in the State of Madras. Sir, I quite appreciate the point of view of the Government. I know that they do want that certain benefits should accrue to the beedi workers in the matter of daily wages, etc. Knowing as I do the beedi industry, it is not such an easy thing to effect changes overnight. It is a very difficult matter. For decades the beedi industry has been a small cottage industry, as far as our State is concerned. Moreover, lakhs and lakhs of people, both men and women, are engaged in this industry and they carry on their work in small huts and houses. It has been so for a long time and it cannot be helped. Why I am making reference to this matter is this. First, the Hon. Minister made an announcement that the Government were very much anxious to get the Bill through. Owing to certain difficulties and also because a reference had to be made to the Central Government as it involved regulation of labour, Government have postponed the Bill. They would be taking it up some time later, I hope, in May or June after the General Elections. Subsequent to the Minister's announcement, there has been some agitation and there have been some demands to take out a procession before the Legislative Assembly. But I would tell the Government "For Heaven's sake, do not be carried away by these artificial attempts". Not that I do not in any way sympathise with the labourers; I do sympathise with them. If the Government want to bring in legislation to help them get some more benefits and amenities, well and good. But let them not be just bamboozled by this attempt at agitation. I am sorry to say that this is being done more to exploit the situation for political purposes, more with an eye on the elections, by some interested people. I am referring to this because any haste in the matter will affect the lakhs and lakhs of people engaged in the industry; they depend entirely on this industry. May be the workers, especially the women, are not getting proper wages. Therefore, I ask the Government not to be in a hurry in the matter of this legislation. If they have to delay it, it does not matter. I know it is a very difficult matter. The whole thing has to be thrashed out completely and when the Bill is brought in, it may even have to go to a Select Committee, a Joint Select Committee preferably, so that some of the Members might go and visit the places in the City of Madras and a few centres in Tiruchirappalli and other places and hear the views of both sides, the industrialists as also the workers. Then the Government might bring in the legislation. I am only suggesting—I am not warning the Government—that the Government may be careful in this matter. Otherwise, lakhs and lakhs of workers will be in the streets. Of course, one or two incidents may possibly take place; some strikes may take place in certain places. But the financial magnates and industrialists are not bothered about all that. But the unfortunate workers, thousands and thousands of them, would be thrown out of job. Unfortunately, they know only one type of work and that is the manufacture of beedies; they do not

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know any other work. Therefore, I hope the Hon. the Minister for Finance and the Government will not rush through any legislation in this behalf. They may take some time in considering the Bill in Committee and then they may also examine what exactly they should do to help both the parties.

Regarding handloom weavers, I have already referred to this question previously. But I feel it is good to refer to it once again, although it would be much better if the hon. Member, Mr. Arunachalam, refers to it, as he could do it in a better way. In spite of the fact that both the Centre and the State are doing their best and in spite of the fact that a good deal of money is being spent from out of the Cess Fund, the fact remains—it is an undeniable fact—that the majority of the handloom weavers are not in the orbit of the co-operative societies. Even if Government want to do something, they remain outside the orbit of the co-operative societies and the result is that the entire benefit which is sought to be given to them by both the Centre and the State does not reach them. That itself is proof of the fact that there is something basically wrong about the matter. Otherwise, I do not understand why the handloom weavers, if they stand to gain so much by joining the co-operative societies, refrain from joining them. I am sure that the Hon. the Minister for Finance, as far as our Government are concerned, will examine the question. It seems that there has been some scheme prepared by the Department to help the handloom weavers who remain outside the orbit of the co-operative societies. I hope the Government will try to examine what is radically wrong about the matter. Even otherwise, I hope it will not be too much to ask of the Hon. the Minister for Finance to find a way out so that these people also may get the benefit.

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As a friend of the Government, I just like to ask one thing because certain things can be achieved best by representing them instead of making an open reference on the floor of the Legislative Council. The other day, my hon. Friend on my left Sri Ranganatha Mudaliar and the hon. Member Sri John Asirvatham made some references to the Police in the City of Madras. I do not want to say much on this subject. I may only tell the Hon. the Minister for Finance that there have been too many reports about high-handedness on the part of the Police, particularly in the lower rungs. I know that it may be due to the action of an enthusiastic individual or a few people, but it is the Government that gets into the bad books of the people. I wish that the Government examined the matter and saw that there was no excess on the part of the Police. Of course, the public and the Government want that illicit distillation of arrack and betting on New York Cotton prices should be stopped. I only request the Hon. the Finance Minister to enquire into the matter and stop such excesses in future. Of course, if there is nothing of the sort complained of, the matter ends.

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There is not much to say on this occasion. As the hon. Member Sri Purushotham has done, it will be rather embarrassing to talk of the merits of persons in their own presence. We might or might not have differed from some Ministers and particularly the Hon. the Minister for Finance. But this much I can say. The Hon. the Finance Minister has earned the reputation that during the five years he has been the Minister in charge of Finance, he has had two qualities to his credit. One is that he has tried to see that justice is done. After all, our State is not in a good position in the matter of finance as compared with other States. But with the meagre resources available, he has tried to make the best use of them and nobody could charge him or the Government that money was wasted in this or that. He has earned that great reputation. Then, in his dealings with the Central Government to get what we deserved, he never faltered. He never kept quiet and he tried his best to see that Madras got as much as possible from the Central Government. The last thing which he has done for us was referred to the other day when, unfortunately, he was not here. The crowning piece of his success was that when he was in Delhi, he was able to convince the Central Government authorities that the time had come for the Central Government to take up the question of levying excise duties on cloth, tobacco and sugar. No doubt, we all felt happy because in one way it might give some relief to many of the small petty shop-keepers. As I said the other day, we can just imagine how Madras cloth merchants are being affected by having to pay an additional sales tax of one anna and three pies. I think the Hon. the Minister for Revenue is well aware how much of business is being done without passing the usual receipts, in order to evade sales tax. However, a decision is now reached—in which matter the Hon. the Minister for Finance played a very important part—that the time has come for the Central Government to levy excise duty on these particular commodities. It is really pleasing to us to hear the Hon. the Finance Minister say that the Madras Government will stand to gain in that they will get much more than what they are getting out of sales tax. I am sure that it is a step in the right direction and that it will succeed. The Madras Government will stand to gain and at the same time, they will be trying to satisfy the demands of the public of Madras that in these matters some sort of reform is necessary.

* Sri A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should like to say just one word. I wish to add my voice of strength to what the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan has said as far as the beedi industry is concerned. The beedi industry is, I think, in the hands of the Muslim community almost fully. And it is not confined to the Muslim men. If it were so, it would not have mattered very much. But I may say that almost half the number of workers—I am not exaggerating but I speak subject to correction—are Muslim women. What happens is that nowadays the work is done in the

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houses or huts during spare hours. After attending to cooking, if there is some spare time, they utilize it for this work and earn eight, twelve or sixteen annas a day. There are many families which are making a living out of this work. Chiefly, widows are making some money out of this. Therefore, when our Government think of legislation in regard to this matter, I would request them to consider this question very carefully because in our attempt to improve things, we should not throw out of employment thousands of people engaged in this industry.

Secondly, there has been some reference to Police excesses. If there is any excess, no doubt it has got to be put down. But, on this occasion, I cannot but say that the Police have done meritorious service to the public of Madras in completely putting down, what we were calling here, betting on cotton prices. Whenever I think of this matter, I have some kind of emotion. I have condemned the Police on the floor of this very House some time back. But now, let me say that the Police have done really meritorious service in putting down this betting on cotton prices and thus saving at least two lakhs of rupees of our people. These two lakhs of rupees were going into the pockets of the organizers of this betting. Many people were making money out of this business. They were earning thousands of rupees. Can one imagine one organiser having three or four cars and his managers having cars which even our Ministers cannot afford to have? All thanks to the Police for having put down this evil with firmness. There might have been some excesses here and there. No doubt, the Government will look into the matter. The Head of the Police Department will also look into it. In this connection, I have to thank our Minister for Finance and Education. He applied his mind immediately to putting down this menace to our society. He took action immediately. Perhaps, most of the Members could not know what amount of havoc it was working. It has been put an end to now. If there were some excesses here and there, surely it is the duty not only of the Government but of the Commissioner of Police to see that such excesses do not occur.

I have very great pleasure in saying that during the last 4 or 5 p.m. years, we have had a very good set of Ministers. They are very lovable persons. Our Chief Minister is a very good man and a great patriot. Then, we have our friend the Hon. Sri Subramaniam. I rather feel embarrassed to say something in praise of him as he is present here. It is really difficult and embarrassing to praise a person in his presence. But, what to do? We have to express our view. He will creditably fill any post in any part of the world. By his ability and so many other qualities, he can fill any post with dignity and credit. Then, we have got our friend the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam. He is a very able Minister. In his own unostentatious way, he has been doing very good work. Then, we have our ever-smiling Minister, the Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu. I am in a better position than my friend Sri Mohamed Raza Khan. He has wished the Ministers

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success. He has to stop with mere wishing. But, I shall go to their constituencies and work for them. Mr. Raza Khan has to stop with mere wishing, because I do not know what his party is going to decide. I had been to Delhi some time back. I found that our people there have great respect for our Ministers here. I am not leaking out a secret if I refer to a talk that I had with a particular gentleman. Some time back, I had been to East Godavari district and from there I proceeded to Kakinada where Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthy was staying. When I met him, he put me two questions. He first asked me, "How is your Chief Minister?" I replied him that "he was quite all right". Mr. Sambamurthy again told me that our Chief Minister was a very good man. His second question was, "How is your Finance Minister, Sri C. Subramaniam?" I replied that he too was quite all right. At this Mr. Sambamurthy remarked "Mr. Deshmukh has a very good opinion about Sri C. Subramaniam. He has a very good opinion about your Finance Minister". That is what he told me about our Finance Minister. Of course, I did not convey this message to Sri C. Subramaniam as I thought that was not necessary. I am mentioning this only to show that people outside are having a very good opinion about our Ministers; they really wish our Ministers to be successful in the coming elections. They really want our Ministers to win in the elections and come back to power once again and lead our State. That is my real wish also. With these words, I conclude my speech and thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I am extremely grateful for the kind reference made by the hon. Members here. It looked as if this was a valedictory function. It is in a sense, because this will be my last speech on the Budget during the present term of office. What will be the future, nobody can predict.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: You will be returned.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, the grand old man blesses me like that. I hope that blessing will have some effect.

With reference to the various points made on the Appropriation Bill, I wish to state that all the points made by the hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthi have been very ably answered by the hon. Member Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan and that has made my task very easy. I wish this practice is developed here so that the Ministers will ultimately have very little to say.

With regard to the increase in the inspection staff, reference was made by the hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthi who made a calculation between the expansion proposed in elementary education and expansion of the Inspectorate staff proposed in the Budget. Perhaps, he thought all the increase in inspection staff was due to the expansion programme alone. It is not so. All our inspecting staff are over-worked. So in order to give them relief it has been

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thought necessary to increase the staff. If inspection is unnecessary as the hon. Member thinks, then it is a different matter altogether. But, as long as that system is there; it will have to be efficient and effective and if it has to be efficient and effective, we cannot expect one Deputy Inspector of Schools to look after a large number of schools. That is why this increase in inspection staff has become necessary. I agree with the hon. Member Sri Srinivasavaradan that inspecting staff is necessary not in the old sense, but in the sense that they have to give guidance particularly to teachers who have newly come into the field. They have got a purpose to serve and I feel we will not be justified in abolishing this inspection staff altogether.

Sir, the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham referred to sales tax, and stated that concessions had not been given in respect of coconut and milk. This is only an interim Budget, and I have not made any taxation proposals. Naturally, hon. Members will not, I hope, expect me to make proposals for granting concessions in respect of taxes.

I was rather surprised to hear the hon. Member Sri Purushotham saying that the Local Library Authorities had not been reconstituted. Because, I heard long ago about names which were being gathered. I thought that in the ordinary course orders would have been issued. I shall certainly find out what the position is with reference to this question. With reference to the discontinuance of the existing Committee, I think we should make a general rule that till the new committee is constituted, the old committee will continue to function. I think some such provision will prove to be salutary as otherwise, a void is likely to be created. I shall certainly look into the matter and see what has been done.

Sir, the hon. Member, Sri Balasubramanva Ayvar, referred to the temples in the Kanyakumari district. The administration of those temples is a little bit different from our administration here. Here, the temples have their own income and a Board of Trustees or some other managements have to look after the affairs of the temples within the income of the temples. Our Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department is only a supervisory department and for this supervision, the department collects some fee from the various temples. That is the pattern of administration as far as the Madras State temples are concerned. As far as the Kanyakumari district—I am referring to the old Travancore-Cochin State administration—is concerned, not only the administration of the temples was by the Government, but the revenues were provided out of Government funds and it was a charged item on the revenue, because they wanted the old system to continue and the temples to be administered in the way in which they were administered during the Rulers' Regime. That was why a special provision was made that a certain amount should be provided out of the revenues of the State and it should be a charged item. When the question of reorganization of States was taken up and the Kanyakumari district, as it is called now, was sought to be tacked

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on to the Madras State, the question arose what was the position with regard to the temples in that area. After a good deal of discussion, it was decided that the same pattern of administration should continue in respect of that district as was the case in the old Travancore-Cochin State. Therefore, we would find that in the States Reorganization Act a specific provision has been made that out of our revenues a certain sum should be allotted and that it would be a charged item. It is thus not a question of merely supervising those temples. They will have to be administered by the department. That is why a Board is contemplated. It may be, we may make the Commissioner a single-member Board. It is quite conceivable. But what should be done will have to be considered carefully and we shall try to take all decisions in respect of this matter in consultation with people who are interested in the matter, particularly the authorities of the temples concerned and the people of the respective areas in Kanyakumari. They should not feel that after coming to Madras, they are being ignored or a different practice to which they are not accustomed is followed here. We should not give room for such feelings being entertained by them.

The hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan and the hon. Deputy Chairman made reference to the beedi industry and particularly to the legislation contemplated in respect of beedi labour. I take this opportunity to tell them that we do agree that it is a very important matter. But I do not think that it is possible to have that legislation passed during this session. The Assembly is being dissolved. Therefore, the question whether this legislation should be introduced by means of an Ordinance will have to be considered. But in all these things, it is better to avoid Ordinances. (Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty: 'Hear, hear.') Even though the industry may be an important one, I think we will have to wait till after the General Elections. Meanwhile, I would like to tell my friends Mr. Raza Khan and Mr. Allapichai that we have to look after the interests of the labourers and that if they need protection, we should give them that protection, at least to the extent we can. Therefore, the cry that the industry is being interfered with or is likely to be adversely affected by any step that the Government may take, will have to be considered from this point of view, viz., of the interests of labour also. They should get a living wage and their working conditions should be satisfactory. Unless we are able to satisfy these requirements, I am afraid, the industry, instead of proving beneficial to labourers, may do harm to them. We cannot allow them to live in insanitary conditions and on a starvation wage. If we do not assure them a living wage and provide decent working conditions, the industry, instead of justifying its existence, may call for not only interference but even abolition. Then, Sir, if it is found that an increased wage is necessary and more amenities should be provided for the beedi workers, the consumer will have to pay for these ultimately. After all, the petty manufacturer, whatever the wages he pays, cannot but pass on the burden to the consumer. Otherwise, he will be incurring a continuing loss. He must

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put up the price of beedis and in one sense, I feel it would be also good if the price of beedis is raised. It will operate as a good deterrent against smoking.

Then, Sir, reference was also made to the working of the handloom industry. The Government are very much interested in the development of this industry because lakhs of people are engaged in this industry. I may assure the hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan that it is not as if the handloom weavers in the co-operative fold alone are entitled to protection. The question is how the other weavers are to be helped. Therefore, we have prepared a programme to bring as many handloom weavers as possible into the co-operative fold. That is the one and the only easy solution to this problem. Once they are brought into the co-operative fold, the problem will be automatically solved.

The hon. Deputy Chairman referred to the working of the City Police. May I take this opportunity of paying my compliments to the very great and good work the City Police is doing, particularly in combating what is called the 'betting on New York cotton prices' menace? I am told that the menace has been almost completely eradicated, because nothing is possible of complete eradication. If, in the course of raids, the Police Force has committed certain excesses, I should really feel sorry. But I must point out one thing. It may be true that the Police Force has indulged in excesses in a case or two but what we hear often is only exaggerated versions or even, I would say, concocted versions. The Police is doing its job well and we must encourage it and say, "Well done." I would tell the hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan, if there are really any instances of excess committed by the Police, they should be isolated and brought to the notice of the authorities concerned, who will take necessary action. But we should not create an atmosphere wherein it could be said that the Police is only committing excesses and doing nothing else, especially when it is doing good work. That is my appeal to him. I do not deny the fact that the Police Force in its enthusiasm for service may commit excesses here and there. I would like those cases to be brought to my notice. But we cannot legitimately complain that excesses are the order of the day, especially on the floor of the House.

Now, we are going to pass the Appropriation Bill. With this closes one chapter of the history of this Legislature. And I hope we have done something for the people and tried our best to do good to the people. If we have not been able to achieve better results, perhaps, to a certain extent, it is due to our own shortcomings. But we have been trying to gain from the experience we had and particularly from the good advice tendered by the very many elderly and good people in this Council. That is why I attach very great importance to the deliberations of this House wherein people with great experience and with great worldly knowledge and wisdom are present. If we had not had the advantage of hearing their speeches in the past, particularly during the Budget sessions, we would not

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have been able to do so many things in improving our administration. Therefore, I am thankful to all hon. Members who participated in the debates during the last four or five years in this House and particularly to those who pointed out our faults without fear or favour. After all, it is easy to say that everything is going on well. But what is needed is, we should know what is going wrong. That is the purpose of debate and this has been well served as far as this Council is concerned. So also, in the other House, Ministers have been helped much by the criticisms made by the Members, whether they were friendly or prejudiced. I must say one thing with regard to criticisms in this House, from whatever part of the House they came. They used to be caustic at times and although Ministers were also put out at times, yet it was all momentary. Still, I may assure hon. Members that we have been greatly benefited by the criticisms in this House.

I thank hon. Members for the kindness they have always shown me and I do not think it will be inappropriate if I express my thanks particularly to you, Sir, who have always a soft corner for me in your heart. I thank you once again for the uniform kindness you have shown me and let us hope we will be meeting again.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 44 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.

4-20 p.m. Clauses 2 and 3 were put and carried.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

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

“That the Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 44 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 44 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

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(2) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION (NO. 6) BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 45 OF 1956).

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

“That the Madras Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1956^a (L.A. Bill No. 45 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

We had a lengthy discussion on the Demands and also on the previous Appropriation Bill. I hope, therefore, that this Bill will be passed without discussion. (Laughter.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 45 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 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

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

“That the Madras Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 45 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 45 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

(3) THE PUDUKKOTTAI (SETTLEMENT OF INAMS) SECOND AMENDMENT BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 37 OF 1956).

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

“That the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Second Amendment Bill^a 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 37 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

This is a simple Bill. It attempts to make a change in the wording of section 3 of the Act. The wording there is, “all lands held on inam tenure at the commencement of this Act”. If the word “lands” is there, it will not cover any inam grant for “quarry” for “quarry” will not mean a land. Therefore, it is

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 378-379 infra.

^a Printed as Appendix IV on page 380 infra.

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safe to omit the word "land". Another thing is that the wording "all lands held on inam tenure" will mean the lands held on inam tenure and it will not include any share of the Government revenue thereon. Therefore, if a change is made in the wording, these two difficulties will be overcome. This is the simple object of bringing in this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Second Amendment Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 37 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 3 was put and carried.

Clauses 2 and 1 were separately put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

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

"That the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Second Amendment Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 37 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Second Amendment Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 37 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

(4) THE MADRAS LAND REVENUE (SURCHARGE) (SECOND AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 38 OF 1956).

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

"That the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 38 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration."

In the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954, there is no provision for appeals against the orders of assessing authorities. Therefore, a provision is now being included which will give scope for appeals against the decisions of Tahsildars, Deputy Collectors and Collectors to the respective higher authorities. That is the purpose of bringing in this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 38 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration."

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The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 and 1 were separately put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

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

"That the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 38 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) (Second Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 38 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

(5) THE MADRAS GENERAL SALES TAX (FOURTH AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 39 OF 1956).

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

"That the Madras General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 39 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration."

At present the sale of bullion and specie is liable to tax, at a single point only, at the rate of one-fourth of one per cent of the turnover. In Mysore there is already a single point levy at one-half of one per cent. The Andhra Government have recently amended their Act so as to increase the rate of single point levy from one-fourth of one per cent to one-half of one per cent. In order to fall in line with the neighbouring States and also with a view to increasing the revenue of this State, this Bill has been brought forward with this amendment, viz., to increase the rate on bullion and specie from one-fourth of one per cent to one-half of one per cent of turnover.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

"That the Madras General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 39 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: This amendment has had a curious history. Originally they included bullion in the General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill. But when the Bill was considered by the Select Committee, there was a lot of discussion whether tax on bullion should be increased or not; finally they dropped it. Now, they have again revised it. No mention is made in the speech of the Hon. Minister why it should be

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revived. He gave two apparent reasons; one is to increase the revenue which is quite obvious and the other is that they want to fall in line with the neighbouring States of Mysore and Andhra. I wish they fell in line with the neighbouring States in all matters. (Sri A. M. Allapichai: At least in good matters let them fall in line with the neighbouring States.) This is not a good matter. That is what I am saying. The point to be noted here is this. The Andhra and Mysore Governments do not levy as much licence fee as our Government do. The maximum of licence fee leviable in Madras State is Rs. 2,000. But in Andhra and Mysore States the maximum ranges from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. I speak on the authority of the memorandum that was submitted to the Hon. the Minister for Revenue by the Bullion and Silver Merchants' Association, Coimbatore, on 22nd December 1956. I take that as the authority for my statement. I do not know the actual state of affairs. Since it is said that this Government want to fall in line with the Andhra and the Mysore States, they can fall in line with them by reducing the maximum licence fee at present leviable in our State to the level obtaining in Andhra and Mysore States. But to keep the maximum at the same high level and to increase the levy of sales tax to one-half of one per cent of the turnover is rather unfair.

4.30 p.m. Therefore, these merchants made a special appeal and a memorandum was submitted by them to the Hon. the Revenue Minister. It is a விண்ணப்பம். In that vinnappam they have said—

“கனம் ரெவின்யூ அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கூறியுள்ளதப்போல் அண்டைய ராஜ்யங்களில் உள்ள நடைமுறையை அனுசரித்து நமது ராஜ்ய வரி விதிப்பையும் மாற்ற உத்தேசித்திருப்பதை வரவேற்கிறோம். ஆனால் சாதகமாக இருப்பதை மாத்திரம் அதிகப்படுத்திக்கொண்டு, பாதிக்கமாக இருப்பதை அப்படியே வைத்துக்கொள்வது ஜனநாயக ரீதியில் சிறிதும் நியாயமாகாது. (I agree) ஆகலால் மசோதாவை பரிசீலிக்கும்போது புலவியல் கைசென்ஸ் கட்டணம், லிஸையர்ஷ் கற்தன் மீது அதிக வரி முதலியவைகளையும் அண்டை ராஜ்யங்களை அனுசரித்து திருத்தும்படி வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறோம்.”

They want amendment in that way. That cannot be done until after the Elections! And what is contained in this Bill only will obtain. Therefore, I feel, Sir, that this Bill is not at all necessary, that is, this increase of tax from $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on bullion, especially when the Government have dropped the proposal earlier. What has happened in the last few months, in this short period? The one argument is that the other States have done it. Have the Government done the other things the other States have done? Have they followed the other States in the matter of land reforms? That has been my fundamental complaint. If they want to follow them in this matter, they should follow them in other matters as well. Why should they try to fall in line with the other States in the matter of sales tax only? What special grounds they have for this I do not know. If they want to do this in line with the other States, let them reduce the licence fee also. Let them do it one way or the other, but let them not have it both ways.

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*SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, பொது விற்பனை வரி சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில் பொதுவாக சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். பொது விற்பனை வரியை ஒரு முனையில் விதிக்க வேண்டும் என்று ஆரம்பத்திலிருந்தே வியாபாரிகள் ஆண்டுதோறும் விடாமல் சர்க்காரிடம் சொல்லிவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்களுடைய கோரிக்கை கவனிக்கப்படாமல் புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்டே வந்திருக்கிறது. வியாபாரிகள் தங்களுடைய நலத்திற்காகத்தான் இந்த வரியைப் பல முனையிலிருந்து ஒரு முனையாக மாற்றவேண்டும் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள் என்று தப்பான அபிப்பிராயத்தைப் பொது மக்களிடத்தில் அரசியலார் பரப்பிவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தத் தப்பு அபிப்பிராயத்தை மாற்றுவதற்கு வியாபாரிகள் இதிகாறும் முயற்சி செய்தவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். வியாபாரிகள் கூடத் தான் ஆண்டுகளாக பொதுக் கூட்டங்களும் மகாநாடுகளும் கூட்டியும், சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கு விண்ணப்பங்கள் அனுப்பியும், அவர்களை தூதுகோஷி சென்று பார்த்தும், தங்கள் கோரிக்கை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்காகப் பாடுபட்டார்கள். வியாபாரிகள் அமைச்சர்களால் கூட்டுவிக்கப்பட்ட கூட்டங்களில் கலந்து கொண்டார்கள். இவர்கள் சர்க்காருக்கு விற்பனை வரி கொடுக்க எந்தக் காலத்திலும் மறுத்ததுமில்லை, தயங்கியதுமில்லை. அரசாங்கத்தாருக்கு இந்த இனத்தில் எவ்வளவு வருமானம் வருகிறதோ அதற்குக் கொஞ்சம் கூடக் குறையாமல் இனிமேலும் வருவதற்கு ஏற்றவாறு அரசாங்கத்தோடு ஒத்துணைக்கத் தயாராக இருக்கிறோம் என்று வியாபாரிகளாகிய நாங்கள் சொல்லி வந்திருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் அரசாங்கத்தார் இந்த விஷயத்தில் ஒரு திட்டமான முடிவுக்கு உடனடியாக வராமல், ‘எதாவது ஒரு சர்க்கின்மீது பரிட்சார்த்தமாக ஒரு முனை வரி விதிக்கிறோம்’ என்று சொல்லி வந்திருக்கிறார்கள்; அமுசிப் போகக்கூடிய சர்க்குக்கு விற்பனை வரியினின்று விலக்களிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டால், ஒரு ஆண்டில், எதாவதொரு சமயத்தில், ஒன்றிரண்டு சர்க்குக்கு விலக்குக் கொடுத்து விட்டதாகச் சொல்லிவிட்டு, மற்றப் பொருள்களை ஆண்டு இறுதியில் கவனிப்பதாகச் சொல்கிறார்கள்; சர்க்கார் எதாவதொரு திட்டமான முடிவுக்கு இதிகாறும் வரவில்லை. இன்று திரு. புருஷோத்தம் அவர்கள் சொல்லியதுபோல், பால், தேங்காய் சம்பந்தப்பட்டமட்டில், நாங்கள் அடிக்கடி எவ்வளவோ கோரியிருந்தும் அரசாங்கத்தார் விலக்குக் கொடுக்காமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். எனக்குத் தெரியும்: கனம் வருமான வரி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் உள்ளத்தில் பாலுக்குக் கட்டாயம் விலக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணம் இருக்கிறது; அதையொட்டி தேங்காய்க்கும் விலக்களிக்கவேண்டும் என்றும் அவர்கள் விரும்புகிறார்கள்; ஆனால் மற்றத் துறைகளில் (இலாகாக்களில்) உள்ளவர்களின் முட்டுக்கட்டையால்தான் அவர்கள் விலக்களிக்க முடியாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். இருந்தபோதிலும், வியாபாரிகள் திரும்பத் திரும்ப ஒரு முனை விற்பனை வரி விதிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னதற்கிணங்க 8 சர்க்குகள் மீது எப்ரல் மாதம் 1-ம் தேதி முதல் ஒரு முனை வரி விதிக்கப்போவதாக அரசியலார் சொன்னார்கள். அது சம்பந்தமாக மசோதா கெஜட்டில் பிரசுரிக்கப்பட்ட பின் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குப் பிரதிகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அதைக் காலாகாலத்தில் கீழ் சபையில் கொண்டுவந்து நிறைவேற்றி பிறகு இங்கே கொண்டுவந்து நிறைவேற்றவேண்டும். அதையாவது செய்தால், வியாபாரிகள் திருப்தியோடு மேலும் மேலும் வரி கொடுப்பதற்குத் தோதாக இருக்கும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்கிறேன். அந்த மசோதா இந்தக் கூட்டத்தில் சபைக்கு வராது என்று தெரிகிறது. தேர்தல் முடிந்தவுடன் மார்ச் மாத இறுதியிலாவது சர்க்கார் அந்த மசோதாவைச் சட்டமாக்கி அமலுக்குக் கொண்டுவருவார்கள் என்ற நன்நம்பிக்கையோடு நாங்கள் இருக்கிறோம். அந்த நம்பிக்கையில் நாங்கள் உறுதியாக இருக்கிறோம். ஆயினும் எல்லாச் சர்க்குகளுக்கும் ஒரு முனையில் விற்பனை வரி விதிக்கவேண்டும் என்று நாங்கள் இதிகாறும் தெரிவித்துவந்த கோரிக்கையில் இன்னும் உறுதியாக இருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். அந்த கோரிக்கையை ஒப்புக்கொண்டு அதை நிறைவேற்றும் வரையிலும் வியாபாரிகள் திருப்தியடைய மாட்டார்கள்; அது நிறைவேறும்படி செய்வதற்கான முயற்சியை எடுத்துக்

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கொண்டுதான் இருப்பார்கள். இந்த மசோதாவில் செய்துள்ளதேபால் மற்ற ராஜ்யங்களில் விற்பனை வரிச் சட்டத்தில் செய்யும் சில மாறுதல்களை நம் ராஜ்யத்திலும் செய்வதாவது நம் ராஜ்யத்திற்குத் தகுந்ததாக இல்லை; இது நமது ராஜ்ய வியாபாரிகளின் நம்பிக்கையைக் குறைக்கிறதே தவிர, அவர்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை யூட்டுவதாக இல்லை என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, I had no idea of intervening in this debate. But when I heard the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar and the representations of the Tamil Nadu Thangam, Velli, Vairam, Nakai Vyaparikal Sammelanam, I was tempted to represent to the Government one or two things. While the Sammelanam welcomes the move on the part of the Government to bring in a legislation on this question, falling in line with the Andhra and the Mysore Governments, the other point raised by them should also receive the earnest consideration of the Government. I am sure the Hon. Minister will not lay aside the objections raised by them with regard to the levy of licence fees at a very high rate here, compared with the licence fees levied in those States to fall in line with whom we are seeking now to revise the rate of sales tax in this Bill. This aspect of the matter, I am sure, will receive the consideration of the Government.

The other point I wish to refer to is what the Hon. the Finance Minister has just now told us, with regard to the exemption from sales tax of coconut and milk. In that regard, the Hon. the Finance Minister said that because the Government had not come forward with proposals for additional taxation, it would not be possible for them to consider the question of exemption. What we have passed is only an interim Budget. Well, Sir, the very Bill now before us says that it is proposed to amend the Act with a view to increasing the revenues of the State also. When we are increasing the revenues of the State by this measure, the other question also should be considered, once the general principle has been accepted that essential or perishable articles of food should be exempted from levy of sales tax. Sir, here is a legislation before us by which we are going to increase the revenues of the State. I, therefore, once again plead with the Government that these two items of food articles, viz., coconut and milk, also may be exempted from the levy of sales tax and the sooner the Hon. Minister does it, the better it would be and we would all welcome it. We have been pressing for it and the objection raised by the Hon. the Finance Minister is literally removed by this very measure that is before us. I request the Hon. Minister to consider this aspect and see that exemption is given for these articles of food.

4-40
p.m.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, this is the last session before the general elections to the Assembly. Perhaps, for that reason, we did not want to restrict the scope of the discussion strictly to the provisions of the Bill. I say this because the hon. Member from Virudunagar dealt with the general question of single-point levy and multi-point levy. Now, the Bill deals only

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with single-point tax. But the hon. Member availed himself of his occasion to air his views about single-point levy and multi-point levy. He also began to talk about the exemption of perishable articles from sales tax. First of all, let me answer the points arising out of this Bill and then, with your permission, Sir, I shall make a reference also to the other point.

No doubt, this Bill was sought to be passed some months back, but it was dropped. It was dropped with the best of intentions. In the neighbouring States the rate was lower than what we proposed here. Therefore, it would have been a serious handicap to the merchants here. That was why we did not want to push through the Bill then. But now, the other States, namely, Mysore and Andhra States, have adopted such a measure. Therefore, I think there is no reason why we should not adopt it. If we do not adopt it, it will be a source of embarrassment to the merchants living in one area or the other.

Now, the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramania Ayyar said "You now quote the example of other States because it is to your advantage. Why not you adopt the same thing in respect of other legislations also, for example, the land reform legislation?" Well, Sir, he is a lawyer and I am also a lawyer. We always quote decisions favourable to us. We do not refer to unfavourable decisions.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: As a matter of etiquette, we should refer to unfavourable decisions also.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I shall try to follow that etiquette. Now, Bombay and Hyderabad have also adopted some legislation with regard to land reform. If the hon. Member wants me to follow those States in that respect, I will have no objection. The hon. Member will regret if I really translate that into action because in Hyderabad and Bombay they have fixed one-sixth of the produce as rent for the landlord and the tillers have actually become pattadars. The tillers have to pay compensation in instalments spread over twenty years. Therefore, we cannot strictly enforce that rule of following in the footsteps of other States. But in this instance, we thought that it was reasonable to follow the example of other States. That was why I mentioned it.

The hon. Member said that the rate of licence fee was very high in our State. It is not so. Probably, the hon. Member was frightened by the schedule given in the Bill. The licence fee prevailing here is this. The licence fee in respect of bullion and other such species is Rs. 100 for a turnover not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum and another Rs. 200 for a turnover exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum but not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh. Therefore, for a turnover up to Rs. 1 lakh, the fee will be only Rs. 300. For a turnover exceeding Rs. 1 lakh, it would be another Rs. 100

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for a lakh of rupees. When the turnover increases, the fee may go up. But we should not be frightened about that. If the turnover is greater, naturally the fee also increase.

With regard to exemption from sales tax, I do not know how the hon. Member Sri V. V. Ramaswami was able to read my mind. He seems to have said that I have something in my mind, which I am not able to give effect to. I do not know if my mind is so transparent. If it is transparent, I should conceal it so that others may not read my mind. As regards exemption, we have given exemption in the case of almost all perishable articles. The only remaining articles that come under this category of perishable articles are coconut (fresh coconut) and milk. I said in the Lower House to-day that the matter was under consideration. I thought that only the lawyers were adepts in making use of situations for their own purposes. I do not know how the hon. Member Sri Purushotham turned to be such an adept to make use of the situation because he very cleverly pointed out, 'You are making some money under this Bill. Why not you, therefore, give some exemption in the case of certain articles?' Of course, that looks reasonable and it appeals to me also. But, as I said, the time is not very far off when a decision in this regard will be taken and then we will know what articles will get total exemption and what articles will come in for single-point levy. Therefore, it is a matter of time.

I shall also take this opportunity to refer to the very cordial atmosphere, complimentary atmosphere, that is prevailing here to-day. Laudatory speeches were made and I thank all hon. Members for that. I thank you also, Sir, for your kindness for though you have been silent and have not opened your mouth, I think you are also a party to the laudatory atmosphere that is prevailing here.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I shall certainly be a party to the laudatory atmosphere prevailing here and I shall reserve my speech at the time of adjournment; I hope the Hon. Minister will be here to bear that so that he may hear some very complimentary things spoken about him. The question is—

"That the Madras General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 39 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 put and carried.

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

"That the Madras General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 39 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be passed."

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Mr. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That the Madras General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 39 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 and meet again at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 3 asked by Sri G. Krishnamoorthi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 27th December 1956, page 347 supra.]

List of municipalities and district boards adopting Government scales of pay for the teachers employed in elementary schools under their control.

Municipalities—

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Vellore. | 8 Salem. |
| 2 Vitlupuram. | 9 Tiruvallur. |
| 3 Kumbakonam. | 10 Melapalayam. |
| 4 Tiruchirappalli. | 11 Aruppu'kottai. |
| 5 Karur. | 12 Gobichettipalayam. |
| 6 Madurai. | 13 Madras Corporation— |
| 7 Coimbatore. | over and above the |
| | Government scales of |
| | pay. |

District boards—*Nil.*

List of district boards and municipalities which have adopted Government scales of pay for teachers in secondary schools under their control.

Municipalities—

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Kancheepuram. | 15 Coimbatore. |
| 2 Vellore. | 16 Erode. |
| 3 Gudiyattam. | 17 Dharapuram. |
| 4 Tirupathur. | 18 Pollachi. |
| 5 Walajapet. | 19 Tiruppur. |
| 6 Cuddalore. | 20 Salem. |
| 7 Villupuram. | 21 Ootacamund. |
| 8 Kumbakonam. | 22 Coonoor. |
| 9 Mayuram. | 23 Karaikudi. |
| 10 Karur. | 24 Kodaikanal. |
| 11 Madurai. | 25 Aruppukottai. |
| 12 Dindigul. | 26 Rasipuram. |
| 13 Virudunagar. | 27 Gobichettipalayam. |
| 14 Tirunelveli. | 28 Mettupalayam. |

District boards—

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1 Chingleput. | } In the case of L.T. and B.T. Assistants only. |
| 2 Tanjore. | |
| 3 North Arcot. | |
| 4 South Arcot. | |
| 5 Tiruchirappalli. | |
| 6 Tirunelveli. | |
| 7 Salem. | |
| 8 Coimbatore. | |

[27th December 1956]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item III (1) on page 348 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 44 OF 1956.

(As passed by the Assembly)

A Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of a part of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1957.

WHEREAS it is necessary, in pursuance of clause (1) of Article 206 of the Constitution, to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of a part of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1957;

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 (Vote on Account) Act, 1956.

2. *Withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for a part of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1957.*—The State Government may withdraw from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State sums not exceeding fifty-eight crores, fifty-nine lakhs, thirty-two thousand and two hundred rupees to meet—

(a) the grants made in advance by the Madras Legislative Assembly for a part of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1957, as set forth in column (3) of the schedule; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for the same part of the same financial year, as set forth in column (4) of the schedule.

3. *Appropriation.*—The sums authorized to be withdrawn from and out of the Consolidated Fund by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See sections 2 and 3.)

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.	31,00,000	200	31,00,200
II	Excise Department ..	2,50,000	400	2,50,400

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Sums not exceeding

Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
III	Stamps Administration.	5,50,000	..	5,50,000
IV	Forest Department ..	19,00,000	400	19,00,400
V	Registration Department.	12,50,000	100	12,50,100
VI	Motor Vehicles Acts—Administration.	4,00,000	20,50,000	24,50,000
VII	General Sales Tax, Taxes and Duties—Administration.	43,00,000	10,000	43,10,000
VIII	Irrigation	52,00,000	..	52,00,000
	Debt Charges	..	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
IX	Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.	35,00,000	4,00,000	39,00,000
X	State Legislature ..	12,00,000	20,000	12,20,000
XI	District Administration and Miscellaneous.	1,05,00,000	4,000	1,05,04,000
XII	Administration of Justice.	32,50,000	5,50,000	38,00,000
XIII	Jails	29,00,000	100	29,00,100
XIV	Police	1,90,00,000	100	1,90,00,100
XV	Education	3,60,00,000	..	3,60,00,000
XVI	Medical	1,21,00,000	200	1,21,00,200
XVII	Public Health	31,50,000	200	31,50,200
XVIII	Agriculture and Fisheries.	75,00,000	400	75,00,400
XIX	Veterinary	24,00,000	400	24,00,400
XX	Co-operation	27,00,000	400	27,00,400
XXI	Industries and Cinchona.	1,85,00,000	..	1,85,00,000
XXII	Harijan Uplift	40,00,000	400	40,00,400
XXIII	Labour including Factories.	6,50,000	500	6,50,500
XXIV	Civil Works—Works.	2,07,00,000	1,30,000	2,08,30,000
XXV	Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.	41,50,000	..	41,50,000
XXVI	Civil Works—Grants-in-aid.	10,00,000	..	10,00,000
XXVII	Electricity	6,00,00,000	..	6,00,00,000
XXVIII	Famine	1,50,000	..	1,50,000
XXIX	Pensions	50,00,000	1,00,000	51,00,000
XXX	Stationery and Printing.	30,00,000	2,60,000	32,60,000
XXXI	Miscellaneous	36,00,000	5,00,000	41,00,000
XXXII	Community Development Projects, etc.	92,00,000	400	92,00,400

27th December 1956]

Sums not exceeding

Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
XXXIII	Road Transport Schemes.	57,00,000	..	57,00,000
XXXIV	Compensation to Zamindars.	20,00,000	..	20,00,000
XXXV	Capital Outlay on Forests.	5,50,000	..	5,50,000
XXXVI	Capital Outlay on Irrigation.	2,05,00,000	..	2,05,00,000
XXXVII	Capital Outlay on Public Health.	48,00,000	..	48,00,000
XXXVIII	Capital Outlay on Agriculture.	2,50,000	..	2,50,000
XXXIX	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	64,00,000	..	64,00,000
XL	Capital Outlay on Civil Works.	1,07,00,000	..	1,07,00,000
XL1	Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.	15,00,00,000	..	15,00,00,000
XLII	Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes.	37,50,000	..	37,50,000
XLIII	Commuted Value of Pensions	3,50,000	4,000	3,54,000
XLIV	Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.	1,90,00,000	..	1,90,00,000
XLV	Loans and Advances by the State Government.	2,70,00,000	..	2,70,00,000
	Public Debt—Repayment.	..	6,00,00,000	6,00,00,000
Grand total ..		50,19,00,000	8,40,32,200	58,59,32,200

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

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

[27th December 1956]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide item III (2) on page 365 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 45 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 1956.

WHEREAS it is necessary to provide for the appropriation of certain further moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 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 (No. 6) Act, 1956.

2. *Supplementary Appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1956.*—The State Government may appropriate out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1956, a further sum not exceeding thirty-six crores, forty lakhs, thirty-eight thousand and six 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.
II	Excise Department.	27,400	..	27,400
VI	Motor Vehicles Act—Administration.	22,700	..	22,700
VII	General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties—Administration.	13,29,000	..	13,29,000
VIII	Irrigation	52,00,000	..	52,00,000
	Debt Charges	..	80,60,000	80,60,000
IX	Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.	5,21,400	1,13,900	6,35,300

APPENDIX

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Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Sums not exceeding.		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
X	State Legislature ..	100	..	100
XI	District Administration and Miscellaneous.	4,74,500	200	4,74,700
XIV	Police	10,58,000	..	10,58,000
XV	Education	3,000	..	3,000
XVI	Medical	300	..	300
XVIII	Agriculture and Fisheries.	3,81,900	..	3,81,900
XIV	Veterinary	300	..	300
XX	Co-operation	82,93,200	..	82,93,200
XXI	Industries and Cinchona.	1,200	..	1,200
XXII	Harijan Uplift ..	36,38,900	..	36,38,900
XXIII	Labour including Factories.	100	..	100
XXV	Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.	1,69,200	..	1,69,200
XXVI	Civil Work—Grants-in-aid.	5,02,000	..	5,02,000
XXVII	Electricity	1,70,06,800	7,57,700	1,77,64,500
XXIX	Pensions	6,67,300	1,60,400	8,27,700
XXX	Stationery and Printing.	..	2,20,000	2,20,000
XXXI	Miscellaneous ..	..	5,62,500	5,62,500
XXXII	Community Development Projects, etc.	1,61,02,100	..	1,61,02,100
XXXIII	Road Transport Schemes.	21,85,500	5,61,500	27,57,000
XXXVI	Capital Outlay on Irrigation.	2,11,80,800	..	2,11,80,800
XXXVII	Capital Outlay on Public Health.	30,70,900	..	30,70,900
XL	Capital Outlay on Civil Works.	700	..	700
XLI	Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.	13,83,10,300	..	13,83,10,300
XLII	Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes	31,39,700	..	31,39,700
XLIII	Commuted Value of Pensions.	..	85,600	85,600
XLIV	Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.	4,25,04,200	300	4,25,04,500
XLV	Loans and Advances by the State Government.	17,15,000	..	17,15,000
	Public Debt—Repayment.	..	8,60,00,000	8,60,00,000
Total ..		26,75,16,500	9,65,22,100	36,40,38,600

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

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

[27th December 1956]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item III (3) on page 335 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 37 OF 1956.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Act, 1955.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXIII of 1955), 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 Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Second Amendment Act, 1956.

2. *Amendment of section 3, Madras Act XXIII of 1955.*—In the Pudukkottai (Settlement of Inams) Act, 1955 (Madras Act XXIII of 1955) hereinafter referred to as the principal Act) —

(i) section 3 shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) of that section and in the section as so renumbered, for the words “all lands held on inam tenure at the commencement of this Act in the merged territory of Pudukkottai”, the words “all such inams” shall be substituted ;

(ii) after sub-section (1) of section 3 as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be added namely :—

“(2) After the completion of the settlement of every inam under the provisions of sub-section (1), the particulars of such settlement shall be published in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed.”

3. *Amendment of section 5, Madras Act XXIII of 1955.*—In section 5 of the principal Act, for the words “are hereby repealed”, the words, figures and brackets “shall, in relation to any inam, stand repealed from the date on which the settlement of that inam is published under sub-section (2) of section 3” shall be substituted.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide item III (4) on page 366 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 38 OF 1956.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954 (Madras Act XIX of 1954), for the purposes 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 Land Revenue (Surcharge) (Second Amendment) Act, 1956.

2. *Insertion of new section 5-A in Madras Act XIX of 1954.*—After section 5 of the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954 (Madras Act XIX of 1954), the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“5-A *Appeal against order of assessment.*—(1) Any landholder objecting to the amount of surcharge assessed under clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section 3 of section 5 or denying his liability to be assessed to surcharge under this Act may appeal against the assessment—

(i) where the assessment has been made by the Tahsildar, of a taluk or range, to the Revenue Divisional Officer of the division concerned ;

(ii) where the assessment has been made by the Revenue Divisional Officer of a division to the Collector of the district concerned ;

(iii) where the assessment has been made by the Collector of a district to the Board of Revenue.”

(2) The appeal shall be in the prescribed form and shall be verified in the prescribed manner.

(3) The appeal shall be presented within a period of thirty days from the date of the service of the order of assessment but the appellate officer or authority referred to in sub-section (1) may admit an appeal presented after the expiration of the said period if he or it is satisfied that the appellant had sufficient cause for not presenting it within the said period.

(4) An appeal under this section shall be heard in such manner as may be prescribed. In disposing of an appeal the appellate officer or authority may—

(i) confirm, reduce, enhance or annul the assessment ;

(ii) set aside the assessment and direct the assessment to be made after such further inquiry as may be directed ;

Provided that no enhancement of an assessment shall be made under this section unless the appellant has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard against such enhancement.

Provided further that at the hearing of any appeal against an order of assessment the officer who has made the assessment shall have the right to be heard either in person or by a representative.

(5) The appellate officer or authority may, at the conclusion of the appeal communicate the orders passed in the appeal to the assessee and to the officer who made the assessment.”

[27th December 1956]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide item III (5) on page 367 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 39 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 ;

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

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras General Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1956.

2. *Amendment of section 5, Madras Act IX of 1939.*—In section 5, clause (iv), of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939), for the words “ at the rate of one-fourth of one per cent ”, the words “ at the rate of one-half of one per cent ” shall be substituted.

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

B. BHAKTHAVATSALU NAIDU,

Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 28th December 1956.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Syllabus for Higher Elementary Schools

* 131 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 prescribe for Higher Elementary Schools the syllabus now in force in Middle Schools?

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

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know whether, according to the new plan envisaged in the White Paper, the difference in the syllabus is to be abolished?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir; that is one of the proposals of the Legislature Committee.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know when it will be implemented by the Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I intend taking immediate steps for revising the syllabus.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : In view of the fact that the distinction prevailing between village schools and urban schools has been rightly abolished by the Government, will the Government see that the examination at the end of the course is either abolished or is made uniform both for Higher Elementary Schools and Middle Schools?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I would refer the hon. Member to the Report of the Legislature Committee.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : As there is a sort of feeling getting abroad that the proposals of the Legislature Committee will not be implemented, will the Hon. Minister take necessary steps to see that the recommendations of that Committee are given effect to from 1957-58?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am not aware of the prevalence of any such feeling anywhere. As far as I am concerned, I am determined to implement the recommendations of the Legislature Committee.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : After seeing the report of the Legislature Committee, people have a feeling that there is still a

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distinction between the course in a Higher Elementary School and that in a Middle School. Will the Government make it uniform either by abolishing the examination or by making it uniform?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That distinction is only with reference to eighth year class. That, we have said, could be considered a little later. As far as the general reorganization is concerned, that could be implemented immediately.

New schools in Srirangam Municipal area

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

(a) the number of newly started elementary schools within the Srirangam Municipal area that applied for recognition and aid during the school-year 1955-56; and

(b) the number of such applications still pending disposal?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) & (b) One application was received and it is under correspondence with the Municipal Commissioner.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: As I have information that one of the schools that was started did not receive recognition even after eight months since it was started and that it had to be closed—it has already been closed—will the Government kindly put a time-limit for the grant of recognition?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I find elementary schools are started without sanction and then the managements come up for sanction. Naturally it takes some time to dispose of the application, because the local body concerned and also the managements of schools nearby have got to be consulted. Simply because a person starts a school and runs it for some time, it does not mean that recognition to that school should be granted as a matter of course. It is better that one applies for sanction and then starts a school, if such difficulty as has been pointed out is to be avoided.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Do our rules allow of a school being started after sanction?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think there is any bar to asking for sanction beforehand.

Scales of pay of Instructors handling Engineering courses

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

(a) the scales of pay of Instructors and Assistant Instructors handling Engineering courses under the bifurcated courses of studies in secondary schools; and

(b) the qualifications prescribed for such posts?

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

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: From the statement it is found that persons with L.M.E. or L.E.E. qualification with not less than three years' workshop experience or teaching experience are given a scale of pay whose minimum and maximum respectively are Rs. 100 and Rs. 220 in Government schools and Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 in non-Government schools, whereas persons with the same (L.M.E. or L.E.E.) qualification with a minimum of one year's practical experience in engineering workshops or as Instructor in a recognized technical school are given a scale of pay whose minimum and maximum respectively are Rs. 85 and Rs. 175 in Government schools and Rs. 75 and Rs. 145 in non-Government schools. As there is a grievance that persons holding the same qualifications are given different scales of pay, may I know whether the Government will be pleased to make the scale uniform, and give a higher start in the same scale to persons with an experience of three years and more?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The qualification for appointment as Instructor is a L.M.E. or L.E.E. Diploma with not less than three years' experience, and the scale of pay for the post is Rs. 100—5—120—10—220 in Government schools and Rs. 120—10—200 in non-Government schools. If a person with this experience is not available, then a person with a lesser experience is appointed, and in his case we have fixed the pay at Rs. 90 or Rs. 95. I do not think there has been any difficulty in adopting these scales of pay.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: From the last paragraph of the statement placed on the table of the House we find that men of the same qualifications—L.M.E. and L.E.E.—are started in the scale of Rs. 85—5—120—10—175. There is a grievance that the qualifications for both are the same and that there is difference in pay scales. Therefore, will the Government consider the redressal of this grievance by placing them on a uniform scale of pay, namely, Rs. 100 to Rs. 220 and giving a higher start to men of three years' experience?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: One is the Senior Instructor and the other is the Assistant Instructor. Therefore, we have framed different scales. Whether both the posts could be combined is a question, I am afraid, which requires a little more consideration.

Pensioners of ex-Pudukkottah State

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

(a) whether the rates of temporary increase in pensions allowed to the pensioners of ex-Pudukkottah State differ from those allowed to the other pensioners of this State;

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(b) whether it is a fact that ex-Pudukkottah State pensioners are allowed to draw at the Pudukkottah rates, if advantageous to them;

(c) whether in 1955 the Government received from teacher-pensioners complaints against payment of temporary increase in pensions at Madras rates; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) to (d) There are differences between the Pudukkottah and Madras rates of temporary increase in pensions as shown below :—

<i>Pudukkottai rates. per mensem.</i>		<i>Madras rates. per mensem.</i>	
RS.		RS.	
Pensioners drawing a pension of Rs. 30 per mensem or less.	5	Pensioner drawing a pension not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem.	4
Pensioners drawing a pension exceeding Rs. 30 but not exceeding Rs. 35 per mensem.	Such amount of temporary increase that will make the total Rs. 35 per mensem.	Pensioners drawing a pension exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem but not exceeding Rs. 60 per mensem.	5
Pensioners drawing a pension of Rs. 35 per mensem and above.	Nil.	Pensioners drawing a pension exceeding Rs. 60 per mensem but not exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem (with marginal adjustment up to Rs. 106 per mensem).	6

The Pudukkottai State employees who retired on or after the date of merger were permitted to draw temporary increase in pension at Madras rates or Pudukkottai rates, whichever were advantageous to them, with effect from 3rd February 1954. This privilege has been extended from 11th August 1955 to the ex-Pudukkottai State employees who retired even before the date of merger. In 1955, a Pudukkottai pensioner requested that the above orders might be given effect to from the date of his retirement in 1948. His request was not complied with, as financial concessions are not given with retrospective effect and as compliance with the request would be a departure from the established policy.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, it is not a question of giving retrospective effect to the claims of such of those as are not given the advantageous temporary increase at Pudukkottai rates. It is a question of fulfilment of the assurance given at the time of the merger that they would not be placed at a disadvantage. Will the Government consider this question not as one of giving retrospective effect to the Government Order passed by them but as a claim to which the pensioner is entitled and give him the amount of Rs. 35 or Rs. 40 to which he is entitled?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am afraid a policy decision has been taken, and I do not think there is a case for reconsideration of the matter.

Removal of untouchability

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

(a) the amount of special grant made by the Central Government for expenditure on schemes for the "removal of untouchability" in the State during the years (i) 1954-55, (ii) 1955-56 and (iii) 1956-57; and

(b) the specific purposes for which the amounts were utilized?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :

(a) (i) 1954-55—Rs. 38,000.

(ii) 1955-56—Rs. 1,71,816.

(iii) 1956-57—Sanction of the Government of India is awaited.

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

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, with reference to item 4 under Publicity in the statement placed on the table of the House, may I know whether it is not a fact that some of these posters were found to be objectionable and whether the posting of these posters has been given up? May I also ask the Government to ensure proper scrutiny of such propaganda material before it is placed before the public?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Sir, the poster that the hon. Member refers to is the poster the printing of which is undertaken by the Director of Harijan Welfare. We have now entrusted the work to the Director of Information and Publicity. The Government will certainly scrutinize such of those posters as are printed and would be posted.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, have tenders been invited for the printing of these posters? There was some allegation that the rules relating to tenders and contracts had not been properly observed in this case.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Although I am putting a simple question now, it may require an elaborate answer from the Hon. Minister. The Government have taken many steps to improve the status of the Harijans and the backward communities. May I ask the Hon. Minister to let us know the progress that has been made in the direction of removing untouchability and raising the

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status of these depressed classes by all the measures taken by the Government and also with the co-operation of the public? Have the public co-operated with the Government in improving the status of these people?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Sir, in reply to the question of Sri T. Purushotham, I would like to say that the grant from the Government of India was received late. The Director had no time to consult the Government. Without consulting the Government the Director printed these posters. There was no time for him to call for tenders. But the Government are satisfied that there was no loss in the transaction and that there is no truth in the rumours about the misuse of the powers of the Director of Harijan Welfare. As I said, hereafter the posters will be printed after scrutiny by the Director of Information and Publicity.

In reply to the question of Sri Chakkarai Chetty, I would like to say that legislative measures intended for the removal of untouchability have been undertaken from 1946, i.e., from the time the Congress assumed office. Apart from the legislative measures, other measures outside the purview of the legislature were also taken. There has been a good deal of co-operation from the public in regard to all the ameliorative measures that the Government introduced. Apart from the fact that the Government have been spending more than a crore of rupees every year, the Government have been able to win the co-operation of the caste Hindus also. There is a good deal of change of heart among the caste Hindus. The very fact that Members of both Houses of the Legislature vie with one another in championing the cause of these classes clearly shows that there is a change of heart. The policy of the Government pursued so far in not segregating these people in order to see that there is fusion among all the communities, has been to a very great extent successful. I have no doubt that, though the progress has not been spectacular, there is very great progress. The problem is so huge and so difficult on account of its socio-economic aspects. Although progress has not been so admirable, it has certainly been appreciable. I am quite sure that with the measures that have been introduced till now and with the co-operation of the public that we have been getting so far, we would be able to tackle this problem of removal of untouchability and do our best to see that these people live as brethren everywhere without any distinction of caste or creed.

10-20
a.m.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: With reference to the remark found in the statement placed before the House that some of these schemes for removal of untouchability could not be implemented during the year, may I know whether provision has been made for these schemes being taken up at least in the next year, especially the schemes with regard to the supply of midday meals in the Nilgiris and provision of drinking-water facilities for Harijans in some other areas?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Yes, Sir. These schemes are to be continued. The Government of India have assured us that they would continue to give the grant.

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SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI: Do the Government know that they are unconsciously perpetuating the caste distinctions in the country by dividing the whole community of India into forward classes, backward classes, Harijan classes and so on? Instead of dividing the whole community into classes like that, have the Government the courage to come forward and say that there will be no castes in India?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: It is easy to say that there should be no castes in India. The Government's aim is ultimately that, namely, that we should establish a casteless society. But to reach that goal it would certainly take a long time. These reforms could not be introduced in the twinkling of an eye. It would take some years and I am quite sure that ere long the distinctions between the various castes would disappear.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI: How many years would this Government take to achieve that? Can the Hon. Minister at least roughly say how many years the Government would take to do that?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: It is not possible to say that. There are not only castes, but there are many sub-castes and there are so many sub-sects within the same sub-caste. India is a huge country with millions of people with different dialects, traditions and culture. It is not possible to say how long it will take to achieve our objective. There cannot be any target for the removal of these distinctions. However, everybody is one in the respect that we should see that these distinctions are wiped out as quickly as possible. But there are distinctions and we want to see that they are wiped out as quickly as possible.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, is it too much to expect of the Hon. Minister or, for the matter of that, the Government to reconcile the high philosophy and the metaphysics of the hon. Deputy Chairman with the requirements of the situation which unfortunately exists in our State and in the Indian Union?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Yes, Sir. It is very difficult to satisfy the Deputy Chairman because at times he throws out some impracticable suggestions. But, at any rate, he is very sincere when he suggests that these things should be done. He is so sincere that he wants to see all these distinctions wiped out even within a year. If that could be done, I think, nobody would be happier than he.

SRI M. ETHIRAJULU: சமூகத்தில் சலவைத்தொழிலாளர்கள், கூலிவரத் தொழிலாளர்கள் முதலியவர்கள் தொடக்கூடியவர்களாக இருந்தாலும் தொடக்கூடாதவர்கள் போல சில கிராமங்களில் கொடுமைப் படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறார்கள். அதை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அடிக்கடி சொல்லி வருகிறேன். அவர்கள் ஹோட்டல்களில் மற்றவர்களுடன் சமமாக உட்கார்ந்து சாப்பிடக்கூடாது என்றும், செருப்பு அணியக் கூடாது என்றும், பாதம் வரை வேஷ்டி கட்டிக்கொள்ளக்கூடாதென்றும், அடிமைத்தொழில் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் துன்புறுத்தப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய இந்தத் துன்பங்களை நீக்குவதற்கு சர்க்காரிடம் ஏதாவது சட்டம் இருக்கிறதா?

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : தீண்டாமையை ஒழிப்பதற்குச் சட்டமியற்றுவது 1946-ம் ஆண்டு வரை கஷ்டமான காரியமாக இருந்தது. 1938-ல் ராஜாஜி சர்க்காரால் 'Removal of Civil Disabilities Act' கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது. ஹோட்டல்கள், ஆலயங்கள் முதலிய இடங்களில் ஹரிஜனங்களைத் தடுப்பது கூடாது என்பதற்காக அந்தச் சட்டம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது. அதற்குப் பிறகு 1946-ல் ஆலயப் பிரவேச மசோதா கொண்டுவந்து, Removal of Civil Disabilities சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தி சில ஷரத்துக்களைப் புகுத்தினார்கள். போடக்கூடிய சட்டங்களை சர்க்கார் போட்டிருக்கிறது. தீண்டாமை ஒழிப்புக்காக மசோதாக்களை சட்டசபையில் கொண்டுவந்தபோது அவைகளை எதிர்த்தவர்களும் தீண்டாமையை ஆதரித்துப் பேசியவர்களும் தேசத்திற்குத் துரோகிகள் என்று கருதும்படியான நிலைமை இப்போது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சட்டமியற்றிய பிறகு ஜாதி வித்தியாசம் அதிகமாகப் பாராட்டப்படும் இடங்களில் அதை அமல் நடத்துவது கொஞ்சம் கஷ்டமாகத் தான் இருக்கிறது. இருந்தபோதிலும், சர்க்காரின் சட்டங்களின் காரணமாகவும், சர்க்கார் பாமர மக்களுக்கும், ஏழை மக்களுக்கும், பிறபட்ட மக்களுக்கும், தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கும் செய்துவரும் தொண்டுகள் காரணமாகவும் அந்த மக்களிடையே ஒரு விழிப்பு உண்டாகியிருக்கிறது. அந்த விழிப்பின் விளைவாக அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு உணர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த உணர்ச்சியின் காரணமாக, தங்கள் குறைபாட்டைத் தீர்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்ற சக்தி அவர்களுக்கு உண்டாகியிருக்கிறது. இந்த மூன்றையும் அரசாங்கத்தார் கொடுத்திருக்கும் காரணத்தால், அரசாங்கத்தார் செய்திருக்கும் வேலைகளில் திருப்தியடையாமல் இருக்கமுடியாது. இருந்தாலும் எங்கெங்கு ஜாதி வித்தியாசங்கள் பாராட்டப்படுகின்றன என்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் தெரிவித்தால், உடனடியாகக் கவனித்து நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கிறேன் என்று அரசாங்கத்தின் சார்பில் கூறுகிறேன்.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Is it not a fact that the Madras Corporation insists upon the removal of all these distinctions before the issue of licences to hotels? So far as my knowledge goes, it was so, when I was a Member of the Corporation Council.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : Yes, it continues.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that the posters to which objection has been taken by certain sections of the public are still found outside certain Government offices and if so, will the Hon. Minister see that instructions are issued at once to remove these posters?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : It is nearly two years since these posters were pasted, and the colour and the letters would have faded by now. Anyhow, if there are one or two found here and there, I shall issue instructions to remove them. I think instructions have already been issued in this regard. Still if there are any left, I would certainly like to get the information and see that they are removed.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : எல்லா வகுப்பினரும் கல்வியும் பொருளாதார வசதியும் பெறவேண்டும். தங்கள் பிறப்பினாலேயே தாழ்ந்தவர்கள் என்ற ஒருதவறான அச்சமும் மனப்பான்மையும் சில வகுப்பினர்களுக்கு இருப்பதால் அவர்களைக் கல்வியிலும் பொருளாதாரத் துறையிலும் உயர்த்துவதற்கு வேண்டிய பிரத்தியேக நடவடிக்கைகளை அரசாங்கத்தார் எடுப்பார்களா?

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பார்களா? ஹரிஜன வகுப்பினருக்கு மேலும் மேலும் பணத்தை ஒதுக்கி வைத்து அவர்கள் கல்வியிலும் பொருளாதாரத் துறையிலும் மேன்மையடைச்செய்வதற்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் பிரத்தியேக நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பார்களா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் போதிய அளவு உணர்ச்சியும், அவர்களுடைய கடமைகளும் உரிமைகளும் என்ன என்பதை உணரக்கூடிய சக்தியும் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். அவர்களுக்காக சர்க்கார் கோடிக்கணக்கான பணத்தை வருஷா வருஷம் செலவு செய்து வருகிறது. ஆந்திர ராஜ்யமும் நம்முடன் இருந்தபோது, அரசாங்கத்தார் வருடம் ரூ. 125 லட்சம் செலவு செய்துகொண்டிருந்தனர். இப்போது ஆந்திரா பிரிந்து போன பிறகும் கூட ரூ. 125 லட்சம் செலவு செய்கின்றனர். வரப்போகிற வருஷம் ரூ. 150 லட்சத்திற்கு மேல் செலவு செய்யப்போகின்றனர். அது மட்டுமன்றி, பிளாக் அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டப் பிரதேசங்களிலும், தேசிய அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டப் பிரதேசங்களிலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குத் தனியான சலுகைகள் கொடுத்துவருகின்றனர். தாங்களும் மனிதர்கள் என்று இவர்கள் உணரக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் என்னவெல்லாம் செய்ய முடியுமோ அவைகளையெல்லாம் செய்துவருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் தாழ்ந்தவர்கள் அல்ல. அவர்களைத் தாழ்ந்தவர்கள் என்று சொல்பவர்கள் தான் தாழ்ந்தவர்கள் என்று கருதக்கூடிய நிலைமையும் ஏற்பட்டிருப்பது பாராட்டத்தக்கது.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : கலப்பு மணம்செய்து கொள்வதை ஊக்குவிப்பதற்காகப் பரிசு கொடுப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏதாவது திட்டம் வைத்திருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : கலப்பு மணம் செய்து கொள்வதில் யாராவது தீவிரமாகப் பங்கெடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அவர்களுக்குத் தங்கப்பதக்கம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று அரசாங்கத்தார் உத்திரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இரண்டு பரிசுகள் உண்டு. முதல் பரிசு ரூ. 100 பெறுமானமுள்ள தங்கப் (பொன்) பதக்கம். ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிற்கும் இரண்டு பரிசுகள் உண்டு. இரண்டாவது பரிசு ரூ. 50 பெறுமானமுள்ள பரிசு. ஜில்லாக் கலெக்டரால் தர்பார் வைத்து அந்த வெகுமானம் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : கலப்பு மணம் செய்துகொள்பவருக்கோ அவருடைய மனைவிக்கோ, தகுதி இருக்கும் படித்தின், அரசாங்கத்தில் உத்தியோகம் கொடுத்து அவர்களை நல்ல நிலைமையில் வைப்பதற்கும், அவர்களுடைய குழந்தைகளுக்குச் சலுகைகள் கொடுப்பதற்கும் திட்டம் இருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : மணம் செய்துகொண்டவர்கள் கடைசி வரையில் ஒற்றுமையாக வாழ்ந்துகொண்டிருந்தால் அதுவே அரசாங்கத்தாருக்குத் திருப்தியளிக்கும்.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Sir, has the status of the so-called high-caste people in our country or at least in Tamil Nad 10-30
a.m.
been brought down because of the proportionate rise in the status of the Backward Classes?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : We do not want to put down any community and we are not retarding the progress of any community. We want to see that such of those communities as are very much depressed and downtrodden are brought up to the level of the other communities which are well advanced.

[28th December 1956]

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களில் மிகமிகத் தாழ்ந்த நிலையில் கேள்வி கேட்பாற்று இருளர்களும், நரிக்குறவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களின் நலனுக்காக நமது அரசாங்கம் பணம் ஒதுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்ய முடியுமா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : வட ஆர்க்காடு ஜில்லாவிலே ஒரு பகுதியிலே இருளர்களும், நரிக்குறவர்களும் கொஞ்சம் பேர் இருக்கிறார்கள். இரண்டு வருஷங்களுக்குமுன் ஸ்ரீ அண்ணாமலை பிள்ளை அவர்கள் கேட்ட கேள்வியின் காரணமாக அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நன்மையை செய்வதற்கு ஒரு ஸ்கீம் போடப்பட்டது. மத்திய அரசாங்கத் திடமிருந்து இதற்கு உத்திரவு வந்தால் ஸ்ரீ அண்ணாமலை பிள்ளை அவர்கள் தலைமையிலேயே இந்த ஸ்கீம் ஆரம்பித்துவைக்கத் திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறோம்.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : நரிக்குறவர்களில் இந்த வருஷத்திலேயும், சென்ற வருஷத்திலேயும் சட்டசபை ஒட்டர்கள் ஜாப்தாவில் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். என்று சொல்ல முடியுமா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : அவர்கள் ஒரு இடத்திலே தங்கி இருப்பவர்களாக இல்லை. அவர்கள் ஸ்திரீமாக ஓரிடத்திலே இருந்தால் அவர்களை சட்டசபை ஒட்டர்கள் ஜாப்தாவில் சேர்க்க முடியும்.

Dearness allowance to Non-Gazetted Officers

* 136 Q.—**SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI** (on behalf of Dr. T. V. Sivanandam) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the increase in dearness allowance recently sanctioned in the case of Non-Gazetted Officers is not applicable to nurses working in Government hospitals and dispensaries; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) No, Sir. The recent increase in the dearness allowance is applicable to nurses employed in the Government hospitals and dispensaries also.

(b) Does not arise.

Crossword Puzzles

* 137 Q.—**DR. A. SREENIVASAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education be pleased to state with reference to Legislative Council Starred Question No. 550 answered on 1st March 1956—

(a) whether the Government have since received the judgment of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Madras, acquitting the proprietor of a crossword puzzles of a charge under section 420, Indian Penal Code; and

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

[28th December 1956]

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

(b) An appeal against the acquittal of the accused has been filed in the High Court, Madras.

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 December 1956, from the Governor of Madras :—

“In pursuance of Article 207, clause (3) of the Constitution of India, I, A. J. John, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Official Language Bill, 1956, as passed by the Madras Legislative Assembly.”

(2) MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have also to announce to the House that I have received the following message from the Deputy Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, dated the 27th December 1956 :—

“In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Official Language Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 46 of 1956), as passed by the Assembly on the 27th December 1956 and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council.”

III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS,

(1) THE MADRAS OFFICIAL LANGUAGE BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 46 OF 1956).

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, I move—

“That the Madras Official Language Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 46 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

இந்த மசோதாவை இந்த சபைமுன் வெகு மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் சமர்ப்பிக்கிறேன். இந்த மசோதாவை இந்த சபைமுன் கொண்டுவரக்கூடிய ஒரு நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பற்றியே நாம் எல்லோரும் மகிழ்ச்சி அடையவேண்டும். தமிழ் மொழி நம்முடைய தாய் மொழியாகவும், நாட்டு மொழியாகவும் இருந்தாலும்கூட ஒரு காலத்திலே ஆட்சி மொழியாக இருந்திருந்தாலும்கூட, மத்திய காலத்திலே ஏற்பட்ட அடிமை வாழ்வின் காரணமாக அந்த மொழிக்கும் ஒரு அடிமை வாழ்வு ஏற்பட்டு விட்டது. அரசியாக வீற்றிருப்பதற்குப் பதிலாக பணிப்பெண்ணை இருந்து பணியாற்றிவரக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. மறுபடியும் அந்த அரசு

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [28th December 1956]

ரிமையை நாம் தமிழ் அன்னைக்கு அளிக்கின்றோம் என்றால் நாம் மற்றத் துறைகளில் பெற்றிருக்கக்கூடிய சுதந்திரத்திற்கு இதுவும் ஒரு சின்னமாகவே அமைந்து இருக்கிறதென்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆகவே இன்றைக்குத் தமிழை அரசாங்க மொழி ஆக்கவேண்டுமென்று எடுத்து இருக்கக்கூடிய நம்முடைய முயற்சி மற்றத் துறைகளிலே நாம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் முயற்சிகளுக்கு அனுசரணையாக இருக்கிறது என்பதை நாம் எல்லோரும் ரூபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

இந்தத் தாய் மொழி வளர்ச்சிக்காக, தமிழ் வளர்ச்சிக்காகப் பல பெரியோர்கள் வெகு காலமாகப் போராடி வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். பலர் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையையே இதற்குத் தத்தம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் செய்த சேவையின் பலனாகத்தான், முயற்சியின் பலனாகத்தான், இன்றைக்கு நாம் இந்த நடவடிக்கையை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய ஒரு கட்டத்தில் இருக்கின்றோம். ஆகவே அந்தப் பெரியோர்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் நம்முடைய மனமார்ந்த நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது மிகவும் முக்கியம். ஆங்கிலம்தான் பேசவேண்டும், ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுவதுதான் கவுரவம் என்று நினைத்திருந்த காலத்தில், அதைத் தகர்த்தெறிந்த பல பெரியோர்கள் தமிழிலே பேசவேண்டும், தேச மக்க தமிழிலே சென்று தமிழில்தான் பேசவேண்டும் என்ற முறையிலே தமிழுக்கு ஒரு புதிய உயிரைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு முன்வந்தார்கள். அவர்களுடைய பெயரை எல்லாம் நான் சொல்ல வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. அது இப்போது ஏற்பட்ட ஒரு நிகழ்ச்சி அல்ல. 50 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்பு நமது நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ சக்கரைச் செட்டியார் அவர்கள் அரசியல் வாழ்க்கையை ஆரம்பித்தார்களே, ஏறக்குறைய அந்தக் காலத்திலிருந்தே தமிழுக்கு உரிய இடத்தை நாம் கொடுத்தாகவேண்டும் என்ற முயற்சி ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டு அது தொடர்ந்து நடந்து வந்திருக்கிறது. ஆகவே அந்த முயற்சிகளுக்கெல்லாம் ஒரு சீகரமாகவே இன்றைக்கு இந்த மசோதாவை நாம் நிறைவேற்ற முன்வந்திருக்கின்றோம். இந்த மசோதாவை நாம் நிறைவேற்றின உடனேயே எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் எல்லாத் துறைகளிலும், எல்லா விஷயங்களிலும் தமிழையே உபயோகப்படுத்த முடியும் என்று நினைத்துவிட்டு முடியாது. அதில் இருக்கக்கூடிய கஷ்டங்களை முக்கியமாக இந்தச் சபையில் இருக்கின்ற அங்கத்தினர்கள் நன்றாக உணர்ந்திருக்கின்றார்கள் என்பதில் எனக்குச் சந்தேகம் இல்லை. இன்றைக்கு இந்த மசோதாவை நாம் நிறைவேற்றுவதன் மூலம் நமக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய அவா பூர்த்தியாவதாக இருந்தாலும்கூட இன்னொரு பெரிய முயற்சிக்கு இதை ஆரம்பமாகவே நாம் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இன்மேல் இன்னும் தீவிரமாக முயற்சி செய்து தமிழை எல்லாத் துறைகளிலும் நாம் உபயோகப்படுத்துவதற்கு நாம் போதிய அளவு வளர்க்கவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த வளர்ச்சி நல்ல முறையிலே ஏற்பட்டால்தான் நாம் இன்றைக்கு நிறைவேற்றக்கூடிய சட்டம் நல்ல முறையிலே அமல் நடத்தப்பட்டு அதன் மூலமாக தேசத்திற்கும் மக்களுக்கும் நன்மை ஏற்படும். அந்த வளர்ச்சி நல்ல முறையிலே ஏற்படாமல் போனால் இந்தச் சட்டம் இயற்றியும் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லாமல் போய்விடும். தமிழை வளர்க்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லும் இந்த சமயத்தில், தனித்தமிழில்தான் எல்லாப் பதங்களும் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று ஒரு சிலர் நினைக்கின்றார்கள். வேறு மொழிப் பதங்கள் நம்முடைய மொழியிலே வந்து புகுந்துவிட்டால் நம்முடைய மொழிக்கு இழுக்கு வந்துவிடும் என்று நினைப்பவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அது உண்மையிலேயே வளர்ச்சிக்கு அறிகுறி அல்ல என்பதை மட்டும்தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஆங்கிலம் இன்று உலக மொழியாக இருப்பதற்குத் தகுதி அடைந்திருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னால் அது ஏதோ பழைய ஆங்கிலமே தொடர்ந்து வந்த காரணத்தால் உலகம். பழைய ஆங்கிலத்தை இப்பொழுது படிக்கவேண்டுமானால் அதற்கென்று தனி ஆசிரியர்கள் வேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் அவ்வளவு தூரம் ஆங்கில மொழியானது இப்பொழுது மாறியிருக்கிறது. பழைய ஆங்கிலமும் ஆங்கிலம் தான்

[28th December 1956] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

என்றாலும், இப்பொழுது அது வளர்ச்சி அடைந்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால், நம்முடைய தமிழ் அம்மாதிரி உரு மாறிப் போகாது. எந்தக் காலத்துத் தமிழை எடுத்துப் பார்த்தாலும் யாரும் அர்த்தம் புரிந்து கொள்ளக்கூடிய நிலைமையில்தான் அது இருந்துவருகிறது. இன்றைக்குத் தமிழ் வளம் பெறுவதற்கு, அதுவும் நவீனக் கருத்துக்களை வெளியிடக்கூடிய நிலைமையை அடைவதற்கு புதிய புதிய பதங்களை நாம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டியது மிகவும் முக்கியம். அதன் மூலமாகத்தான் வளர்ச்சி துரிதமாக ஏற்படும். அத்துடன் மொழிக்கும் ஒரு நல்ல வளம் ஏற்படும் என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன்.

இன்றைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில், இந்தச் சட்டத்தை நாம் இயற்றும்போது நமக்குப் புதிய கடமைகள் ஏற்படுகின்றன என்பதை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். தமிழை நல்ல முறையிலே வளர்ப்பதற்கும் எல்லாத் துறைகளிலும் கஷ்டம் இல்லாமல் அதை வழங்கச் செய்யமுடியும் என்ற நிலைமையை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கும், நாம் எல்லா முயற்சிகளும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது மிகவும் முக்கியம். தமிழ்ப் பேச்சுக்களை சுருக்கெழுத்தில் எடுத்து, பிறகு அவைகளை டைப் செய்து வதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சிகளும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. இதையெல்லாம் செய்து முடிக்கவேண்டும் என்பது தான் சர்க்காருடைய லட்சியமாக இருக்கிறது. அதைத் துரிதமாக செய்து முடிக்கவேண்டும் என்பது சர்க்காருடைய லட்சியம். அதிலே இந்தச் சபையினுடைய ஆதரவும், மக்களுடைய ஆதரவும், தமிழ் பெரும் புலவர்களுடைய ஆதரவும் இருந்து இந்தத் துறையிலே வெற்றி கரண்பதற்கு எல்லோரும் ஒத்துழைக்கவேண்டும் என்று இந்தச் சட்டத்தை இங்கு பிரேரேபிக்கும்போது நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ள விரும்புகின்றேன். இந்த மசோதாவை இங்கு நீங்கள் எல்லோரும் வரவேற்பீர்கள் என்பதில் எனக்கு எந்தவிதமான சந்தேகமும் கிடையாது.

இதைச் செய்யும்போது இந்தத் துரையில் எந்த விதத்திலே வளர்ச்சிகள் ஏற்படவேண்டும் என்பது பற்றி சர்ச்சைகளை ஆரம்பித்தால், அது தொடர்ந்து போய்க்கொண்டே இருக்கும். ஆகவே இன்றைக்கு இந்த விழாவை முடித்துவிட்டு அதற்கு மேல் செய்யவேண்டிய மற்ற காரியங்களைப்பற்றி தனியாக ஆலோசனை செய்து ஒரு முடிவு செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நாம் என்ன செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறதென்பதைப் பற்றி குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறேன். அதை எப்படிச் செய்வது, எந்த முறையிலே செய்வது என்பதைப்பற்றியெல்லாம் தனியாக ஆலோசனை செய்து ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வரவேண்டும். ஆகையால் எந்தெந்த முறைகளைக் கையாளவேண்டும் என்பதுபற்றி இன்றைக்கு நாம் வாத்தப் பிரதிவாதங்கள் செய்துகொண்டிருக்க வேண்டியதில்லை. முடிசூட்டு விழாவை முடித்து, அதற்குப் பிறகு தனியாக உட்கார்ந்து இந்த முயற்சிகளைப் பற்றிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எந்தெந்தத் துறையிலே எந்தெந்த முறையிலே எடுக்க வேண்டும் என்பது பற்றி நாம் சாவகாசமாகத் தீர்மானித்துக்கொள்ளலாம். அதற்கேற்ற நடவடிக்கைகளை நாம் எடுப்பதற்கு முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும். இத்துடன் மகிழ்ச்சியுடனும், பெருமையுடனும் இந்த மசோதாவை இந்தச் சபைமுன் ஆலோசனைக்கு சமர்ப்பிக்கின்றேன். (ஆரவாரம்.)

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“That the Madras Official Language Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill 10-40 No. 46 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

Now, I request hon. Members to make their speeches a bit short because I have got a list of a large number of Members who wish to participate in the discussion. I, therefore, request Members to restrict their speeches to five minutes each.

[28th December 1956]

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : அவைத் தலைவர்

அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவிற்கு என்னுடைய ஆதரவைக் காட்டுவதற்காக இன்னுள் முத்தொண்டு இந்த சட்ட சபையிலே நான் தமிழ் மொழியிலே பேசவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறேன். (ஆரவாரம்.)

எனக்குத் தமிழிலே பேசிப் பழக்கம் உண்டு. ஆங்கிலத்திலே பேசினால் தான் பெருமை என்று நினைத்து சிலர் பேசுவார்கள். ஆனால் நான் அப்படிச் சிண்டியாது. எனக்கு ஆங்கிலம் பழக்கமாய்போய்விட்டது. ஆங்கிலத்திலே படித்துக் கல்லூரிகளிலும் பெரிய சபைகளிலும் வாதம் செய்யும் டிபேடிங் சொசைடிகளிலும் ஆங்கிலத்தில்தான் பேசுவது வழக்கமாய் போய்விட்டது. அந்தக் காலத்திலே இருந்த பெரிய ஆசிரியர்கள், தலைமை உபாத்தியாயர்கள், டாக்டர் மில்லர் முதலானவர்கள் எல்லாம் ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே பேசவேண்டும் என்று எங்களைத் தூண்டிவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் ஆங்கிலத்திலே பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்தது பழக்கத்தினாலொழிய தமிழிலே பேசக்கூடாது என்பதனால். செந்தமிழும் நாப்பழக்கம் என்று சொல்லுவதுண்டு. அந்த மாதிரி தமிழில் பேசிப் பழகியிருந்தால் தமிழில் நன்றாகப் பேசலாம். தொழிலாளர்கள் ஸ்தாபனங்களில் நான் பிரசங்கம் செய்யும்போது அவர்கள்முன்பு நான் தமிழில் பேசுவது உண்டு. அவர்கள் முன்பாக நான் பையினை வாசித்துத் தமிழில் பிரசங்கம் செய்வேன். ஆகையால் தமிழ் மொழியில் பேசுவது எனக்கு நூதனம் அல்ல. இந்த மசோதா தமிழை ஆட்சி மொழியாக்குவதற்கும் தமிழை நன்றாக வளர்ப்பதற்கும் ஒரு ஆரம்பப் படியாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால், உச்ச ஸ்தானத்தை அடைந்ததுவிட்டோம் என்று பெருமைப்பட வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. இந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருப்பதன் காரணமாக ஆங்கிலத்தைக் கைவிடவேண்டும் என்று நான் சொல்லவே மாட்டேன். காரணம், ஆங்கிலம் அதிகமாக அவசியம் என்று என் மனதில் தோன்றுகிறது. தமிழ் மொழி ஜோதியாகப் பிரகாசிப்பதற்கும் அது தூண்டுகோலாக இருக்கும். ஆங்கிலத்தில் பெரிய காவியங்கள் எழுதிய மில்டன் போன்ற கவிஞர் ஆங்கிலத்தையே படித்து அவைகளை எழுதவில்லை. அவர்கள் கிரேக்க பாஷையும் லத்தீன் பாஷையும் கற்று அந்த ஞானத்தைக் கொண்டு ஆங்கிலக் காவியங்களை எழுதினார்கள். அப்படித் தான் “பாரடைஸ் லஸ்ட்” என்ற காவியத்தை மில்டன் எழுதினார் என்பது ஆங்கிலம் படித்தவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். ஆகவே, ஆங்கிலத்தைத் தூண்டுகோலாகக் கொண்டு தமிழ் மொழியை வளர்க்க வேண்டும் என்று நான் விரும்புகிறேன். ஆங்கிலத்தின் மூலம் பல விஷயங்களை அறிந்துகொள்ள முடியும். ஒரு சிறு விஷயம் சொல்லுகிறேன். நான் வயதானாலும் கூட இப்போதும் ஆங்கிலத்தில் துப்பறியும் கதைகளைப் படிப்பது வழக்கம். துப்பறியும் கதைகள் தமிழில் அவ்வளவாக இல்லை. இனிமேல் தமிழாசிரியர்கள் தமிழ் நாட்டுச் சரித்திரத்தையொட்டியும் இந்தநாட்டு நடைமுறைப் பழக்க வழக்கங்களை ஒட்டியும் அப்படிப்பட்ட கதைகளை எழுதினால் தமிழர்கள் அவைகளை வாசித்து இன்புறுவார்கள் என்பதில் சந்தேகமே இல்லை. ஆகையால் ஆங்கிலம் தூண்டுகோலாக இருந்து நமது முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு உதவியாக இருக்கும். ஆங்கிலத்தோடு போட்டி போட்டு ஆங்கிலத்தை வெல்ல வேண்டுமென்ற ஆசை உண்டாகவேண்டும். ஆகையால் தமிழர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தை வெறுக்க வேண்டாம். ஆங்கிலம் இப்போது சர்வதேச பாஷையாக இருக்கிறது.

என் உபாத்தியாயர் ஒருவர் இருந்தார். அவருக்கு சமஸ்கிருதம் பிடிக்காது. அதை வட மொழி என்று சொல்லுவார். தமிழ் மொழியைத் தென் மொழி என்பார். அவர் சொல்வார், “ஐயா, வட மொழி தமிழ் நாட்டிற்கு வந்தது. பல சொற்கள் வட மொழியிலிருந்து தமிழில் நுழைந்து விட்டன. அந்தச் சொற்களையும் நாம் தமிழாக்கி விட்டோம். உதாரணமாக பாஷையைப் பாடை. என்று ஆக்கிவிட்டோம்.” ஒரு பையனிடம் அவன் எந்த பாஷையை Second Language ஆக எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறான் என்று கேட்பதற்கு அவனை அவர் “ஐயா, நீர் எந்தப் பாடையில் பேசுகிறீர்?” என்று கேட்டார். அந்தப் பையன் கிறுக்குப் பிடித்த பையன். “நீங்கள் பேசுபவர்கள் பாடையில் தான் நானும் போகிறேன்” என்று அவன் பதில் சொன்னான்.

3th December 1956] [Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty]

ஸ்ரீ சூரியநாராயண சாஸ்திரியார், மறைமலை அடிகள் முதலியவர்கள் எனக்குக் கிருஸ்தவக் கல்லூரியில் ஆசிரியர்களாக இருந்தனர். அந்தக் காலத்திலிருந்தே எனக்குத் தமிழிடம் அபிமானம் உண்டு. இருந்தாலும் நான் தமிழில் பேசாமல் இருந்ததற்குக் காரணம் தமிழில் நான் பேசுவது சாத்தியமில்லை என்பதல்ல; ஆனால் தருணம் இல்லாமல் போனது நான் காரணம்.

நான் அடிக்கடி தொழிலாளர்கள் முன்பாகப் பேசும்போது தமிழில் தான் பேசவேன். அவர்களுக்கு ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாததால் அவர்களிடம் தமிழில் தான் பேசவேன். தொழிலாளர்களுக்காகப் பிரசுரிக்கப்படும் “ஜனசக்தி” என்ற தமிழ் பத்திரிகையை நான் முழுவதும் வாசிப்பது உண்டு. தொழிலாளர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டிய சம்பளம், சலுகைகள் முதலியன பற்றி அந்தப் பத்திரிகையில் நன்றாக விவரித்து எழுதப்படுகிறது. ஆதலால், அந்தப் பத்திரிகையை நான் வாசிப்பது உண்டு. மற்றப் பத்திரிகைகளை வாசிக்கக்கூடாது என்பதற்காக அல்ல. அது தான் முக்கியமாக எனக்கு அனுசரணையான பத்திரிகையாக இருப்பதால் அதை வாசிப்பது உண்டு. நாம் தமிழில் பேச வேண்டும். தமிழில் ஆர்வத்தைக் காட்டுவதற்காகதமிழில் பேசித் தமிழ் மொழியை ஆதரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

என் ஆசிரியர் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார் : “தமிழ் மொழி செந்தமிழ் நாட்டில் மதுரையில் பிறந்து இலங்கைக்குச் சென்றது.” தமிழில் இலங்கை என்று சொல்வது சிண்டியாது. தமிழில் அதை ஈழ நாடு என்று சொல்வது உண்டு. தமிழ் ஈழ நாட்டில் மாறியது. அதாவது, “எழைக் குழந்தை வாழைப்பழத்திற்காக அழுது அழுது கீழே விழுந்தது” என்ற வாக்கியம் ஈழ நாட்டிற்குச் சென்று அங்கே “எனைக் குழந்தை வாளைப் பனத்திற்காக அழுது அழுதுக் கீழே விழுந்தது” என்று உச்சரிக்கப்பட்டது. தமிழ் மொழி அம்மாதிரி இந்த மாதிரி பல் போய் விட்டது. ஆகவே அந்த அம்மாதிரிக்குப் பல் கட்டவேண்டியிருந்தது. கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் பல் கட்டிவிட்டார்கள். இனிமேல் தமிழ் மொழி செழித்தோங்கி வளரும் என்பதில் சந்தேகமே இல்லை. தமிழ் மக்களும் தமிழ் ஆசிரியர்களும் தமிழ் மொழியை ஆதரித்து வளர்ப்பார்கள் என்பதில் சந்தேகம் இல்லை.

இப்போது தமிழை நன்றாக வளர்ப்பதற்காக நாம் ஒரு சிறு விதையைப் போடுகிறோம். ஒரு “மஸ்டர்ட் வீட்” ஐப் போடுகிறோம். இந்தச் சிறு விதை பறவைகள் தங்கும் பெரிய ஆல மரமாகி அதன் கீழ் தமிழ் மக்கள் தங்கி சுகமாக இருக்க வேண்டும். இந்த மசோதாவை நான்முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI T. M. NARAYANASWAMY PILLAI : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் முழுமனதுடனும் ரொம்ப மகிழ்ச்சியுடனும் இந்த மசோதாவை வரவேற்கிறேன். நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய ஸ்ரீ சக்கரைச் செட்டியார் அவர்கள், நமது தமிழ் அன்னைக்குப் பல் போய் விட்டது என்று சொன்னார்கள். அப்படி இல்லை. இரண்டு காரணங்கள் சொல்கிறேன். மக்கள் தமிழை சரியாக ஆதரிக்காததால் பேச்சில் ஏதோ கொஞ்சம் குன்றுபடி இருக்கலாம். இரண்டாவது, அன்னையை சிறையில் போட்டுவிட்டார்கள். ஆதலால், சுதந்திரம் இழந்து மக்களுடைய பேணுதலும் இல்லாமல் போனதால் அந்த அரசிக்கு என்ன உயர்வும் மேன்மையும் இருக்க வேண்டுமோ, அது இல்லாமல் போய் பல் போய்விட்ட மாதிரியும், கண்கள், காதுகள் போய்விட்ட மாதிரியும் நினைக்கும் தருணம் ஏற்பட்டது. ஆகையால் அந்தக் குறைகளையெல்லாம் நீக்கி மறுபடியும் அன்னை அரசுபுரியும் படியாகச் செய்வதற்கு இந்த மசோதா ஒரு நல்ல துணையாகவும், தூண்டு தலாகவும், உயிர் கொடுப்பதாகவும் இருக்கும் என்பதில் சந்தேகமே இல்லை.

இந்த நேரத்தில் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னபடி ஒன்று ஞாபகம் வருகிறது. கவிமணி தேசிக விநாயகம் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் தமிழில் மிகவும் ஆர்வம் கொண்டவர்கள். அவர்கள் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் மனம் பூரிப்

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a.m.

[Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai] [28th December 1956]

பார்கள். நமக்கு எதிரில் இருக்கும் கவிஞர் ஸ்ரீ. ராமலிங்கம் பிள்ளை அவர்களும் அப்படியே. அவர்கள், “ இந்த நாட்டிலே பாலைவனங்கள் எல்லாம் சோலை வனங்களாக மாற வேண்டும். அந்தச் சோலை வனங்களில் பசுங்களின்கள் இருந்து பாட வேண்டும். சபைகளிலே தமிழ் எழுந்து முழங்க வேண்டும்,” என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள்.

இப்போது நமது சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் திட்டங்களின் மூலம் விவசாயத்தையும் தொழில்களையும் அபிவிருத்தி செய்கிறார்கள். அந்த அபிவிருத்தி மட்டும் போதாது. அந்த அபிவிருத்திக்கு அடிப்படையாகவும், ஆதரவாகவும் தமிழ் மொழி நன்றாக வளர வேண்டும். தமிழ் சபைகளில் எழுந்து முழங்க வேண்டும். இந்த சபை, காபினெட், செக்ரட்டரியட் முதலிய இடங்களிலெல்லாம் தமிழ் முழங்க வேண்டும். இதைச் செய்தால் ஜனநாயகத்தில் மக்களுக்கு நல்ல பங்கு கிடைக்கும். மக்களுக்கு அரசாங்கத்துடன் நல்ல தொடர்பு ஏற்படும். அப்படிப்பட்ட தொடர்பு ஏற்படுவதால் அவர்களுக்கு உள் எழுச்சி ஏற்பட்டு அதன் விளைவாக அரசாங்கத்தில் நல்ல பங்கெடுத்துக்கொள்வார்கள்; தங்கள் உரிமைகளை நல்ல முறையில் பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்வார்கள்; கலையும் உயரும்.

இப்போது எப்படி இருக்கிறதென்றால் இங்கிலீஷ் மட்டும் படித்துத் தமிழ் படிக்காதவர்கள் சிலர் இருக்கிறார்கள். 90 சத விதத்திற்கு மேல் படிக்காமலே இருக்கிறார்கள். சில பேர் கொஞ்சம் படிக்கிறார்கள். ஆங்கிலமே படிப்பதில்லை. சர்க்கார் கொடுத்த செல்வாக்கினாலே ஆங்கிலம் படித்தவர்கள் உயர்ந்தவர்கள் என்றும் மற்றவர்கள் தாழ்ந்தவர்கள் என்றும் எண்ணம் ஏற்பட்டு, ஒருவருக்கொருவர் தொடர்பு வைத்துக் கொள்ளாமல் பிரிவு ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. அந்தப் பிரிவு இப்பொழுது போகிற காலம். இனி எல்லோரும் எழுந்திருந்து கலை, அறிவுத் துறைகள், ஞானத் துறைகள், அரசியல் துறைகள் இவைகளில் பூரவாகப் பங்கெடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஒருவருக்கொருவர் தன்னலம் இல்லாமல் உதவி செய்வதற்கும் அரசாங்கம் ஒரு பெரும் சாதனமாக இருக்கும், சாதகமாகவும் இருக்கும். மக்கள் அரசியல் அறிவு பெறுவதற்கும் தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழியாக இருக்கவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் முடியாது.

இரண்டாவதாக, தமிழ் ஆட்சிமொழியாக வருவது தமிழ் மொழியின் வளர்ச்சிக்கே உதவியாக இருக்கும் என்று மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அது ரொம்பவும் பொருத்தமாக இருக்கிறது. எந்த நாட்டுச் சரித்திரத்தைப் பார்த்தாலும் உண்மை அப்படித்தான் இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் சொன்னதற்கேற்ப, சரித்திரத்திலே பார்க்கும்போது, முன்பு தமிழ் நன்றாக அரசு வீற்றிருந்தது என்று தெரிகிறது. அன்றைக்கு நன்றாக அதனுடைய பெருமை ஒளிவீசி இருந்ததற்குக் காரணம், அப்பொழுது நாடு அடிமைப்பட்டு இருக்கவில்லை. ஆட்சி மொழியும், மக்கள் மொழியும், வெவ்வேறாக இருக்கவில்லை. இரண்டும் ஒன்றாகத்தான் இருந்தது. ஏன்? பெரிய அரசாங்கம் இல்லையா தமிழ் நாட்டிலே? நன்றாக அரசு புரியவில்லையா? அப்பொழுதெல்லாம் என்னென்ன அறிவு நூல்களையெல்லாம் நன்றாக வழங்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தக் காலத்தில் தமிழ் அம்மாதிரி வளர்ச்சி அடைந்திருந்தது. அந்தக் காலத்தில் தமிழ் நன்றாக வளர்ந்திருந்தது என்பதற்கு அத்தாட்சியாகச் சொல்லவேண்டுமானால் போப் இன்னும் இவரைப் போன்ற அனேகர் ஆங்கிலத்திலே படித்திருந்தாலும் தமிழிலும் அரிய நூல்களை இயற்றி இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த மொழி சிறிய மொழியல்ல. குறுகிய மொழி அல்ல. கால் போக்கிலே அதற்கு ஆதரவு குறைந்து ஓரளவு சக்தியை இழந்திருந்தபோதிலும், அதை இப்பொழுது புர்த்தி பண்ண முடியாது என்று சொல்லமுடியாது. எந்த பாஷைகளிலிருந்தும் வார்த்தைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு தமிழை விரிவுபடுத்தலாம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பிற மொழிகளிலிருந்து வார்த்தைகளை தேவைப் படும்போது எடுத்துக் கொள்கிறவர்கள்கூட தமிழில் இருக்கும் சிறந்த வார்த்தைகளையும் தாராளமாகக் கையாண்டு மொழியை வளர்ச்சி அடையச் செய்யலாம். மொழி வளர்ச்சியுறுவது மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. மொழி வளர்ந்தால்தான் மக்களுடைய திறமை

[28th December 1956] [Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai]

நன்றாக உயரும் என்பதில் சந்தேகம் இல்லை. மக்களுடைய திறனை ஒரு விதத்திலே நோக்கிப் பார்த்தால் இது முக்கியமாக இருக்கிறது. மற்ற பாஷைக்கும் இந்த பாஷைக்கும் என்ன நோக்கம் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று பார்க்கும்போது, தமிழினுக்கு எதோ அடிமை காலத்தில் குறுகிய மனப் பான்மை வந்து, தன் பாஷையும் சிறைப்பட்டு இருந்தபோது எதைப்பார்த்தாலும் பயப்பட்டிருக்கலாம். எதையும் விரோதமாக பாவிக்கும்படியான ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் இருந்திருக்கலாம். உண்மையிலேயே அப்படி அல்ல. வாஸ்தவத்திலேயே எப்பொழுது நமக்கு விடுதலை நீங்கி தனியாக விடுதலையான உணர்ச்சி, சுயராஜ்யம் என்ற உணர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டதோ அப்பொழுது எல்லாவற்றையும் வரவேற்கவேண்டும். அப்படித்தான் தமிழ் நாட்டு சரித்திரம் இருக்கிறது. ஒன்றையும் விலக்கவில்லை. எனது சொந்த அனுபவத்தில் ஆங்கில பாஷையையும், சமஸ்கிருத பாஷையையும் நான் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். என்னுடைய நண்பர்களில் அனேகர் என்னைக் கேட்ட போது நான் அப்படித்தான் சொன்னேன். என்னுடைய எண்ணம் அப்படித்தான் இருக்கிறது. எப்பொழுது தமிழ் விரிந்தது என்று பார்த்தால் தமிழ் சங்கம் வந்ததற்குப் பிறகுதான். எந்த பாஷையும் இன்னொரு பாஷைக்கு அடிமை என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. ஒரு பாஷை ஆட்சி மொழியாக வந்துவிட்டால் மற்ற பாஷைகள் மறைந்துபோகவேண்டும் என்று நான் சொல்லமாட்டேன். எந்த பாஷையில் நல்லது இருந்தாலும், சமஸ்கிருதத்தில் ஆகட்டும், ஆங்கிலத்தில் ஆகட்டும், நல்லது எது இருந்தாலும் அதை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அதை நம்முடையதாக்கிக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். நம்முடைய ரத்தத்திலே அதையும் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். தமிழினுடைய வளர்ச்சி பெருக வேண்டுமானால் நல்ல ஆட்சி இருக்கவேண்டும், சுதந்திரம் இருக்கவேண்டும். எந்த ஒரு பாஷையையும் புறக்கணிக்கவேண்டியதில்லை.

பாரதியார் என்ன சொல்லியிருக்கிறார் என்றால் எட்டு திக்கும் சென்று கலைச் செல்வங்களைக் கொண்டுவந்து சேர்க்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். தமிழ் எவ்வளவோ சிறப்பான மொழியாக இருந்தபோதிலும், புதிய கலைச்சொற்கள் அதில் இல்லையே என்று பயப்படவேண்டாம் என்று அவர் கூறி இருக்கிறார். புத்தம் புதிய கலைகளும், பஞ்சபூத செயல்களின் நுட்பங்களும் கூறும் கலைகளும் மேற்கே வளருவதாகவும் கூறி அவைகளை எல்லாம் நம் தமிழிலே வந்துவிடவேண்டும் என்று விரும்பினார். ஆகவே இந்தக் காலத்திலே தமிழிலே கலைச்சொற்கள் அதிகமாக வேண்டுமானால் நாம் சர்வதேச பாஷையாகிய ஆங்கிலத்தில் உள்ள கலைச்சொற்களை தமிழில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு விஞ்ஞானத் துறையில் முன்னேற்றவேண்டும். இதனால் ஒரு பாஷை உயர்வு இன்னொரு பாஷை தாழ்வு என்பது கிடையாது. இப்படி ஆரம்பித்தால் சிறந்த கலைகளை உண்டாக்க முடியும். தமிழ் மொழியின் வளர்ச்சிக்கு வேண்டிய புதிய வாய்க்காலவெட்டிப் பயிர்களை உண்டாக்க வழி தேடவேண்டும். அப்பொழுது ஆங்கிலம், சமஸ்கிருதம் போன்ற மொழிகளினுடைய உதவியும் கட்டாயம் வேண்டும். நமக்கு சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்துவிட்டது, தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழியாகிவிட்டது என்று அந்த பாஷைகளை புறக்கணிக்கக்கூடாது. அவைகளுக்கு அடிமையாகவும் இருக்கவேண்டாம். ஒரு நூலில் உள்ள அறிவு ஒருவனுடைய சொத்தல்ல. சர்வ மனிதர்களுடைய சொத்தாகும். நம்முடைய மக்கள் பண்பு உயர்ந்து நன்றாக அவர்கள் இதில் பாடுபடும்படியாக உதவவேண்டும். தனித்தமிழ் என்பதைப்பற்றி ஸ்ரீ ராமலிங்கம் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் எழுதியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஸ்ரீ சோமசுந்தர பாரதியார் இதைப்பற்றி எழுதியிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தப் பிளவுக்கு இடம் கொடுக்கவேண்டாம். காவிரியில் எது எதுவோ வந்து சேர்ந்தாலும்கூட புனிதமாகப் போய்விடுகிறது. இதில் சந்தேகம் வேண்டாம். முதலில் கரடுமுரடாக இருக்கும்போது சில கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்படலாம்; கடைசியில் பார்க்கும்போது நன்றாகத் தெரிந்துவிடும். தனித் தமிழாக இருக்க முடியாது. தமிழ் நாடு மட்டும் தனியாக இருக்க முடியுமா? பழைய காலத்தில் இருந்து நம்மிடையே மாறுபாடுகள் காணப்படுகின்றன. உணவிலும் உடையிலும்கூட மாறுதலைக் காண்கிறோம். காலப்போக்கில் அனேக விஷயங்களை நம்முடையதாக்கிக்

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கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். இது வேண்டாம், அது வேண்டாம் என்று ஒதுக்கிக்கொண்டே இருந்தால், நம்முடைய மொழியில் உள்ள வார்த்தைகளைக் கொண்டேதான் எல்லாக் காரியத்தையும் சாதித்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னால் கடைசியில் நாம் முன்னேற முடியாமல் அடிமைப்பட்டுக் கொண்டே இருக்க வேண்டியதாகிவிடும். நாம் அடிமைகள் அல்ல, விடுதலை பெற்ற மக்கள், வீரம் உள்ள மக்கள் என்ற முறையில் தாராளமாக நாம் முன்னேக்கிப் போகவேண்டும். நாம் வெகு வேகமாக பல மொழிகளில் உள்ள நல்லவைகளையெல்லாம் நம்முடையதாக்கிக்கொண்டு முன்னேறினால் வேற்றுமைகளெல்லாம் மறைந்தொழிந்துவிடும். மற்ற பாஷைகளில் இருந்து ஒன்றையும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளாமல், அவைகளைப் புறக்கணித்துவிட்டு, தனித்தமிழே இருக்கவேண்டும் என்ற ஒரு பெரும் வெறி நோக்கம் இல்லாமல், குறுகிய மனப்பான்மை இல்லாமல் இதைக் கைக்கொண்டோமானால், கட்டாயம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கும், மக்களுக்கும் நல்ல தொடர்பு ஏற்பட்டு, தமிழனுக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய பண்புகளெல்லாம் மேலும் வளர்ந்து உலகத்திற்கே வழிகாட்டியாக விளங்கும் என்பதில் சந்தேகம் இல்லை. இதைக் கொண்டுவந்ததற்காக சர்க்காருக்கும், கனம் மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்களுக்கும் மக்கள் ஶார்பாக வாழ்த்துக் கூறி அவர்களைப் பாராட்டி நான் அமருகிறேன்.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த ஆட்சிமொழி மசோதாவை, . . .

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : அவைத்தலைவர் அவர்களே என்று சொல்வதுதான் பொருத்தம்.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : நானும் இந்த மசோதாவை வரவேற்கிறேன். இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்ததற்காக சர்க்காரையும் அமைச்சர் அவர்களையும் நான் மிகவும் பாராட்டுகிறேன். இந்த மசோதா விற்கு யாருக்கும் எவ்விதமான ஆட்சேபமும் இல்லையென்று நான் திட்டமாகத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். எல்லோரும் இதை சந்தோஷத்துடன் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்பதில் சந்தேகம் இல்லை. இந்த மசோதா முக்கியமாக அமுலுக்கு வந்த உடனே தாலுக்கா ஆபீசுகளிலே எல்லாம் தமிழையே அரசாங்க பாஷையாக உபயோகப்படுத்துவதற்கு வேண்டிய நோட்டீஸ்கேஷன் போடுவதாக நமக்கு இந்த மசோதாவிலிருந்து தெரிகிறது. ஜில்லா ரெவின்யூ நிர்வாக விசாரணைக் கமிட்டியார் யோசித்து, தாலுக்கா ஆபீஸ்களில் எல்லாம் தமிழில் நிர்வாகம் நடத்தலாம் என்று சிபாரிசு செய்ததன் பேரில் இந்த மசோதாவை அரசாங்கத்தார் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சமயத்தில் நான் சர்க்காருக்கு ஒன்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். அதாவது, கமிட்டியினர் தெரிவித்திருக்கும் அபிப்பிராயங்களையெல்லாம் அரசாங்கத்தார் நன்றாக ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். காரணம், Revenue adjudication சம்பந்தமாக அவர்கள் சில விஷயங்களைச் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். Legal precision இருக்க வேண்டுமானால் இனிமேலும் நமது கோர்ட்டுரில் நடவடிக்கைகள் ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே இருக்கப் போவதன் காரணமாக, கோர்ட்டு நடவடிக்கைகள் தமிழில் நடத்தப்படும் வரையில் ரெவின்யூ உத்தரவுகள் எல்லாம் ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று கமிட்டியார் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இது ஒரு முக்கியமான விஷயம். இதை அரசாங்கத்தார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். அந்த உத்தரவுகள் எல்லாம் பொது மக்களுக்குத் தமிழிலேயே கிடைக்கச் செய்வதற்காக மசோதாவின் 4-வது பிரிவின் பிரகாரம் அறிக்கைகள் போட்டு பொது மக்களுக்கும் பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அடுத்தபடியாக, தாலுக்கா ஆபீஸ்களுக்குப் போடப்படும் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை உடனடியாகவே எல்லா ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கும், முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளுக்கும், பஞ்சாயத்துக் களுக்கும், சென்னைக் கார்ப்பரேஷனுக்கும் விஸ்தரித்து அந்த இடங்களிலும் தமிழில் நிர்வாகம் நடத்துவதற்கு அறிக்கை (நோட்டீஸ்கேஷன்) போட வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த ஜனநாயக ஆட்சியில்

[28th December 1956] [Sri T. Purushotham]

ஜனநாயக ஸ்தாபனங்களாகிய கார்ப்பரேஷன், ஜில்லா போர்டுகள், முனிசிபாலிட்டிகள், பஞ்சாயத்துக்கள் முதலியன நன்றாக நடக்கவேண்டுமானால், பொது மக்களுக்குப் பயன்படுமாறு அந்த ஸ்தாபனங்கள் நடக்க வேண்டுமானால், எப்போது தாலுக்கா ஆபீஸ்களில் தமிழ் நிர்வாகம் நடக்க வேண்டுமென்று உத்தரவு போடப்போகிறோமோ அப்போதே இந்த ஸ்தாபனங்களிலும் தமிழ் நிர்வாகத்தை உடனடியாகக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும் என்று நான் அரசாங்கத்தாரை வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். காரணம், 4-வது பிரிவில் நன்றாகத் தெரிவிக்கப்படுகிறது. Official purposes-க்காகத் தேவைப்படும் போது தமிழை உபயோகிக்க வேண்டும் என்று அறிக்கை போடலாம் என்று இந்தப் பிரிவில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் என்னுடைய இந்த முக்கியமான கோரிக்கையை நிறைவேற்றவேண்டும் என்று கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். நிறைவேற்றுவார்கள் என்றும் நம்புகிறேன்.

மறுபடியும் கனம் அமைச்சர்களையும் சர்க்காரையும் இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்ததற்காகப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். நான் தெரிவித்த விஷயங்களையெல்லாம் அரசாங்கத்தார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு இந்த மசோதாவிற்கு என்னுடைய ஆதரவைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நாம் மறுபடியும் கூடுவதற்கு இன்னும் ஆறு மாதங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அதற்குள் தாங்களும் ஒரு தமிழாசிரியரின் மூலம் தமிழ் கற்றுக் கொண்டு விடுவீர்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். (குறுக்கீடு.) “கற்றுக்கொள்கிறேன்.” என்று கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் வாக்குறுதியளித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இனிமேல் அறிக்கை வெளியிட்டு நாமும் சட்டசபையில் தமிழிலேயே நடவடிக்கைகளை நடத்தலாம் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். வணக்கம்.

SRI V. RAMALINGAM PILLAI : கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, 11-10 a.m.
நம்முடைய மந்திரி சபையினர் பல நல்ல காரியங்களைச் சாதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். பாமர-மக்கள் பாராட்டக்கூடிய பல நல்ல காரியங்களை அவர்கள் சாதித்திருப்பதற்காக நாம் எல்லோரும் அவர்களை மனமார வாழ்த்த வேண்டும். இந்த நல்ல காரியங்களுக்கெல்லாம் முத்தாய்ப்பாக தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழியாக ஆவது பாராட்டத் தகுந்த விஷயம். கடந்த 700 ஆண்டுகளாகத் தமிழ் புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. நாம் தமிழ் பண்புகளை வளர்க்க வேண்டும். ஆட்சி மொழி மாறுவது சரித்திரப் பிரசித்தி பெற்ற காரியம்.

இனிமேல் தமிழ் படிப்பு எவ்வளவு வளரும் என்பதைப் பற்றி நாம் சிந்தனை செய்ய வேண்டும். நெடுங்காலமாக தமிழ் பண்புகள் நம்மிடையே இல்லாமல் இருந்திருக்கிறது.

தமிழ் மொழிக்கும் வட மொழிக்கும் ரொம்பப் பேதம் உண்டு. தமிழ் இலக்கியங்களுக்கும் வட மொழி இலக்கியங்களுக்கும் ரொம்பப் பேதம் உண்டு. வட மொழியை ‘classical language’ என்று சொல்வார்கள்; தமிழையும் ‘classical language’ என்று சொல்வார்கள். வட மொழியிலுள்ள மெய்ஞானம் முழுவதும் தமிழில் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் தமிழ் மொழிதான் உலக மெய்ஞானத்திற்கு ஆதரவானது.

தமிழ் மொழிக்கும் வட மொழிக்கும் பல வேறுபாடுகள் உண்டு. வட மொழியில் வேதங்களுக்குச் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள வியாக்கியானங்களுக்கும் தமிழ் மொழியில் வேதங்களுக்குச் செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள வியாக்கியானங்களுக்கும் எவ்வளவு வித்தியாசம் உண்டோ, அவ்வளவு வித்தியாசம் வட மொழிப் பண்புகளுக்கும் தமிழ் பண்புகளுக்கும் உண்டு. வட மொழியிலுள்ள மெய்ஞானம் முழுவதும் தமிழிலும் வந்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால் வட மொழியிலுள்ள மெய்ஞானத்தைத் தமிழர்கள் தங்கள் தமிழ் மொழியில்தான் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். வட மொழிப் பண்புகளின்படி தெய்வம் நம்பப்படுகிறது. தமிழர்களும் செய்வதை நம்புகிறார்கள். வட மொழிப் பண்புகளைப் பின்பற்றுவார்களும் தமிழ் பண்புகளைப்

[Sri V. Ramalingam Pillai] [28th December 1956]

பின்பற்றுவவர்களும் மெய்ஞானத்தை அடைய முயற்சிக்கிறார்கள் அப்போது வட மொழிப் பண்புகளின்படி ஒருவன் சந்தியாசியாக மாறுகிறான். ஆனால் தமிழ் பண்பின்படி சந்தியாசியாக மாற வேண்டிய தில்லை.

“வையத்துள் வாழ்வாங்கு வாழ்பவன் வானுரையும் தெய்வத்துள் வைக்கப்படும்.”

என்று திருக்குறளில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே சந்தியாசிய வாங்குவதைக் காட்டிலும் இல்லறம் சிறந்தது என்பது தமிழ் பண்பு.

இலக்கியங்களில் மட்டுமின்றி இலக்கணங்களிலும் தமிழுக்கும் மற்ற மொழிகளுக்கும் வித்தியாசங்கள் உண்டு. உயிர் எழுத்து, மெய் எழுத்து என்ற இரு வகை எழுத்துக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. உயிர் என்பது மூச்சு மெய் என்பது உடல். தமிழிலும் உயிர் எழுத்துக்கள் இருக்கின்றன மற்ற மொழிகளிலும் உயிர் எழுத்துக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆங்கிலத்தில் a, e, i, o, u என்ற உயிர் எழுத்துக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. தமிழ் உயிர் எழுத்துக்களுக்கும் வட மொழி உயிர் எழுத்துக்களுக்கும் வித்தியாசம் உண்டு வட மொழியை நான் வணங்குபவன்; வெறுப்பவன் அல்ல, ஆகவே வித்தியாசத்தை மட்டும் சொல்கிறேன். வட மொழியிலுள்ள உயிர் எழுத்துகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், அவற்றில் உயிர் மட்டும் பேசும், அ, ஆ, இ, ஈ உ, ஊ முதலிய வட மொழி உயிர் எழுத்துக்களில் உயி மட்டும் பேசும். வட மொழிக்கும் தமிழ் மொழிக்கும் உயிர் எழுத்துகளில் வேறு என்ன வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது? கு, அம், அ ஆகிய மூன்றும் வட மொழியில் உயிர் எழுத்துக்களாக இருக்கின்றன.

வட மொழியில் தேர்ந்த ஒரு புலவர் தமிழ் மொழியை இயற்றியிருக்கிறார் என்று நான் சொல்கிறேன். ஆனால் தமிழ் பண்புகள் வேறு, வட மொழியிலுள்ள மெய் ஞானத்தையெல்லாம் வடித்தெடுத்தது தமிழ். வட மொழியிலுள்ள சத்தான விஷயங்களெல்லாம் வடித்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு தமிழி கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. வடமொழியிலிருந்து உலகவாழ்க்கைக்கு அவசியமான விஷயங்களெல்லாம் வடித்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட தமிழ் மொழி இலக்கியங்களை வட மொழி இலக்கியங்களின் பிரதியாகவே இருக்கின்றன. ஆனாலும் தமிழ் பண்பு என்பது வேறுவேறு இருக்கிறது. தமிழ் பண்பு மற்றப் பண்புகளை விட வேறுவேறு இருக்கிறது. தமிழ் பண்புகள் வளருவதற்காக அவைகளை எங்கும் இளைஞர்களுக்கு போதினை செய்கிறார்கள். “அறஞ் செய விரும்பு ஆறுவது சினம், இயல்வது காவேல், கோயில் இல்லா ஊரில் குடியிருக்க வேண்டாம், ஆலயம் தொழுவது சாலவும் நன்று” போன்றவைகளை ஆரபத்திலேயே பிள்ளைகளுக்குச் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய இந்தப் பண்புகள் எல்லாம் தமிழ் நாட்டில் நாம் அறிந்ததே. தமிழன் நெடுங்கணக்கு பெருங்கணக்கு, இவைகளைக் கற்பதன் மூலம் தமிழ் பண்புகளெல்லாம் வளரும். எல்லாக் கலைகளையும் தமிழிலேயே போதிக்கக்கூடிய நிலை வேண்டும் என்பதற்கு நம்முடைய கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்கள் முத்தாய்பாக, ஆரம்பமாக இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்ததற்காக நா அவரை மிகவும் பாராட்டவேண்டும்.

இது காலம் கடந்ததென்றும், தேர்தலுக்காகச் செய்யப்பட்ட தென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. நல்ல காரியத்தை எப்பொழுது செய்தால் என்ன அரசாங்கத்தின் நடவடிக்கை ஜனநாயக சூழ்நிலையைக் கொண்டதல்லாம அரசாங்கத்தாருடைய விருப்பம் இல்லாமை அல்ல. ஆகையால்தான் எவ்வளவு துரிதமாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று எண்ணுகிறோமோ அவ்வளவு துரிதமாக ஜனநாயக முறையிலே செய்துவிட முடியாது. இப்பொழுதாவது அவர்கள் செய்ததைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன், இன்னும் இதை மொட்ட தமிழிலேயே கல்வி போதிக்கவேண்டும் என்பதும், தமிழிலேயே எல்லா கலைகளும் வளரவேண்டும் என்பதும் பின்னால் வரவேண்டும். அப்படியெல்லாம் வந்து, தமிழுக்கு பெருமை தரக்கூடிய காலம் வந்து, நம்முடைய மந்திரி அவர்கள் மீண்டும் இந்த சபைக்கு வந்து, அவர்கள் எண்ணி இருக்கின்ற காரியங்களெல்லாம் கைகூடவேண்டும் என்று ஆண்டவனைப் பிரார்த்தித்து தமிழ்த் தாயின் பேரால் அவர்களை வாழ்த்துகின்றேன்.

28th December 1956]

SRI V. S. BALASUNDARAM : கனம் அவைத்தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மந்திரி சபையையும், குறிப்பாக கனம் ஸ்ரீ சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்களையும் மிகவும் பாராட்ட வேண்டும். பல வருஷங்களாகப் பேச்சாளர்கள் வெளியிலே பேசும்போது தமிழிலேயே ஆட்சி நடக்க வேண்டும், தமிழானது சீர்குலைந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. தமிழுக்கு அரசாங்கம் ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை என்றெல்லாம் சொல்வதைக் கேட்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம். ஆனால், உண்மையாகவே, எந்த அரசாங்கமாவது தமிழுக்குப் பணி செய்திருக்கிறதா என்றால் அது காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் தான் என்று சொல்வது மிகையாகாது. சுமார் 10 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்பே ஸ்ரீமான் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் மந்திரி சபையை அமைத்தபோது உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலே தமிழ் மூலமாகவே எல்லாப் பாடங்களும் கற்றுக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் ஏற்பாடு செய்தபோது ஆங்காங்கே ரொம்பக் கலவரம் ஏற்பட்டது. சில உபாத்தியாயர்கள் மற்றப் பாடங்களைத் தமிழிலே போதிக்க முடியாது என்றே சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். ஏனென்றால், அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் ஆங்கிலத்திலே கல்வி பயின்றவர்கள். ஆங்கிலத்திலே போதிக்க வல்லவர்கள். அதனால் தமிழிலே எல்லாப் பாடங்களையும் போதிக்க முடியாது என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். ஆனால் அப்பொழுது இருந்த நமது காங்கிரஸ் மந்திரி சபை மிகவும் தைரியமாக அதை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். இப்போது என்ன பார்க்கிறோம் என்றால், ரொம்ப சிறப்பாக, அழகாக, விமரிசையாக, தமிழ் பாஷையிலே பாடம் போதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலே, இதை நன்றாகத் தெரிந்து கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. பரீட்சையிலே, இன்னும் மற்றப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலே வைக்கப்படும் சாதாரண பரீட்சைகளிலே எக்சாமினர்களெல்லாம், “பள்ளிக் கூடங்களிலே சரித்திரம், விஞ்ஞானம் போன்ற துறைகளிலும் தமிழின் மூலமாகப் படிக்கும் பிள்ளைகள் ரொம்ப அழகாக பரீட்சை எழுதுகிறார்கள்” என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் முன்பு பாஷைக் கஷ்டம் இருந்ததினாலே ரொம்பப் பிள்ளைகள் சரியாக விடை கொடுப்பதில்லை என்று பல எக்சாமினர்கள் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். என்னுடைய அனுபவத்திலே நான் பார்த்து இருக்கிறேன்.

தமிழை ஆதிக்க வேண்டும், தமிழை அரசாங்க மொழி ஆக்க வேண்டும் என்பதைக் காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம்தான் ஆரம்பித்தது. சுமார் 10 வருஷகாலமாக காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் இருந்தது. இவ்வளவு காலம் ஏன் அதை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவில்லை என்றால் ஆந்திரர்கள் நம்முடன் இருந்தார்கள், மலையாளிகள் இருந்தார்கள், கன்னடியர்கள் இருந்தார்கள். அதனால் அதை காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாகக் கொண்டு வர முடியவில்லை. நவம்பர் 1-ம் தேதிக்குப் பிறகு எவ்வளவு விரைவில் இதைக் கொண்டு வரமுடியுமோ அவ்வளவு விரைவிலே மந்திரி சபை இதைக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. அதனால் மறுமுறையும் நம்முடைய மந்திரிசபையைப் போற்றுகின்றேன்.

ஆனால் தமிழ் அரசாங்க பாஷை என்றால் தனித்தமிழ் ஆட்சியல்ல. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தை விட்டுப் பிரிந்து தமிழ்நாடு தனித்து இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று ஒரு கட்சி இப்போது சொல்லிவருவதை நாம் காண்கிறோம். அதற்கும் இதற்கும் யாதொரு சம்பந்தமும் கிடையாது. நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய நோக்கம் ஒரே நோக்கம்தான். தமிழை அரசாங்க பாஷையாகச் செய்வதுதான் தமிழ் நாட்டிற்குப் பொருந்தும். ஆனால், தமிழ் நாடு தனித் தமிழ் நாடாக வேண்டும் என்பதற்கும் இதற்கும் சம்பந்தம் இல்லை. இப்பொழுது தமிழை அரசாங்க பாஷையாக ஆக்கினால் இதில் நிர்வாகத்துக்குத் தகுந்த வார்த்தைகள் இல்லை என்று சிலர் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அரசாங்க நிர்வாகத்திற்கு வேண்டிய பொருத்தமான தமிழ் வார்த்தைகளை வைத்துக் கொண்டு அத்துடன் கூட பழக்கத்தில் இருந்தவரும் பிறபாஷை—அதாவது ஆங்கிலம், வட மொழி—வார்த்தைகளையும் உபயோகித்துக் கொள்ளலாம். ஆகவே எல்லா வார்த்தைகளும் தமிழ் வார்த்தைகளாகவே இருந்தவிட வேண்டும் என்ற நிர்வாகத்தம் இல்லை. அனுஷ்டானத்திலுள்ள பிற பாஷை வார்த்தைகளையும் கையாண்டு

[Sri V. S. Balasundaram] [28th December 1956]

11-20 கொள்ளலாம். உதாரணமாக “On demand” என்னும் ஆங்கில வார்த்தை
a.m. கள் “அண்டிமாண்ட” என்றே வழங்கிவருகிறது. அது தமிழாகவே போய் விட்டது. அப்படியிருக்க இதற்குப் பதிலாக தனித் தமிழ் வார்த்தை கண்டுபிடிக்க வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. சந்தோஷம் என்ற வார்த்தை வட மொழியிலிருந்து வந்ததாக இருந்தாலும் அது மகிழ்ச்சி என்ற பொருளையே குறிக்கிறது. இதை நாம் வடமொழி வார்த்தை என்று நாம் கருதுவதே கிடையாது. அப்படிப்பட்ட வார்த்தைகளையும் தமிழ் பாஷையில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு விட்டால் தமிழ் பாஷை வளரும். அந்த வார்த்தை கூடாது, இந்த வார்த்தை கூடாது என்ற குறுகிய மனப் பான்மை இருந்தால் பாஷை வளரமுடியாது. இன்று ஆங்கிலம் வளர்ந்து செழிப்படைந்திருக்கிறதென்றால் அதில் பல பாஷை வார்த்தைகள் சேர்ந்திருக்கின்றன. அதனால் இன்று அது உலகப் பிரசித்திபெற்ற பாஷையாக இருக்கிறது. நாமும் பல பாஷைகளில் இருந்து வரும் வார்த்தைகளையும் கலைச்சொற்களையும் எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் நம்முடைய பாஷை ஆங்கிலத்தைப் போல் செழிப்படைந்து விடும். பிற பாஷையில் இருந்து வரும் சொற்கள் தமிழில் கலந்தாலும் தமிழானது அவைகளை ஜீரணித்துக் கொண்டு விடும், அவைகளைத் தமிழாகச் செய்து விடும் தனிச் சிறப்பு உண்டு என்று நமது மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். ஆகவே சாதாரணமாக பழக்கத்தில் இருந்துவரும் வார்த்தைகளையெல்லாம் நாம் அப்படியே உபயோகிக்கவேண்டும்.

தமிழ் பாஷை இன்னும் அதிகமாக அபிவிருத்தி அடைய வேண்டும் என்றால் சர்வகலாசாலைகளிலும் இதை உபயோகப்படுத்த வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது சர்வகலாசாலையின் வைஸ்-சான்சலர் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ரொம்ப அறிவாளி. ஹைஸ்கூல்களிலே தமிழை “மீடியம் ஆப் இன்ஸ்ட்ரக்ஷன்-ஆக்” கொண்டு வந்தபோது அதற்கு எவ்வளவோ எதிர்ப்பு இருந்தது. இப்பொழுதும் சர்வகலாசாலை வரையில் தமிழிலே பாடங்களை வைக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் இன்னும் எதிர்ப்பு இருக்கிறது. விஞ்ஞானப் பதங்கள் இல்லை. அதனால் சர்வகலாசாலை வரையில் வைக்க முடியாது என்று சிலர் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆங்கிலத்திலே உள்ள சயன்டிபிக் டெர்ம்களை அப்படியே எடுத்துக் கொண்டு விட்டால் நிலைமையை சமாளித்து விடலாம். இப்பொழுது மெடிகல் காலேஜ்களில் உபயோகிக்கப்படும் வார்த்தைகளைப் பார்த்தால் அவைகளில் அனேகம் லத்தீன் சொற்களாக இருக்கின்றன. அர்த்தம் மாறாமல் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்பதற்காக லத்தீன் வார்த்தைகளை ஆங்கிலத்திலும் உபயோகித்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். நான் சொல்வது ஆங்கிலம் கலந்த கலப்படத் தமிழாக இருக்கிறது. இருந்தாலும் அப்படித்தான் பேசவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

டெக்னிகல் டெர்ம்களையும், சயன்டிபிக் டெர்ம்களையும் தமிழில் அப்படியே எடுத்துக் கொண்டு சர்வகலாசாலைகளிலும் தமிழை மீடியம் ஆப் இன்ஸ்ட்ரக்ஷனாக உபயோகப்படுத்துவதற்கு யாதொரு கஷ்டமும் இருக்காது என்று எண்ணுகிறேன். சர்வகலாசாலைகளிலே நாம் அதை ஆரம்பித்தால் அதிலிருக்கும் கஷ்டங்களை நிவர்த்திக்க வழி உண்டாகும். ஆரம்பிக்காமலே கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தால் ஒன்றும் முடியாது. ஆரம்பித்தால்தான் எழுத்தாளர்கள் புதிய புத்தகங்களை எழுதுவார்கள். புத்தகங்கள் எப்பொழுது வரும் என்று யிடமானிட இருந்தால்தான் வரும். ஆரம்பித்து விட்டால் இருக்கின்ற பெரிய எழுத்தாளர்கள் புத்தகங்களை எழுதுவார்கள். டிமாண்ட் இல்லாததினால் சப்ளை இல்லை. சபா நாயகர் அவர்கள் இதோடு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கட்டளை இடுவதாகத் தெரிகிறதால் என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

SRI V. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவை நான் முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். ஒவ்வொரு ராஜ்ய அரசியலும் அந்த ராஜ்ய மக்களின் தாய் பாஷையில் நடத்தப்பட வேண்டும் என்பது நமது தேச பிதாவான காந்திஜி அவர்களுடைய நோக்கமாகும். அனேக வருஷங்களுக்கு முந்தியே அவர்

[Sri V. Bhashyam Ayyangar]

மக்களுக்குத் தெரிந்த அவர்களுடைய தாய் பாஷையில் எல்லா விவகாரங்களும் நடத்தப்பட வேண்டும் என்று வற்புறுத்தினார். காங்கிரஸ் மகாசபையிலும் அதை ஆதரித்தார்கள். நமக்கு சுயராஜ்யம் வந்த பிறகு இப்போது நாம் நமது அரசியலாரும் அதை ஆதரிக்கக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். அதே மாதிரி சர்க்காரும் இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்திருப்பது எல்லோருக்கும் மிகுந்த சந்தோஷத்தை அளிக்கிறது. தாய் பாஷையில் ஆட்சி மொழி இருக்க வேண்டும் என்ற இயக்கமானது இப்போது ஏற்பட்டதல்ல, வெகு நாட்களுக்கு முன்பிருந்தே நடந்து வருகிறது.

வெகு காலத்திற்கு முன்பு, சமஸ்கிருதம் உயர்ந்த பாஷையாக, தேவ பாஷையாக கருதப்பட்டு வந்தபோது, சமஸ்கிருதத்தில் செய்யப்படும் எல்லா விஷயங்களையும் தமிழில் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சைவ வைஷ்ணவ இருமதத்தினரும் கஷ்டப்பட்டு சமஸ்கிருத விவாதங்களிலிருந்தும் கிரந்தங்களிலிருந்தும் ஞான வளர்ச்சிக்குரிய எல்லா விஷயங்களையும் தமிழில் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். எனக்குத் தெரிந்த வரையில் வைஷ்ணவத்தில் சமஸ்கிருத வேதம் இருந்தாலும் தமிழ் (திராவிட) வேதத்தையும் சட்கோபனும் நம்மாழ்வாரும் இயற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழை ஆதரித்து எல்லா மத சம்பந்தமான தர்க்க சம்பந்தமான விவாதங்களை யும் நடத்தி வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். முக்கியமாக, இப்போது வைஷ்ணவக் கோயில்களில் சமஸ்கிருத வேதத்திற்குக் கொடுப்பதைக் காட்டிலும் அதிக மரியாதை தமிழ் வேதத்திற்குக் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. உற்சவ காலங்களில் பகவான் ஊர்வலம் வரும்போது பகவானுக்கு முன்பாக தமிழ் வேதத்தைப் பாடுபவர்கள் போகிறார்கள். பகவானுக்குப் பின்னே சமஸ்கிருத வேதத்தைப் பாடுகிறவர்கள் போகிறார்கள். நம்மாழ்வாரால் செய்யப் பட்டுள்ள திராவிட வேதத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு அதைத் தேடிக்கொண்டு பகவான் போவதால் தான் திராவிட வேதத்திற்குப் பின்னால் பகவான் செல்கிறார் என்பது இதன் தாத்தபர்யம். தமிழுக்கு, திராவிட பாஷைக்கு அவ்வளவு முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

ஆங்கிலத்தை விட்டுவிட்டு தமிழில் நிர்வாகம் நடத்துவது புதிது 11-30 அல்ல. இம்மாதிரி செய்திருப்பது எனக்கு ரொம்பவும் சந்தோஷம். a.m. அரசாங்கத்தில் இந்த ஏற்பாட்டை சுலபமாகச் செய்யக்கூடும் என்று எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது. கலெக்டர் ஆபீஸ்களில் தமிழில் கடிதங்கள் எழுதும் வழக்கம் முன்பே இருந்திருக்கிறது. கலெக்டர் ஆபீஸில் ஒரு உத்தியோகஸ்தருக்கு “வெர்னாகுலர் ஹெட்கிளார்க்” என்றே உத்தியோகப் பெயர். மேலும் போர்ட் ஆப் ரெவினியூவிலும் தமிழில் நிர்வாகம் நடந்திருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் தமிழிலேயே அரசாங்கம் நடக்கப்போகிறது என்பதை அறிந்து நான் மிகவும் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். தமிழை வளர்ப்பது பற்றி பல கணவான்கள் பல விஷயங்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அவற்றையும் நான் முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

* SRI MAHOMED USMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry I am unable to speak in Tamil because my mother-tongue is Urdu. All the same I have said in this House times without number that, when Madras becomes a unilingual State, Tamil should be the State language. I must congratulate my esteemed Friend Mr. C. Subramaniam to whose lot it has fallen to introduce this historic Bill in both the Houses of the Madras Legislature. The occasion of the introduction and passage of this Bill is a historic occasion, because the change that this Bill makes in the State is a very important change.

In this House there may be Members who do not know Tamil or who cannot express themselves clearly in Tamil. During the transition stage, they should be allowed to speak in English or in any other language with which they are acquainted. Whenever

[Sri Mahomed Usman] [28th December 1956]

a great change is made, there is always a transitional period and provision must be made for it. I am sure the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam will agree with me in this matter.

The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam deserves our congratulation on introducing this historic Bill and we are very much indebted to him. This House is passing a Bill of very great importance. This is a historic occasion and I should like to congratulate the House on passing the Bill. I have great pleasure in supporting the Bill and thanking the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education for introducing it.

*SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: கனம் அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் தமிழ் மொழியை ஆட்சி மொழியாகக் கொண்டு வருவதற்காக நமது அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இன்று இந்த சபையில் ஒரு சட்ட மூலத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தச் சட்ட மூலத்தை ஆதரித்துப் பேசும்போது அவர் கொண்ட மகிழ்ச்சியையும் அடைந்த பெருமிதத்தையும் நான் மிகவும் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

கடந்த பத்து ஆண்டுகளாக என்னைப் போன்றவர்கள், 'தமிழ் நாடு வரவேண்டும், தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழியாக ஆகவேண்டும்' என்று எங்கெங்கு வாய்ப்பு ஏற்பட்டதோ அங்கெல்லாம் மக்களிடத்தில் சொல்லி வந்திருக்கிறோம்; சட்டசபையிலும் சொல்லி வந்திருக்கிறோம். இறுதியாக, காலம் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட போதிலும்கூட, தமிழை ஆட்சி மொழியாக ஆக்குவதற்காக இந்த சட்டமூலத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருப்பது, என்னைப் போன்றவர்களுக்கும் தமிழ் மக்கள் அனைவருக்கும் வெற்றி என்றே சொல்ல வேண்டும். (ஒரு குரல்: ஆமாம்). யான் எழுதும் கடிதங்களில் எல்லாம் கையெழுத்துப் போடுமுன் 'தமிழ் வெல்க' என்று இதுகாறும் எழுதி வந்தேன். அதே மாதிரி தமிழ் இன்று வெற்றி யடைந்தது குறித்து நான் பூரிப்படைகிறேன்.

இனி, இந்த ராஜ்யம் தமிழ் நாடாக மலர் வேண்டும் என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய கோரிக்கை. ராஜ்யம் தமிழ் நாடாக மலரப்போவதைப் பார்ப்பதற்காகத்தான் நான் காத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். இனிமேல் ராஜ்ய ஆட்சி மொழி தமிழாக இருக்கப்போவதாலும், பொது மக்களின் தொடர்ந்த கோரிக்கை காரணமாகவும், இந்த ராஜ்யம் ஓராண்டுக்குள் தமிழ் நாடு என்ற பெயருடன் மலர்ந்துவிடும் என்று எனக்குப் பூரண நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறது.

தமிழை ஆட்சி மொழியாக ஆக்கும்போது முதன் முதலில் வட்டார அலுவலகங்களில் தமிழ் மொழியில் நிர்வாகம் நடத்தப்பட வேண்டும் என்பது அரசியலாளரின் விருப்பமாக இருக்கிறது. படிப்படியாகத்தான் செல்ல வேண்டும் என்ற விஷயத்தில் நம்மிடையே அபிப்பிராயத்தம் இருக்காது. எனினும், தமிழில் தேர்ந்த அதிகாரிகள் தங்கள் கருத்துக்களையும் கட்டளைகளையும் தமிழில் தெரிவித்தாலும், நீதிமன்ற அதிகாரிகள் தங்கள் தீர்ப்புக்களையும் கட்டளைகளையும் தமிழில் தெரிவித்தாலும், அதையெல்லாம் அரசாங்கத்தார் தடை செய்யாமல் ஊக்கமளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அனேகமாக எல்லா மாவட்டங்களிலும் இறுதியான கட்டளை தவிர மற்றெல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளும் தமிழிலேயே நடைபெறுகின்றன. ஆகையால் கட்டளைகள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் தான் பிறப்பிக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்ற நிர்ப்பந்தத்தை நீக்கி, தமிழ் நன்றாகத் தெரிந்துள்ளவர்கள் தமிழில் தங்கள் கருத்துக்களைத் தெரிவித்தால் அதை ஆதரிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, நமது ஆட்சி மொழி தமிழாக ஆக்கப்படும்போது கல்வி (போதனை) மொழியும் தமிழாக ஆகிவிட வேண்டும் என்பதே நமது கல்வி அமைச்சர் அவர்களின் விருப்பம் என்று எனக்குத் தெரிகிறது.

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

கல்வியும் தமிழில் போதிக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்று பொதுமக்கள் விரும்ப ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டபடியால், பள்ளி நிர்வாகிகளும் கல்லூரி நிர்வாகிகளும் போதனை மொழி தமிழாக இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று உறுதிப்பாட்டுடன் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே பள்ளி நிர்வாகிகளும் கல்லூரி நிர்வாகிகளும் உறுதிப்பாட்டுடன் இருக்கும்போது பல்கலைக்கழகத்தினர் அதற்கு இணங்கித்தான் ஆகவேண்டும் தவிர, அதை எதிர்த்து நிற்க முடியாது என்பது என் திடமான நம்பிக்கை. இந்த மாதிரி விஷயங்களில் முதலில் பொது மக்களின் அபிப்பிராயத்தை அறிந்துதான் நடவடிக்கைகளை ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

தமிழை அரசாங்க அலுவலகங்களில் நிர்வாக மொழியாக ஆக்குவதற்கு ஆரம்பிக்கும்போது கவனிக்க வேண்டிய சில விஷயங்களைச் சொல்லிக் கொள்கிறேன். நிர்வாகத்திற்கு வேண்டிய தக்க தமிழ்ச் சொற்களை ஒரு குழுவின் தயாரித்து அரசாங்கத்திடம் ஒப்படைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தப் பட்டியலை எல்லா அலுவலகங்களுக்கும் சணங்காமல் அனுப்பி அச்சுக்ளைப் பயன்படுத்தும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். மேலும் தமிழிலே ஆட்சி நடக்க ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டது என்றவுடன் பொதுமக்கள் தாராளமாக பழக்கத்திலே உபயோகிக்கும் சொற்களையும் உபயோகித்துக் கொண்டால் எல்லோருக்கும் எளிதில் புரியும். தமிழ் எழுத்துக்களை நல்ல முறையிலே செப்பனிடவதற்காக திரு. டி. எஸ். சொக்கலிங்கம் அவர்களைத் தலைவராகக் கொண்ட ஒரு குழுவை அரசாங்கத்தார் ஏற்படுத்தியதாக அறிகிறேன். அவர்களுடைய சிபார்சுகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் சில குறிப்பிட்ட அச்சுவைத் திருப்பவர்கள்தான் அதனால் பயன் அடைவார்கள். மேலும் அதற்கு பொதுமக்களின் எதிர்ப்பு இருந்ததால் அது கைவிடப்பட்டது என்று அறிகிறேன்.

தமிழ் டைப்ரைட்டர்கள், அதாவது கை அச்ச இயந்திரங்களின் சாவித் தட்டு ஒரேவிதமாக இல்லவேண்டும், அவைகளில் ஏதோ குறைபாடு இருப்பதாகவும் தெரிகிறது. இதுபற்றி பேராசிரியர் திரு. ராஜன் அவர்களைத் தலைமையாகக் கொண்ட குழுவின், தங்கள் சிபார்சுகளை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அனுப்பியிருப்பதாகவும் தெரிகிறது. அதை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு . . .

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: இன்றுதான் அதை ஒப்புக் கொண்டு கையெழுத்திட்டேன்.

*SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: இன்றுதான் அதை ஒப்புக்கொண்டதாகவும், கையெழுத்திட்டதாகவும் கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதற்காக அவரை வாழ்த்துகிறேன்.

தமிழ் சுருக்கெழுத்து சீர்திருத்தம் சம்பந்தமாக ராவ் சாகிப் திரு. சிவானந்த முதலியார் அவர்களைத் தலைமையாகக் கொண்ட குழுவின் ஒரு கையேட்டை தயாரித்திருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. அதையும் ஏற்றுக் கொண்டு சீக்கிரம் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

நாளடைவில் கோவில்களிலே தமிழிலே வழிபாடு நடத்தவேண்டிய முயற்சி எடுக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு ஆதரவாக பொதுமக்கள் அபிப்பிராயம் இருக்கிறது. அதற்குவேண்டிய கட்டளைகளை பிறப்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

இந்தப் பெருமிதத்திலே பங்குகொள்ளும் அமைச்சர் அவர்களைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் அவர் நல்ல தமிழிலே, இனிய தமிழிலே பேசும் ஆற்றல் உள்ளவர். நமது நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இதுகாறும் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசவேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தத்தில் இருந்தவர். இன்று அதிலிருந்து விடுபட்டிருக்கிறார் என்பதை அறிந்து அவர்களை மிகவும் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

நமது தமிழன்னை அரசியாக இருந்து, 200 ஆண்டுகள் அடிமையாக இருந்ததினால் பணிப்பெண்ணாக, கேவலமான நிலைமையில் இருந்து இன்று பழையபடி உயர்ந்த நிலையை அடைகிறாள், அதற்கு முடிசூட்டுகிறோம்;

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] [28th December 1956]

அந்த விழாவிலே எல்லோரும் பங்குகொள்ளுங்கள் என்று அழகான தமிழிலே அவர் சொன்னாரே அதுவே எங்களுக்கு மிகவும் பெருமிதத்தைக் கொடுக்கிறது. இந்த வாய்ப்புக் கிடைத்ததற்காக அவரைப் பாராட்டிக் கொண்டு, தமிழ் வென்று விட்டது என்றும் தமிழ்நாடு மலரவேண்டும் என்றும் கூறிக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வணக்கம்.

* **DR. A. SREENIVASAN:** கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதா எந்த பிரிஸிபிளூக்காக கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறதோ அதற்குத் தான் என்னுடைய வரவேற்பை வைத்துக்கொள்ளமுடியும். அதற்கு மேலே நீட்ட முடியாது. என்ன காரணத்தினாலே என்றால் இரண்டாவது ஷரத்திலே “Tamil to be the official language of the State” என்று இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் மூன்றாவது ஷரத்திலே “English to be continued to be used for official purposes until the Government otherwise direct” என்று இருக்கிறது. ஒருவன் நீந்தக் கற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமானால் அவனைத் தண்ணீரில் போட்டால்தான் நீந்துவான். அதேபோல் மூன்றாவது ஷரத்தில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருப்பதைப் பார்த்தால் இத்தனை நாளும் நடந்த பாதையிலேயே இனியும் நடந்து கொண்டு போவதைத் தவிர வேறொன்றும் நடைபெறாது. மூன்றாவது கிளாஸை வைத்துக்கொண்டு, அதே சமயத்தில் தமிழிலும் புருந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்றால் அதில் தகராறு ஏற்படும். அவ்வளவு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும் என்று எனக்குத் தோன்றவில்லை. ஆகவே மூன்றாவது ஷரத்து கூடாது.

1948-ம் வருஷத்திலே திருச்சி ஜில்லாவிலே தமிழை நிர்வாக பாஷையாகப் போட்டார்கள். அப்படிப்போட்டார்களே, அதுவும் 1956-ம் வருஷம் இதுவரைக்கும் தமிழில் எவ்வளவு நடந்தது, எந்தெந்த பாகங்களில் தமிழ் வெற்றி அடைந்தது, எதிலே வெற்றியாகவில்லை, என்பது யாருக்கும் தெரியாது. ஒருவேளை கவர்ன்மென்டாருக்குத் தெரியுமோ என்னவோ? ஆனால் சாதாரண ஜனங்கள் திருச்சியிலே தமிழை இந்த 8 வருஷ காலமாக நிர்வாக பாஷையாகப் போட்டது எவ்வளவு தூரம் வெற்றி அடைந்தது என்பதைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடியவில்லை. 1948-ம் வருஷத்திலே திருச்சியில் தமிழை நிர்வாக பாஷையாகச் செய்த ரீதியிலேயே இந்த மசோதாவின்படி தமிழை ராஜாங்க பாஷையாகச் செய்வதும் இருக்கும் என்றால் இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்க வேண்டாம். அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் அதற்கு என்ன காரணம் சொல்வாரோ? எனக்குத் தெரிந்த வரைக்கும் நிர்வாகம் தமிழிலேயே பண்ணுங்கள் என்றுதான் சொல்லுவேன்.

இப்பொழுது நீரும் நானும் தமிழிலே பேசிப் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. குமாஸ்தாக்களுக்கும் செக்ரடிகளுக்கும் எவ்வளவு தூரம் தமிழ் தெரியும் என்ற விஷயத்தைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். ராஜ்யப் புனரமைப்பு ஆன பிறகு எத்தனைபேர் தமிழைத் தாய் மொழியாகக் கொள்ளாதவர்கள் செக்ரடிகளாகவும், குமாஸ்தாக்களாகவும் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். அவர்கள் எத்தனை நாளைக்குள் தமிழ் கற்றுக் கொண்டு வரப்போகிறார்கள் என்பது கடவுளுக்குத்தான் வெளிச்சம்.

என். ஜி. ஓக்களுக்கும், கிராமாதிகாரிகளுக்கும் இப்பொழுது ஏதோ தேர்தலுக்காக, கூடுதலான பஞ்சப்படி கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்களே அதைப் போல சமீபத்தில் எலெக்ஷன் வருவதை உத்தேசித்து மக்களின் கண்ணில் மண்ணைவாரிப் போடவேண்டும் என்றே இந்த மூன்றாவது ஷரத்து இருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. English to be continued to be used for official purposes என்றால் என்ன அர்த்தம்? குதிரையைத் தட்டி விட்டு விட்டு பிழைத்தவர்கள் பிழைக்கட்டும், பிழைக்காதவர்கள் போகட்டும் என்ற நினைவுதான் இருக்கிறதென்று சொல்லத் தோன்றுகிறது. அது போல் இருக்க முடியாது. இருந்தாலும் அதுபோன்ற அபிப்பிராயத்திற்கு இந்த மசோதா இடம் கொடுக்கிறது அதற்குத்தான் நான் குறை கூறுகிறேன். வேறொன்றும் இல்லை. அவ்வாறு இல்லையென்றால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். பார்க்கப்போனால் இது ‘எலெக்ஷன் ஸ்டண்ட்’ மாதிரிதான்

[28th December 1956] [Dr. A. Sreenivasan]

தோன்றுகிறது. அப்படி இல்லை என்பதற்கு என்ன அறிகுறிகள் உண்டோ அதை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் எடுத்துச் சொன்னால்தான் புரியும்; என்னால் இப்போது புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியவில்லை.

Administrative டர்ம்ஸ் பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். அது ரொம்பக் கஷ்டமான விஷயம். அனாதை இடங்களிலே ஆங்கிலத்திலே அமைத்தக் கொள்ளும்படியான இருக்கும். அட்டினிஸ்ட்ரேடிவ் டர்ம்ஸ் தமிழிலே வந்தால் போதாது. இதுவரையில் ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே நினைத்துத் தமிழிலேயே பேசிவந்திருக்கிறோம். அப்படி இருக்கும்போது திடீரென்று நாம் தமிழிலே பேசுவது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கும். ஒரே ஒரு விஷயம் செல்லுகிறேன். தமிழ் பத்திரிகைகள் எப்படி எழுதியிருக்கிறதென்றால் ஒரு பத்திரிகையிலே woman thief என்பதற்கு பெண் திருடன் என்று எழுதப்பட்டிருந்தது. பெண் திருடன் என்ற வார்த்தைகளைப் படித்த உடனே எனக்கு அர்த்தம் விளங்கவில்லை. இதை news column-த்தில் போட்டிருந்தார்கள் ஒரு பெரிய பத்திரிகையில். இன்னொரு பேப்பரில் causeway என்பதற்கு “படுகைப்பாலம்” என்று போட்டிருந்தார்கள். படுகை என்றால், வாய்க்கால், வாப்புகளின் பக்கத்திலுள்ள நிலங்களைக் குறிக்கும். தமிழ் டிக்ஷனரியை எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் பத்திரிகையில் போட்டிருந்தது தப்பு என்று தெரிந்தது. தமிழிலே நினைத்துத் தமிழிலேயே எழுதும் பத்திரிகைகளுக்கே இவ்வளவு கஷ்டம் இருந்தால், எப்போதும் ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே நினைத்து ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே பேசுவரும் நாம் எப்படியோ காலத்தைத் தள்ளிவிட்டோம். திருந்துவது கஷ்டமானது, நாட்கள் பிடிக்கும். முக்கியமாக குமாஸ்தாக்கள் செக்ரடிகள் எத்தனை பேருக்குத் தமிழ் தெரியும்? எத்தனையோ பேர்கள் தமிழ் தெரியாதவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு எப்படி தமிழில் அரசாங்கம் நடத்துவது? எழுத்திரத்திலே அலை ஒய்ந்த பிற்பாடுதான் ஸ்நானம் பண்ணவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு புத்திசாலி காத்திருந்தானாம்! அம்மாதிரித் தான் இருக்கிறது இந்த நிலை. இருந்தாலும் எலெக்ஷன் ஸ்டண்ட் ஆக இருக்குமோ என்று எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது. உண்மையாகவே சேக்கிரமாகத் தமிழில் அரசாங்கம் நடத்துவதைக் கொண்டுவந்துவிட்டால் நன்றாக இருக்கும்.

எலெக்ஷனுக்குப் போகப்போகிறார்கள். தமிழை ஆட்சி மொழியாகப் பண்ணிவிட்டோம் என்று மார் தட்டிக்கொண்டு போய்விடலாம். அது இல்லாமலே தமிழிலே இன்றைக்கு ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டோம் என்று சொன்னால் போதாது. கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் floor of the House-ல் பத்தாயிரம் விஷயங்களைச் சொல்லலாம். ஆனால், அதெல்லாம் சட்டம் ஆகாது. வெளியிலே ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளமாட்டார்கள். இன்றையதினமே ஓர் உத்திரவு போடும் பட்சத்தில் ரொம்ப நன்றாக இருக்கும். எத்தனை தமிழர்கள் அல்லாதவர்கள் கவர்ன்மென்ட் உத்தியோகத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள்? அவர்களுடைய கதி என்ன? அவர்களை வேறிடத்திற்கு அனுப்ப முடியுமா என்பதையும் யோசனை செய்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும்.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: கனம் அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, “என்னை நன்றாக இறைவன் படைத்தனன் நன்றாகத் தமிழ் செய்யுமாறு” என்று திருமூலர் திருமந்திரத்தில் ஓதுகிறார். அந்த வழி வந்த, கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தமிழை ஆட்சி மொழியாக ஆக்குவதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். இரண்டொரு ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு இந்த சபையின் கண், தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழியாக ஆக வேண்டும் என்று நான் உள்பட 11 பேர்கள் இந்த சபையில் ஒரு மசோதா கொண்டு வந்தோம். அந்த சபையிலும் 30 பேர்கள் அந்தமாதிரி ஒரு மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். அப்போது அது ஏற்கப்படாவிட்டாலும், எங்கள் கோரிக்கை நிறைவேறும் காலத்தை எதிர்பார்த்து வந்தோம். இப்போது தமிழ்மொழி ஆட்சி மொழியாக ஆக வேண்டிய காலம் வந்துவிட்டது. இந்த சமயத்தில் இந்த மசோதா வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த மசோதா கொண்டுவந்திருப்பதை யாரும் குறை கூறமுடியாது.

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [28th December 1956]

நாம் எல்லோரும் தமிழை வளர்க்கவேண்டும். தமிழ் வளர்ச்சி பற்றி நாம் கவலைப்படவேண்டியதில்லை. என்னிடம் கவர்னர் பெருமான் ஸ்ரீ பிரகாசா அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள் : “ திருவள்ளூர் திருக்குறள் இயற்றினார். அவர் இன்றைக்குத் தமிழ் நாட்டிற்கு வந்து பேசினால் அவர் பேசும் தமிழை நீங்கள் புரிந்துகொள்வீர்களா? ஆகவே ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளக்கூடிய சொற்களை மட்டும் மற்ற மொழிகளிலிருந்து ஏற்றுக்கொள்வோம். பிற சொற்கள் எதோ வரலாம். நல்ல சொற்களை ஏற்றுக் கொள்வோம், புறக்கணிச்ச வேண்டாம்.”

நாம் தமிழ் பற்றுகொண்டு திருக்குறள், திருமுலரின் திருமந்திரம் முதலியவைகளைப் படித்து நல்ல தமிழ்ப்பண்புகளை வளர்த்தால் தமிழ் நாட்டில் எல்லோரும் ஒன்றாக வாழலாம்.

தமிழ் நாடு எந்த மொழியையும் புறக்கணிக்காது. தமிழை நன்றாகக் கற்கவேண்டும். மற்ற மொழிகளிலிருந்து தகுந்த வார்த்தைகள் தமிழுக்கு வரலாம். ஆனால், நாம் தமிழை நன்றாகக் கற்காமல் சோம்பேறிகளாய், வீணர்களாய் இருந்துகொண்டு, மற்ற மொழிகளிலிருந்து அனாவசியமாக வார்த்தைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டாம். நல்ல தமிழ் நன்றாக வளரும்படி செய்யவேண்டும்.

இப்போது உடனடியாக மாவட்ட நிர்வாகத்தைத் திருத்தியமைக்கும் மசோதா வரப்போவதாகத் தெரிகிறது. இதை எல்லாம் செய்யும்போது கூடியசீக்கிரம் மாவட்டங்களுக்கும் தமிழை ஆட்சி மொழியாகக் கொண்டு வர வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

தமிழில் நன்றாக ஆட்சி நடத்துவதற்கு கல்லூரிகள் துணைபுரியமுடியும். அண்ணாமலைப் பல்கலைக் கழகத் துணை வேந்தரான ஸ்ரீ நாாயணசுவாமி பிள்ளையும், சென்னை பல்கலைக்கழகத் துணைவேந்தரான ஸ்ரீ லட்சுமணசுவாமி முதலியாரும் இந்த சபையில் அங்கத்தினர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டு கல்லூரிகளில் தமிழை நன்றாக வளர்க்கவேண்டும். கல்லூரித்தமிழ் இங்கே சட்டத் தமிழாக இருக்கவேண்டும்.

மேலும், அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் 348-வது பிரிவில் சில மசோதாக்களும் பிரகடனங்களும் (Proclamations) ராஜ்ய மொழியில் (தமிழில்) வரலாம் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 210-வது பிரிவில் “Business in the Legislature of a State shall be transacted in the official language of the State or the Indian Union” என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மசோதாக்களும் சட்டங்களும் பிரகடனங்களும் தமிழில் வரும் பொழுது உடனடியாக சேர்ந்தாற்போல் சட்டசபையின் நடைபெறும் நடவடிக்கைகளும் தமிழில் வரவேண்டும். இந்த சட்டசபையில் கேட்கப்படும் மூலக் கேள்விகள், விடைகள் எல்லாம் தமிழில் இருப்பதுதான் நல்லது. அப்போதைக்கப்போது தமிழ் உபயோகத்தை விஸ்தரிப்பதற்கு இந்த மசோதாவில் வகை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கத்தார் விபர முயற்சியுடனும், ஊக்கத்துடனும் தமிழ் உபயோகத்தைப் பூரணமாக விஸ்தரிப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

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இன்னொன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இப்போது ஆட்சியில் உயர் பதவிக்கு வந்தால் “ஆங்கிலம் தெரியுமா?” என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். இனிமேல் “தமிழ் தெரியுமா?” என்று கேட்பார்கள்.

தமிழ் ஆர்வத்துடனும், தமிழ் பண்புடனும், தமிழ் நாடு யாவருக்கும் இடம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்துடனும், தமிழ் மொழியை நன்றாக வளர்க்க வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்துடனும், உழைத்துவந்துள்ள கனம் முதல்மைச்சர் ஸ்ரீ காமராஜ் அவர்களுக்குத் தமிழர்கள் தங்கள் பாராட்டுதலைத் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டும். அமைச்சர்களில் தலைசிறந்த கனம் ஸ்ரீ சி. சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்களுக்கும், கனம் அமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீ மாணிக்கவேலு அவர்களுக்கும், மற்றெல்லா அமைச்சர்களுக்கும் என் நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். தமிழ் பற்றி நான் இன்னும் அதிகமாகப் பேசினால்

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அதைத் தமிழ் வெறி என்று சொல்வார்கள். ஆதலால், தங்களுக்கும் என் நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

SRIMATHI JÓTHI VENCATACHELLUM : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நம் ராஜ்யத்திற்குத் தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழியாக வரப்போகிறது என்பதைக் கேட்கும்போது நாம் எல்லோரும் மகிழ்ச்சி அடையாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. “தமிழில் சிறந்த தேன் மொழி உண்டா?” என்று பெரியோர் சொல்லக்கேட்டிருக்கிறோம். தமிழ் நாம் பார்க்க முடியாதபடி, மறைவில் இருந்துவிட்டு இப்போது திரும்ப வரப்போகிறது என்பதைப் பார்க்கும்போது, தமிழ் அன்னை ஒரு யாத்திரைக்குச் சென்றுவிட்டு திரும்பி தன் மக்களிடத்தில் வருவதாகத் தான் நாம் கருத வேண்டும்.

தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழி ஆவதால், ஆங்கிலத்திலிருந்து பல விஷயங்களைத் தமிழில் மொழிபெயர்க்க வேண்டிய அவசியம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த விஷயத்தில், நான் ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஆங்கிலத்திலிருந்து மொழி பெயர்க்கும்போது உபயோகிக்கப்படும் தமிழ் சொற்களைக் கான ஒரு அகராதி அவசியம். அப்படி ஒரு அகராதி இருந்தால், பல தமிழ் சொற்கள் அந்த அந்த சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் உபயோகிக்கப்படும்போது அவைகளின் அர்த்தத்தைப் புரிந்துகொள்ளவும், தமிழில் புரியாத பல வார்த்தைகளைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளவும் மக்களுக்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். மேலும், ஆங்கிலத்திலுள்ளவைகளைத் தமிழில் மொழி பெயர்க்கும் போது மக்கள் சலபமாகப் புரிந்துகொள்ளக்கூடிய வார்த்தைகளை யும், சலபமாக உச்சரிக்கக்கூடிய வார்த்தைகளையும் உபயோகிக்க வேண்டும் என்று அரசாங்கத்தாரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

நான் இந்த மசோதாவை ஆதரித்துப் பேசியிருக்காவிட்டால் என்னுடைய கடமையில் தவறியிருப்பேன் என்ற காரணத்தால்தான் நான் பேசுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் தரவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டேன். இது எப்படி என்றால், தாயிடம் பிள்ளைகளை விட பெண்களுக்குத் தான் பட்சம் அதிகம் உண்டு. அதையொட்டி என்னுடைய தாய் மொழி ஆட்சி மொழியாக வரப்போகிறது என்றால் அதை நான் வரவேற்காமல் இருக்க முடியாது. இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தைத் தந்த உங்களுக்கு என்னுடைய நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்த கனம் கல்வி அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கும் மற்றவர்களுக்கும் என் நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : கனம் அவைத்தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவை ஆதரிக்கவேண்டுமானால் தமிழில்தான் பேசியாக வேண்டும். சில ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னால் ஒரு தமிழ் பிரமுகர் தமிழிசை விழாவிலே ஆங்கிலத்திலே தலைமையுரை நிகழ்த்தினார். அவர் ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே பயிற்சி பெற்றிருந்ததினால், தமிழில் அவருக்குப் பிரச்சங்கம் நிகழ்த்தும் வாய்ப்பு ஏற்படவில்லை. அதனால் அவர்களுக்குத் தமிழில் பேசுவதற்குத் திறமை இல்லை. சாதாரணமாக நாம் ஒரு மொழியிலே தேர்ச்சி பெறவேண்டுமானால் அந்த மொழியிலே குறைந்தபட்சம் இரண்டாயிரம் வார்த்தைகளாவது நாம் கையாளக் கற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டும். பிறமொழியில் இருந்து மொழிபெயர்க்க வேண்டுமானால் அம் மொழியில் குறைந்தபட்சம் 3,000 பதங்களையாவது நமக்குக் கையாளத் தெரிந்திருக்கவேண்டும். ஆங்கிலத்திலே பயின்றவர்களுக்கு இது மிகவும் கஷ்டம். டாக்டர் ஸ்ரீனிவாசனைப் பாருங்கள், அவர் பேசும்போது தமிழ் அகராதியேயே கண்டிராத வகையில் “ஆக்சே” என்ற பதங்களை யெல்லாம் போடவேண்டியிருந்தது. தமிழிலேயே நிர்வாகம் நடத்தமுடியுமா என்ற சந்தேகம் ஏற்பட்டுவிடுகிறது. அந்த சந்தேகம் அவருக்கு வேண்டாம், தமிழிலேயே நடத்த இயலும் என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இப்போது ஜப்பானியர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள், சைனாக்காரர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள், ரஷ்யர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆங்கிலத்தையே கற்றறியாமல் இருந்தும், விஞ்ஞானத்தில் தேர்ச்சி பெறுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் நமக்குக் கஷ்டம் என்ன வென்றால் ஆங்கிலம் புருந்துவிட்டது. சமீபத்தில் ஷ்ரீநிதி புகப்பார்க்கிறது, தமிழ் தனித்து வளர முடியுமா என்ற சந்தேகம் ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது.

[Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthi] [28th December 1956]

ஆங்கிலத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள் ; பல நூற்றாண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னால் “சாலர்” காலத்தில் ஆங்கில பாஷையில் பார்த்தால் 20,000 பதங்கள் தான் இருந்திருக்கும். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது ஆங்கிலத்தில் 5 லட்சம் பதங்களுக்கு மேல் இருக்கின்றன. எங்கிருந்து வந்தது? பிற மொழிகளாகிய லாடின, கிரீக், பிரஞ்சு போன்ற மொழிகளிலுள்ள பல பதங்கள் ஆங்கிலம் ஆக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஏன் நம் தமிழில் இருந்தும் கூட அனேக பதங்கள் ஆகஸ்போர்ட் அகராதியில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன? பிரிட்டிஷர் இந்தியாவுக்கு வந்தார்கள். ஆங்கிலத்தை நிர்வாக பாஷையாக ஏற்படுத்தப் பார்த்தார்கள். ஆங்கிலத்திலுள்ள பதங்களைக்கொண்டு மட்டும் இங்கு நிர்வாகம் நடத்திவிட முடியாது என்று அவர்கள் கண்டார்கள். அக்பர் காலத்தில் கையாளப்பட்ட பதங்கள், தாசில்தார், தாலுக்கா, பிரக்கா, டபேதார் முதலிய பதங்கள் அவ்வளவும் அக்பர் காலத்தில் விட்டுச் சென்ற பதங்கள். ஆங்கிலேயர் அவைகளையெல்லாம் கையாள முன் வந்தார்கள். ஆகையால் நாம் பிற மொழி கலப்பில்லாது ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே தனித்து ஆட்சியை நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று இருந்திருந்தால் இவ்வளவு தூரத்திற்கு நிர்வாகம் வளர்ந்திருக்க முடியாது.

சோழ மன்னன் காலத்திலும் அவர்கள் எவ்வளவோ நிர்வாகப் பதங்களைக் கையாண்டு வந்தார்கள். 1068-69-ல் இங்கிலாந்தில் “வில்லியம் தி கான்கொரர்” காலத்தில் “மேஸ்டே” புஸ்தகத்தில் ஆங்கில சரித்திரத்தை எழுதினார்கள். ஜனன மரணக் கணக்கு, விவசாயம், சாகுபடி, இதுபோன்ற விஷயங்களை துல்லியமாக அதில் காணலாம். பிரமாதமாக எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதற்கு 100 ஆண்டுகளுக்குள்ளாக ராஜ ராஜச் சோழன் காலத்திலே 987 கி. பி. யில் அதே மாதிரித் தயாரித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அப்பொழுது நிலத்தை சர்வே செய்ததிலே 1/54,000 சதுர அங்குலம் என்று சீப் சர்வேயர் சர்வே கணக்குப்போட்டு சர்வே செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். குறவை நெடுங் கணக்கன் என்றால் சீப் சர்வேயர் என்று இருந்தது. குரவை உதாசினப்பிரமன் என்றும் முக்கியமான பதங்கள் பஞ்சாயத்துக் கிராமத்திலே இருந்திருக்கின்றன, ஆங்கிலம் கலந்து விட்டதினாலே, விஞ்ஞானம் இத்தனை ஆண்டுகள் வளர்ந்து விட்டதினாலே தமிழ் தனியாக இயங்க முடியாது என்று சில தமிழ் அன்பர்கள், அதிலும் அண்மையில் தமிழ் அன்பர்களாக மாறியவர்கள் தனித்தமிழ் பதங்கள் கண்டுபிடித்திருக்கிறார்கள். “வான்ணர்தி” என்றால் யாருக்குப் புரியும்? கிராமத்தாரிடம் சொன்னால் அடித்து விற்ப்பு விடுவார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு எரோப்பிளேன் என்று சொன்னால் தான் விளங்கும். “புகைவண்டி நான்மாடக்கூடலுக்கு 12 மணிக்கு நணையது” என்றால் யாருக்கு என்ன புரியும்? ரயில் வண்டி 12 மணிக்கு மதுரைக்குப் போய்ச் சேர்ந்தது என்றால் புரியும். இம்மாதிரி எல்லாம் சொல்லுவது வெறிபிடித்த செயல் அல்லவா? ஒரு கதை சொல்வதுண்டு. பழைய காலத்தில் ஒரு வெள்ளைக்கார ஜட்டி இருந்தார். அவர் முன்பாக மொழி பெயர்ப்பாளர் இருப்பார். ஒரு வழக்கு அவர்கள் முன் விராணைக்குக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது. ஒருவன் ஒரு பெண்ணைக் காட்டிலே கஷ்டப்படுத்திவிட்டான் என்பதுதான் வழக்கு. ஜட்டி ஆங்கிலத்திலே அந்தப் பெண்ணைப்பார்த்து ஒரு கேள்வி கேட்டார். அந்த எம். ஏ. படித்த மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர் “கோதாய், கான்கத்திலே அவன் என் செய்தான்?” என்று அந்தப் பெண்ணைக் கேட்டார். அந்தப் பெண்ணுக்கு ஒன்றும் புரியவில்லை. உடனே அங்கிருந்த குமாஸ்தா எழுந்து “காட்டிலே அவன் என்ன செய்தான்” என்று கேட்க, அந்தப் பெண் உடனே பதில் அளித்தாள். ஆகவே புரியும்படியான முறையில் தமிழ் சொற்கள் அமைய வேண்டும், புரியாத முறையில் சிருஷ்டித்தால் அர்த்தம் இல்லை. டாக்டர் ஸ்ரீனிவாசன் அவர்கள் இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வருவது தேர்தல் செய்யப் பித்தை என்று இந்த மசோதாவின் மூன்றாவது ஷரத்தைக் குறிப்பிட்டுச் சொன்னார். திடீரென்று நாம் தமிழில் பேசுவதில் கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறதென்று சொன்னார். ஒன்றுக்கொன்று சம்பந்தம் இல்லாமல் பேசக்கூடிய டாக்டர் ஸ்ரீனிவாசன் அவர்கள் பேச்சைப்பற்றி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவலைப்படவேண்டாம்.

28th December 1956]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : அவர்கள் சொல்லுவதைப் பற்றி நான் கவலைப்படவில்லை.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : இத்தாலியில் இருந்து ஒருவன் தேசத்திரோகக் குற்றத்திற்காக நாடு கடத்தப்பட்டான். அதற்காக அவனைக் கப்பலில் ஏற்றி அனுப்பிவிட்டார்கள். அந்தக் கப்பல் ஒரு தீபகற்பத்தின் அருகே பாறையின் மீது மோதி உடைந்துவிட்டது. அவன் நீந்திக் கரை சேர்ந்தான். அங்கே ஒரு ஆள் வந்தான். நீந்திச் சென்றவன் அந்த ஆளைக் கூப்பிட்டு “இங்கே வா” என்றான். அவன் அருகில் வந்தான். “இங்கே ஒரு சர்க்கார் இருக்கிறதா?” என்றான். அவன் இருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னான். “நீ போய், அதற்கு நான் எதிரி என்று சொல்” என்று சொன்னான். அந்த நீந்திச் சென்றவன் இந்தமாதிரியாகப் பேசுவார் டாக்டர் ஸ்ரீனிவாசன் அவர்கள்.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : உங்களைப்போல் பக்க தாளம் போட சில போல்தான் முடியும். ஆனால் எனக்கு அது இயற்கைக்கு விரோதம். நீங்கள் தாளம் போடுவதினால் சௌகரியம் உண்டு என்று எனக்குத் தெரியும்.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : மந்திரி அவர்களையே டாக்டர் ஸ்ரீனிவாசன் அவர்களின் பேச்சைப்பற்றிக் கவலைப்படவேண்டாம் என்று நான் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கும்போது நான் ஏன் அவருடைய பேச்சுக்குக் கவலைப்படப்போகிறேன்.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : யாரும் கவலைப்பட வேண்டாம்.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : தமிழிலே பேசி ஆகவேண்டுமென்று அநேகர் பிரசங்கம் நிகழ்த்தினார்கள். ஸ்ரீ மகமத் உஸ்மான் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசினார். ஸ்ரீ டி. எம். நாராயணசாமி பிள்ளை அவர்கள் தமிழில் பேசினார். சிறு சிறு இலக்கணப் பிழைகள் இருந்தாலும்கூட கூடுமான வரை தமிழிலேயே பேசி முடித்துவிட்டார். ஸ்ரீ புருஷோத்தம முதலியார் அவர்கள் பதங்கள் அவர்களுக்கு பழக்கம் இல்லாததால், ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே ஒரு தமிழ் பிரசங்கம் செய்து முடித்தார்.

சாதாரணமாக கோர்ட்டில் இருந்து சம்மன் வருகிறது. அந்த சம்மனிலே எழுதியிருப்பதைப் பார்த்தால் “ஆஜர்” போன்ற பல வார்த்தைகள் இருக்கும். அது தமிழில் எழுதப்பட்டதாக இருந்தாலும் கூட அந்தத் தமிழ் கொஞ்சம்கூட புரியாது. அம்மாதிரி தமிழிலேயே அ. நமூன, ஆ. நமூன என்று போட்டிருப்பார்கள். படித்தால் புரியாது; ஆங்கிலத்தில் சொன்னால்தான் புரியும். இந்தக் கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கும்போது, தமிழ்பற்று என்ற காரணத்தினால் நாட்டுக்குத் தீங்கு வரும்படி செய்யக்கூடாது. ஸ்ரீ வி. வி. ராமசாமி நாடாளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள். அவருக்குப் பல ஆண்டுகளாகத் தமிழ் பற்று உண்டு. எந்த ஆங்கில வார்த்தைக்கும் தமிழ் பதங்கள் உபயோகிப்பவர்தான். ஆனால் அவர்கள் தன் பெயருக்கு முன்னால் V.V. என்ற ஆங்கில எழுத்துக்களைப் போடாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. [ஸ்ரீ வி. வி. ராமசாமி : இப்போது நான் வே. வ. ராமசாமி என்றுதான் போடுகிறேன்.] ஆங்கிலம் படிப்படியாகக் குறையும் என்று சர்க்கார் மசோதாவிலேயே கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நிதானமாகக் கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாகக் கொண்டு சென்று, எல்லாவற்றையும் செய்து முடிப்பதாக மசோதாவில் காணப்படுகிறது. என்னைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் ஸ்ரீ மகமத் உஸ்மான் சொன்னபடி இது ஒரு சரித்திர முக்கியத்வம் வாய்ந்த மசோதாதான். டாக்டர் ஸ்ரீனிவாசன் அவர்களுக்கு ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். காங்கிரசைப் பொருத்தவரை தேர்தல் செய்யப் பித்தைகளைச் செய்யவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. காங்கிரஸ் தேர்தலில் நிற்கிறபோது தங்களுடைய சாதனைகளைச் சொல்லித்தான் ஒட்டுக் கேட்பார்கள் ஒழிய தற்காலிகமாக எமாற்றி ஒட்டுக் கேட்கவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழி மசோதா வந்ததைப்பற்றி தமிழ் மக்களுக்கு ஒரு நம்பிக்கை உண்டாகியிருக்கிறது. ஆங்கிலம் படித்தவர்களால் இந்த மசோதா வரவில்லை. தமிழ் உணர்ச்சியினால் தமிழின் மீது உள்ள

[Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthi] [28th December 1956]

விரும்பத்தினால், தமிழ் ஆட்சி ஏற்படவேண்டும் என்ற மக்களுடைய பலவந்தத்தினால் இந்த மசோதா வருகிறது. தமிழ் மக்களை இனிமேல் அவ்வளவு எளிதாக யாரும் ஏமாற்றிவிட முடியாது. தேர்தல் செப்படி. வித்தைகளைக் கண்டு தமிழ் மக்கள் யாரும் ஏமாறமாட்டார்கள். ஆகையால் இந்த மசோதாவை நான் பூரணமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: There are five more hon. Members to speak and I allow one minute for each hon. Member.

*SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்றைய தினம் இந்த சபையின்முன் சமர்ப்பிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கும் தமிழ் ஆட்சிமொழி மசோதாவை ஆதரித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இதில் உள்ள குற்றம் குறைகளைப்பற்றிப் பேசுவதற்கு நான் அருகதை உள்ளவன் அல்லன். தமிழை ஆட்சிமொழியாகக் கொண்டு வருவதற்குக் காரணமாய் இருந்த பல பெரியோர்களைப்பற்றி இந்த சமயத்தில் குரங்கப்படுத்தக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன்.

இங்கு பல வருஷங்களுக்கு முன் ஆங்கிலேயர் சட்டசபை நடத்திய காலத்தில் ஸ்ரீ பி. வி. நரசிம்ம ஐயர் அவர்கள் சட்டசபையில் முதல் முதலாக தமிழிலேயே பேசுவதற்கு ஆரம்பித்த காலத்தில் சபையில் உள்ளவர்கள் அவரை என்னமாகப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். ஒருவர் பின் ஒருவராக பலபேர் வெளியேறியபோது சிலபேர் உள்ளிருந்தார்கள். அந்தக் காலத்தில் வெகு சிலர்தான் தமிழில் பேசுவார்கள் இருந்தார்கள்.

“எண்ணிய எண்ணியாங்கு எய்துப எண்ணியார் திண்ணியராகப் பெறின்” என்று நாயனார் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். இதுபோல் எந்தக் காரியத்தையும் மனதில் உறுதியுடன் செய்தால் இன்று ஸ்ரீ பி. வி. நரசிம்ம ஐயர் வெற்றிகண்டது போல் எல்லோரும் வெற்றி காணலாம் என்பது திண்ணம். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இருந்த காலத்திலும் கூட தமிழ் நாடு சிறப்புறச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதற்காக, தமிழர்களுக்கும், ஆந்திரர்களுக்கும் சென்னைப்பற்றிய தகராறு ஏற்பட்ட காலத்தில், “சென்னை தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்தது” என்று அவர்கள் திடசித்தத்துடன் சொன்னார்கள். இப்போது சென்னை தமிழ் ஆட்சிமொழி மசோதா நமது முதல் மந்திரி பச்சைத்தமிழன் காமராஜர் அவர்கள் காலத்திலேயே—நான் சொல்லவில்லை, ஸ்ரீ ராமசாமி நாயக்கர் அவர்களே சொல்லுகிறார்கள் பச்சைத் தமிழன் என்று—கொண்டுவரப்பட்டு தமிழ் அரசியல் மொழியாக இயங்கப் போகிறது என்பதைக் கேட்டு நான் ஆனந்த பரவசமடைகிறேன். இந்த மசோதாவை கனம் ஸ்ரீ சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்தது எனக்கு இன்னும் அளவில்லாத ஆனந்தத்தை அளிக்கிறது. என்றவது ஒரு நாள் இந்த லட்சியத்தை அடைந்தே தீருவோம் என்று அன்று பாதி சொன்னான்.

“தமிழ்த்திருநாடு தன்னைப்பெற்ற தாயென்று கும்பிடடி பாப்பா அமிழ்தில் இனியதடி பாப்பா நம் ஆன்றோர்கள் தேசமடி பாப்பா” என்றும்

“நீலத்திரைக்கடலோரத்திலே—நின்று நித்தம் தவஞ்செய்யும் குமரி எல்லே—வட மாலவன் குன்றம் இவற்றிடையே—புகழ் மண்டிக்கிடக்கும் தமிழ்நாடு”

என்று பாரதி சொன்னான்.

இன்று அதை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டிய பொறுப்பு நமது முதன் மந்திரி கனம் ஸ்ரீ. காமராஜ் அவர்களுக்கு இருக்கிறது; நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டிய பொறுப்பு கனம் மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ. சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்களுக்கு இருக்கிறது; தமிழ் மக்கள் அத்தனை பேருக்கும் இருக்கிறது. நான் எதுவும் மிகைப்படுத்திப் பேசவில்லை.

[3rd December 1956] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

வாழ்க தமிழ், தமிழ், தமிழ்! பாரதியார் சொன்னார்:

“செந்தமிழ் நாடென்னும் போதினிலே
இன்பத் தேன் வந்து பாயுது காதினிலே,
எங்கள் தந்தையர் நாடென்ற பேச்சினிலே
ஒரு சக்தி பிறக்குது மூச்சினிலே”

4-தே மாதிரி தமிழைப்பற்றியும் தமிழ் நாட்டைப்பற்றியும் பேசும்போது ஒரு சக்தி பிறக்குது என் மூச்சினிலே. அந்த சக்தியை என்னால் அடக்க முடியாது. ஆதலால் அதிகம் பேச விரும்பாமல் இத்துடன் என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்றைய தினம் நான் ரொம்பப் பேசுவதற்கு நேரம் கிடையாது. ஆகையால் முக்கியமாக ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்லிவிட்டு முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

உலகத்திலுள்ள மொழிகளிலேயே மிகச் சிறப்புற்றது நம் தமிழ் மொழி. தமிழில் மிகவும் சிறப்புற்ற இலக்கியங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவை காரணமான இலக்கியங்கள் அல்ல. ஏறக்குறைய மூவாயிரம் வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்பே நம் தேசத்தில் சிறந்த இலக்கியங்கள் இருந்தன என்று நிதிநிதிகளின் மூலம் நாம் தெரிந்துகொள்கிறோம்.

இந்த சமயத்தில் நான் ஒரு முக்கியமான விஷயத்தை அரசாங்கத்தாருக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அது மிகவும் முக்கியமான விஷயம். அதாவது, நம் தமிழ் மொழி ரொம்ப அழகாக வளர வேண்டுமானால் ஒரு மனப்பான்மை கொள்ளவேண்டும். அது என்ன மனப்பான்மை? அதாவது, இந்தத் தமிழ்மொழி ஒரு குறுகிய மொழி என்று நினைக்கக்கூடாது. தமிழ் மொழியை நாம் என்னவென்று கருத வேண்டும்? தமிழ் மொழியை கடலைப் போன்றதாக நாம் கருத வேண்டும். தமிழ் மொழியில் வந்து சேரக்கூடிய மற்ற பாஷைச் சொற்களை நிகளைப் போல் நாம் கருத வேண்டும். நதிகள் கடலில் சேர்ந்தால் கடலுக்கு யாதொரு பங்கமும் உண்டாகாது, கடலுக்கு யாதொரு கேடுதியும் வராது; நதிகளுக்கும் கெடுதி உண்டாகாது. நதிகள் கடலில் சேருவதால் கடலுக்குப் பெருமையும் அழகும் உண்டாகும். ஆங்கில பாஷை ஸாலர் காலத்தில் ரொம்பக் குறுகிய பாஷையாக இருந்தது. இன்று அது ரொம்பச் சிறந்த பாஷையாக இருக்கிறது. உலகத்திலுள்ள எந்த பாஷையிலிருந்து வரும் வார்த்தைகளையும் அந்த பாஷை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளாமல் தடுத்ததில்லை. அந்த அந்த இடத்தில் மற்ற பாஷைகளிலிருந்து வரும் அழகான வார்த்தைகளையெல்லாம் தங்களுடைய வார்த்தைகளாகவே ஆங்கிலேயர்கள் எடுத்துக்கொண்டார்கள். ஆகையால் தமிழர்களாகிய நாமும் என்ன செய்ய வேண்டும்? அயல் பாஷைகளிலிருந்து வந்துள்ள எந்த எந்த அழகான வார்த்தைகளை நாம் உச்சரிக்க முடியுமோ அந்த வார்த்தைகளை நம் வார்த்தைகள் என்கிற நாம் டாவிக்க வேண்டும். உதாரணமாக “மெடிசல்” என்ற ஆங்கில வார்த்தையை எடுத்துக் கொள்வோம். அது அழகான வார்த்தை. அதை நாம் மெ, டி, க, ல் என்ற எழுத்துக்களைக் கொண்டு தமிழில் அழகாக எழுத முடியும். அப்படிப்பட்ட வார்த்தைகளை நாம் தமிழில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். அவற்றின் அர்த்தத்தை வேண்டுமானால் தமிழில் (அகராதியில்) எழுதிவிடலாம். அழகாக உச்சரிக்கக் கூடிய அயல் வார்த்தைகளை தமிழ் வார்த்தைகள் என்றே நாம் கருத வேண்டும்.

இன்னொரு முக்கியமான விஷயம் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அதாவது, டிக்ஷனரிகளும் க்ளாசரிகளும் தயாரிப்பதற்குக் கமிட்டிகள் நியமிக்கும் போது ரொம்ப ஜாக்கிரதையாக அங்கத்தினர்களை நியமிக்கவேண்டும். அந்தக் கமிட்டிகளில் linguistic fanatics-களை அதிகமாக நியமிக்கக்கூடாது. அவர்களை நியமித்தால் விஷயம் கெட்டுப்போகும்.

தமிழ் நன்றாக வளர வேண்டுமானால் எல்லா பாஷைகளிலிருந்தும் வார்த்தைகளைத் தமிழில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். பழைய காலத்திலிருந்து தமிழர்கள் மலையாளம், தெலுங்கு ஆகிய பாஷைகளிலிருந்தும்

[Sri A. M. Allapichai] [28th December 1956]

மற்ற பாஷைகளிலிருந்தும் வார்த்தைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதேமாதிரி இனிமேலும் மற்ற பாஷைகளிலிருந்து வார்த்தைகளை நாம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். நேரம் அதிகமாக இல்லாததால் இத்துடன் என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

12-10
p.m.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : மதிப்பிற்குரிய அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் இன்றையதினம் மகிழ்ச்சியின் காரணமாக அதிகமாகப் பேச இயலாது. அதை முதலில் வணக்கமாகத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். இந்த மகிழ்ச்சியில் எனக்கு ஒரு சின்னப் பொருளையும் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. என்னுடைய நண்பர் கனம் கல்வி அமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீ. சுப்ரமணியம் இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்து பெரும் பேரை அடித்துக் கொண்டு போகிறாரே என்றுதான் எனக்குக் கொஞ்சம் பொருமை அவர் செய்துள்ள இந்தக் காரியம் தேர்தல் சூழ்ச்சி அல்ல என்பதை நான் முக்கியமாகத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். (எதிர் கட்சியில் இருந்த போதிலும் இதை நான் சொல்கிறேன்.) நான் இப்படி ஏன் சொல்கிறேன் என்றால், சட்ட மூலத்தில் எழுதியிருக்கும் முகவுரையில் என்ன சொல்லப் பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று கவனிப்போம். அதில் “தமிழை ஆட்சி மொழியாகக் வதற்கு மக்களின் பேராதரவு இருக்கிறது. சட்ட நிபுணர்களின் ஆதரவு முழுதும் இருக்கிறது. தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழி ஆகவேண்டுமென்று மக்கள் வெகு காலமாக ஆசைப்படுகிறார்கள்.” என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நாட்டிலே எங்கு போனாலும் தமிழிலே பேசவேண்டும். அதுவும் இனிமையான தமிழிலேதான் பேசவேண்டும் என்ற ஆவல் மக்களுக்கு முழுவதும் இருக்கிறது என்பதை நான் நன்றாக அறிவேன். பல இடங்களுக்கு நான் செல்கிறபடியினாலே மக்களுடைய இந்த ஆவலை நான் தெரிந்து கொள்ள முடிகிறது.

ஐம்பது வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னால் பாரதியார் அவர்கள்,

“யாமறிந்த மொழிகளிலே
தமிழ்மொழிபோல் இனிதாவது
எங்குங் காணோம்”

என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். “யாமறிந்த மொழிகளிலே” என்று ஏன் சொன்னார்? அவருக்குப் பல மொழிகள் தெரியும். பல மொழிகள் தெரிந்த பெரியவரான பாரதியார், தான் அறிந்த மொழிகளில்லாமல் தமிழ் மொழி போல் இனிதாவதான மொழி எங்கும் கிடையாது என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்.

நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ அண்ணாமலை பிள்ளை அவர்கள் பேசும்போது கூட,

“எங்கள் தந்தையர் நாடென்ற பேச்சினிலே
ஒரு சக்தி பிறக்குது மூச்சினிலே”

என்ற பாரதியின் பாடலைக் குறிப்பிட்டு பேச்சை முடித்தார். “சக்தி” இருப்பதால் நான் இன்னும் சற்றுப் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். “சக்தி பிறக்குது” இந்தப் பேச்சிலே, தமிழ் பேச்சிலே.

“ஆங்கிலம் போல் அல்ல தமிழ்” என்று அமைச்சரவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அது ரொம்ப உண்மை. அதை முழுவதும் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

“When that Apprille Showers thoote” இதை யாராவது புரிந்து கொள்ள முடிந்ததா? புரியவில்லை அல்லவா? இதை நான் சாசரில் படித்திருக்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது பாருங்கள். “When that April with its showers sweet.” இது எவ்வளவு நன்றாகப் புரிகிறது? இன்றையதினம் சங்க நூல்களாகட்டும், வள்ளுவர் நூலாகட்டும், தேவாரம், திருவாசகம் ஆகட்டும், எந்தத் தமிழ் நூல்களை நாம் பார்த்தாலும் கூட, தமிழ் மொழி நன்றாக, அழகாக, மக்களுக்குப் புரியும்படியான முறையிலேதான் என்றைக்கும் இருக்கிறது. அந்த அழகான சொற்களை இப்பொழுது கையாளவேண்டுமென்று முக்கியமாக உங்களுக்குச் சொல்கிறேன். ரொம்ப அழகான சொல் நயம். சொல் நயம் என்றாலே எவ்வளவு நயமாக இருக்கிறது பாருங்கள். “நயம்” ஒரு அழகான சொல். “வார்த்தை” என்று சொல்வது கூடத் தப்பு. “சொல்” என்றாலே அழகாக இருக்கிறது. தமிழிலே “சொற்கள்”

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

இல்லை என்று ஒரு அங்கத்தினர் குறிப்பிடும்போதும், தமிழ் மொழியிலுள்ள சொற்களைத் தெரியாமல் அவஸ்தைப்பட்டபோதும் நான் வருத்தப்பட்டேன். ஒரு அங்கத்தினர், “பாஷை” என்பதை “பாடை” என்று சொல்லி அவஸ்தைப்பட்டார். ஏன் இந்த அவஸ்தை? “மொழி” என்று சொல்லிவிட்டால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். தமிழ் மொழியிலுள்ள ஏராளமான சொற்களை தாராளமாகக் கையாளவேண்டிய முக்கிய காலம் வந்துவிட்டது. இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நான் ஒன்று மாத்திரம் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அதாவது, நாம் எல்லோரும் தமிழிலே நினைக்கவேண்டும்; ஆங்கிலத்திலே நினைத்து, பிறகு அதைத் தமிழிலே மொழிபெயர்க்கக் கூடாது.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : இன்னும் சில நாள் ஆகும்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : அதை நான் முழுவதும் மறக்கிறேன். நாளைக்கே முடியும். ஏன் முடியாது? நமது நாட்டில் தமிழில் நினைப்பதுதான் வழக்கம். “செந்தமிழும் நாப்பழக்கம்” என்பதுபோல தமிழிலேயே நினைக்க ஆரம்பித்தால், தமிழ் வெகு விரைவிலே பழக்கத்திற்கு வந்துவிடும். தமிழிலே நினைக்கவேண்டும். அவ்வளவுதான்.

இந்திய அரசியல் சட்டத்தின் 348-வது பிரிவிலே எல்லாவிதமான மசோதாக்களும், எல்லாவிதமான சட்டங்களும் ஆங்கிலத்தில்தான் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பிறகுதான் அவை அந்தந்த மொழியில் மொழி பெயர்க்கப்படவேண்டும் என்ற முறையில் இருக்கிறது. தமிழிலே நிறைவேற்றினாலுங்கூட ஆங்கிலத்தில் மொழி பெயர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று அடுத்தபடியாக அதே பிரிவில் இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு நாம் என்ன செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால், தமிழிலே நினைக்கவேண்டும், தமிழிலேயே மசோதாக்களைத் தயாரிக்கவேண்டும். தமிழில் நினைத்து, தமிழில் செய்ததை ஆங்கிலத்தில் மொழி பெயர்க்க வேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்யாமல், ஆங்கிலத்தில் எழுதிவிட்டு பிறகு அதைத் தமிழிலே மொழி பெயர்க்கிறார்கள். அதுதான் கூடாதென்று உங்கள் முன்பாக தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். அமைச்சரவர்கள் இன்றையதினமே அப்படித் தீர்மானம் பண்ணிக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். தமிழிலே நினைத்து, தமிழிலே பேசவேண்டும். அப்படி இருக்கும் குழுக்களை அமைக்கவேண்டும், தமிழ்ச் சொற்களையெல்லாம் நாம் கையாளவேண்டும். மொழிப் பிரச்சனை யெல்லாம் பிற்பாடு யோசித்து நன்றாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற உறுதி மொழியை பொன் மொழியாகச் சொன்னார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி பல விஷயங்கள் எனக்குத் தெரியும். சொல்லலாம். ஆனால், நான் அதைப்பற்றியெல்லாம் இப்பொழுது குறிப்பிடவில்லை. இந்தச் சபையின் அங்கத்தினர்களுடைய எண்ணிக்கையை 50 ஆக உயர்த்தியதைப்பற்றி என்னுடைய சந்தோஷத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

***SRI M. ETHIRAJULU :** அவைத்தலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்று, தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழி விவாதத்தில் கலந்துகொள்ளும் பெருமை கிடைத்தது பற்றி பெருமகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன். அன்று மந்திரி சபை அமைக்கக்கூடிய காலத்தில் பல எதிர்க்கட்சிகள், காங்கிரஸ் மந்திரி சபையை அமைக்க முடியாதபடி பல சூழ்ச்சிகளும், பல முயற்சிகளும் செய்து வந்தன. இருந்தாலும் அன்று காங்கிரஸ் மந்திரி சபையை அமைத்தது. அன்று காங்கிரஸ் மந்திரி சபை அமைப்பதற்கு எவ்வளவு கஷ்டங்கள் இருந்தனவோ அவ்வளவு கஷ்டங்கள் தமிழ் மொழியை ஆட்சி மொழியாகச் செய்வதிலும் இருந்தன; இன்றும் இருந்து வருகின்றன. காங்கிரஸ் மந்திரி சபை அமைப்பதற்கு அன்று இருந்த கஷ்டங்களை சமாளித்து, எதிர்த்தவர்களின் மனது புண்படும்படியாக பல சட்டங்களை காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் கொண்டு வந்து நிறைவேற்றியிருக்கிறது. அதைப்போல எத்தனையோ கஷ்டங்களுக்கிடையே இந்த ஆட்சி மொழி மசோதாவை அரசாங்கம் சபை முன் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறது. லட்சக்கணக்கான மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட அங்கத்தினர்கள்—எல்லாக் கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்களும்—ஒன்று சேர்ந்து இன்றைக்குத் தமிழை ஆட்சி மொழியாகக் கொண்டுவந்தது பற்றி காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியை நேற்றையதினம் கீழ் சபையில் வாணாளாவிப் புகழ்ந்தார்கள்,

[Sri M. Ethirajulu] [28th December 1956]

ஆனால் இந்த சபையில் ஒரு சில எதிர்ப்பு இருப்பதைப் பார்த்து நான் மிகவும் துயரடைகிறேன். ஏனென்றால், நல்ல படித்த பரம்பரையில் சுவாமி சிதம்பரானந்தர் அவர்கள் பரம்பரையிலே வந்திருக்கும் நமது கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள், “இது மக்களுடைய ஆட்சியே தவிர ஒரு சில படித்தவர்களுக்காக ஏற்பட்ட ஆட்சி அல்ல” என்பதை நிரூபித்துக் காட்டி, சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்களையெல்லாம், “நீங்கள் சந்தோஷத்துடன் செல்லுங்கள், சந்தோஷத்துடன் செல்லுங்கள்” என்று சொல்லுவதைப் போல் தட்டிக் கொடுத்ததின் பேரில், அங்கத்தினர்களும், “எங்களுக்குக் கட்சி பேதமே இல்லை, காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி தான் மக்களுக்கு இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட அரிய பெரிய காரியத்தைச் செய்தது” என்று அவர்கள் வீராவேசத்துடன் சொல்லக்கூடிய நிலைமையை உண்டுபண்ணிவிட்டார்”. மேலும், இதைப் பார்க்கும் பாமரமக்கள், ஏழைத் தொழிலாளிகளெல்லோரும் காமராஜ் மந்திரி சபையைப் போற்றுகிறார்கள் என்றால், படித்தவர்களிடமிருந்து எத்தனை எதிர்ப்புகள் இருந்தபோதிலும் அஞ்சாவெஞ்சு முடைய அறிவுச் சுடர் திரு. சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்கள் இதில் ஒரு சிறிதும் பின் வாங்காமல் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று தமிழ்ப் பண்புள்ள நாங்கள் மிகப்பணிவுடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறோம்.

12-20 அது மட்டுமல்ல. நேற்றைய தினம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் எல்லோரும்
p.m. திரு. காமராஜையும், திரு. சுப்பிரமணியத்தையும் வானளாவப் புகழ்ந்ததோடு அல்லாது சட்ட சபை காலம் முடிவதற்குள்ளேயே, சீக்கிரத்திலேயே இதற்கு ஒரு வரம்பு கட்டுவேண்டுமென்று கீழ் சபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டார்கள். அதைத் தான் சீக்கிரத்திலே செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நானும் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். பல லட்சக் கணக்கான மதிப்புள்ள ரூபாய்களைப் போட்டு ஆங்கிலத்தைக் கற்றுக் கொண்ட அன்பர்கள் இங்கு பேசினார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வருங்காலத்தில் இனி மதிப்பு இல்லாமல் போய் விடுமே என்று அவர்கள் மனது மீண்டும் மீண்டும் துயரடைவதினால் அவர்கள் தமிழை ஆட்சி மொழியாக ஆதரிக்க விரும்பவில்லை என்று அவர்கள் பேசியதிலிருந்து தெரிகிறது. இனிமேல் தமிழில் பேசினால் தான் தமிழ் மக்களுக்குப் பெருமை என்ற நிலைமையை இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் எங்கும் பரப்ப வேண்டுமென்று தமிழ் அன்பர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன், தமிழை ஆட்சி மொழியாகப் பிரகடனம் செய்த டிசம்பர் 27-ம் தேதியை ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டும் மிகப் பிரமாத்தமாக ஒவ்வொரு வீட்டிலும் தமிழ் நாட்டில் கொண்டாட ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும், சுதந்திர தினத்தை நாம் எப்படிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோமோ அதைப்போல தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழியான இந்த டிசம்பர் 27-ம் தேதியைத் தமிழ்த் திருநாளாக தமிழன் ஒவ்வொரு வீட்டிலும் சுதந்திரக் கொடியை ஏற்றிக் கொண்டாட சர்க்கார் செய்தே தீர வேண்டும். அதற்கான ஏற்பாட்டையும் உடனடியாக நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் செய்வாரென நம்புகிறேன்.

இங்கு பேசியவர்கள் எல்லோரும் தமிழ்ப் புலவர்கள் அல்ல; எல்லோரும் தமிழில் தேர்ச்சி பெற்றவர்கள் அல்ல, ஏதோ தமிழில் இப்படிப் பேசுகின்றோமே என்ற எண்ணம் இங்கு இருக்க வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை, பேசப் பேச எல்லாம் சரியாக வந்து விடும்.

மகாகவி பாரதியார், திரு. வ. உ. சிதம்பரனார், திரு. வி. க. போன்றவர்கள் இன்று உயிருடன் இல்லை, இன்று தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழியாவதை அவர்கள் பார்க்காமல் மறைந்து விட்டார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்கள் வெள்ளையர் ஆட்சிக்கு அடிமைப்பட்டுக் கிடந்த காலத்தில் தமிழுக்காக அரும் பாடுபட்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். 26 எழுத்துக்களைக் கொண்ட ஆங்கிலத்தை வைத்துக் கொண்டு நம்மை வெள்ளையர் 150 வருஷங்கள் அடிமைப்படுத்தி வைத்திருந்தார்கள். ஆனால், இன்று நம்முடைய 247 எழுத்துக்களைக் கொண்ட தமிழ் மொழி அரியாசனம் ஏறுகிறது. இன்றுதான் அந்தத் தமிழர்களின் ஆத்மாக்கள் சாந்தி அடைந்திருக்கும், இம்மாதிரி தமிழ் மொழி ஆட்சி மொழியாக ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்று பாடுபட்டு, அதற்காக உயிர் நீத்த பரம்பரையிலே வந்த ஸ்ரீ. சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்கள் வாழ்க வாழ்க என்று கூறி என்னுடைய பேச்சை நிறுத்திக்கொள்கிறேன்.

28th December 1956]

* SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, பெரியோர்களே, இன்றைய தினம் நம்முடைய தமிழ் அன்னை அரியாசனத்தில் அமர்த்தப்படுகிறாள். அனைவரும் நல் வாழ்த்துக் கூறவேண்டுமென்று கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கேட்டுக் கொண்டார்கள். வாஸ்தவம் தான். நானும் இதில் மட்டில்லா மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன், எத்தனையோ ஆண்டுகளாக நாம் அடிமைப்பட்டுக் கிடந்தோம். இன்று அல்லல் தீர்ந்தது. நல்ல காரியங்கள் பல நடக்கும்படியான ஒரு சூழ்நிலை இப்போது ஏற்பட்டு வருகிறது. இந்தப் பொன்னான நன்னாளில், இந்தத் திருநாளில், தமிழ்ப் பெருமக்கள் போற்றும்படியான புண்ணியமான இந்த தினத்திலே நம்முடைய ஆட்சி தமிழ் ஆட்சியாக நடைபெறுகிறது. இந்தத் தருணத்திலே நாம் நம்முடைய அன்னையை மனமார வாழ்த்துகின்றோம்.

இருந்தாலும் கூட, தமிழில் பேசும் போது சிலர் அதை நன்கு புரிந்து கொள்ளுமாறு செய்வது அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய கடமையும் பொறுப்பமாகும். என்னுடைய நண்பர் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் டாக்டர் ஸ்ரீனிவாசன் கூறியபோது, ‘திருச்சியில் நடந்தது என்ன ஆயிற்று?’ என்று கேட்டார். அவர் கேட்டதிலும் ஒரு விஷயம் இருக்கத்தான் செய்தது. திருச்சியில் தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழி ஆன விதத்திலே பல தவறுதல்கள் ஏற்பட்டிருந்ததாகத் தெரிய வந்தது. அங்கே கரடு முரடான நிரடான தமிழை உபயோகித்தார்கள். அதனால் அங்குள்ள மக்களுக்கு தமிழ் சரியான முறையிலே புரியாத நிலைமை அங்கு ஏற்பட்டிருந்ததாகத் தகவல் கிடைத்தது. அந்த நிலைமை இனி நம்முடைய தமிழ் நாட்டிலே சட்ட சபையிலே, கோர்ட்டுகளிலே, தாலுகா கச்சேரிகளிலே ஏற்படக் கூடாது. அதற்கு ஆக வேண்டியவைகளை நம்முடைய அரசாங்கத்தார் செய்யவேண்டும்.

பழக்கத்தில் ஊறிப் போன ஆங்கில வார்த்தைகளை அப்படியே தமிழிலும் வைத்துக் கொள்ளலாம். அதனால் தவறுதல் கிடையாது ‘சைக்கிள், மோட்டர், கலெக்டர்’ போன்ற வார்த்தைகள் தமிழிலும் அப்படியே இருந்து விடலாம். ‘ரயில்வே ஸ்டேஷன்’ என்றால் மக்களுக்குச் சலபமாகப் புரிந்து விடுகிறது. அதைத் தமிழில்தான் சொல்ல வேண்டும் என்பதற்காக ‘புகை ஊர்தி வண்டி நிலையம்’, என்ற மாற்ற வேண்டும்? வேண்டாம் என்று தான் நான் கூறுகிறேன், ‘தாசில்தார், கஜா, ஹூசூர் ஷீரஸ்ததார்’ போன்ற உருது வார்த்தைகள் சகஜமாக இங்கு கையாளப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. வெகு நாளாகக் கையாளப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. அவைகள் எல்லாம் பிற மொழி வார்த்தைகள். அவைகளை எடுத்து விட்டு, அவைகளுக்குப் பதிலாக தமிழ் வார்த்தைகள்தான் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்ல முடியுமா? அப்படியே மாற்றினாலும், மக்கள் அவைகளை எப்படிப் புரிந்து கொள்வது? வழக்கத்தில் இல்லாத புது வார்த்தைகளை விட வழக்கத்தில் ஊறிப்போன வார்த்தைகளை அப்படியே வைத்துக் கொள்ளுவது தமிழ் வளர்ச்சிக்கு நல்லது. பழைய காலத்தில் பல முசுல்மான்கள் இந்தியாவுக்கு வந்ததில் உருது வார்த்தைகளும், ஆங்கிலேயர்கள் ஆண்டு வந்த காலத்தில் அநேக ஆங்கில வார்த்தைகளும் நம்முடைய மொழிகளில் புகுந்து விட்டன, பல வார்த்தைகள் ஒன்றாகக் கலந்து விட்டன. அவைகளை மாற்றுவது என்பது கஷ்டம், ‘சைக்கிள்’ என்ற வார்த்தைக்கு பதில் ‘ஈரிருளை வண்டி அல்லது துவிச்சுக்கார வண்டி’ என்று அழுத்தத்திருத்தமாகச் சொல்லி மக்களுடைய மனதைப் புண்படுத்த வேண்டாம். பெரிய பெரிய, கரடு முரடான, நிரடான வார்த்தைகளைவிட ‘சைக்கிள்’ என்ற ஒரு வார்த்தையே போதுமானது. ‘இன்ஜினீயர்’ என்பதற்கு ‘பொறி நுட்பம்’ என்றும் ‘மெடிகல்’ என்பதற்கு ‘வைத்தியம்’ என்றும் கூறிக் கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. என்னுடைய கருத்து என்னவென்றால், வழக்கத்தில் இருந்துவரும் எந்த மொழிவார்த்தைகளாக இருந்தாலும் அவைகளை அப்படியே தமிழ் வார்த்தைகளாகவே கொண்டுவிடலாம் என்பது; அதற்கென்று தனித் தமிழ் வார்த்தைகளைக் கண்டுபிடித்து சிரமப்படவேண்டாம் என்பது.

[Sri A. Subramanyam] [28th December 1956]

கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கூறும்போது இதைப் பற்றி இப்பொழுது நீண்ட விவாதம் வேண்டாமென்று கூறினார்கள். அதை நானும் ஒப்புக் கொள்கிறேன். தமிழ் ஆட்சியானது இனிமேல் நல்ல முறையிலே நடைபெறவேண்டும், அதற்கு எல்லோரும் ஆதரவு கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கேட்டுக் கொண்டார்கள். அதை நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்கின்றேன். நம்முடைய கனம் திரு. காமராஜர் அவர்களுடைய ஆட்சியிலே, கனம் திரு. சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்களுடைய பேச்சிலே, கனம் திரு. பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்களுடைய பதிலிலே, முதல் மந்திரியினுடைய மதியின் ஒரு நோக்கத்திலே நாம் எல்லோரும் தமிழர்களுடைய ஆட்சி என்றென்றைக்கும் நிலைத்த நிலையிலே வாழ வேண்டும், தமிழ் வளர வேண்டும் என்று பிரார்த்தித்துக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

* **SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :** கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் இந்த மசோதாவை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக வரவேற்கிறேன். நான் முதலில் நம்முடைய தேசபிதாவுக்கு அஞ்சலி செலுத்தக் கடமைப்பட்டுள்ளோம். நம் நாடு சுதந்திரம் அடையாவிட்டால் இந்த மசோதாவை நம்மால் கொண்டுவர முடியுமா என்பதை நாம் முதலில் சிந்திக்க வேண்டும். தமிழகமாக உழைத்தவர் களைக் குறிப்பாக, டாரதியாரை நினைத்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். சென்ற 10 வருஷ காலம் சுதந்திரம் அனுபவித்தாலும்கூட இன்னும் பெரும்பாலான, கிராமத்தில் இருப்பவர்கள், ஒதுக்கப்பட்டு வந்துள்ளதால், இந்த மசோதாவினால் அவர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் ஏற்படும் என்று உணர்ந்துகொண்டு இந்த சர்க்காருக்கு நாம் நன்றி செலுத்தக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். பெரும்பாலும் கிராமத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஜனங்கள் சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து ஏதாவது உத்தரவு வந்தால், அதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்வதற்காக அவர்கள் ஆங்கிலப் படித்தவர்களிடம் கொடுத்து அர்த்தம் கேட்பார்கள். அப்போது அவர்கள் தங்கள் மனதில் எதோ தாழ்ந்தவர்கள் என்று inferiority complex ஏற்படுகிறது. அப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமை இந்த மசோதாவால் மாறிவிடும். எனக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய காலம் மிகக் குறைவாக இருக்கிறபடியால் முக்கியமான ஒரு விஷயத்தைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

இம்மசோதாவின் பலனை உடனே எவ்வளவு நாம் விரும்பியபோதிலும் கூட இப்போது பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் படிக்கும் குழந்தைகள் பூராவும் தமிழ் பாடங்கள் சரியாகக் கற்றுக்கொள்ள வசதி செய்தால்தான், அடுத்த தலைமுறையிலாவது இப்போது கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் மசோதாவினுடைய முழுப் பலனை எதிர்பார்க்கலாம். ஆகவே இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும், சர்க்காரும், முக்கியமாகக் கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்களும் “தமிழ் ஆசிரியர்கள்தான் இதற்கு அடிப்படை; அவர்களால்தான் தமிழிலே உள்ள பதங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்லுவதற்கோ, வேறு மொழியிலிருந்து தேவைப்படும் பதங்களை உபயோகிப்பதற்கோ, தமிழ் வளர்ச்சி அடைந்து ஆட்சி மொழியாக விளங்கச் செய்வதற்கோ, செய்ய முடியும்” என்பதை உணர்ந்தால், வருங்கால சந்ததிகளுக்கு இந்த மசோதா பூரண பலனைக் கொடுக்கும் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. ஆகவே தமிழ் ஆசிரியர்கள்தான் இந்த மசோதாவின் நோக்கங்களை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு அடிப்படை என்பதை சர்க்கார் உணர்ந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

தமிழ் டைப்ரைடிங், தமிழ் சுருக்கெழுத்துப் போன்ற துறைகளில் அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கு அரசாங்கம் துரிதமான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று ஆசிரியர்களுக்குக் கருணாகாட்டியிருக்கும் இந்த சர்க்கார் அடுத்த நாளுக்கு மாத காலத்திலேயே மேலும் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு, முக்கியமாகத் தமிழ் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவோ செய்யலாம். ஆங்கிலம் படித்த ஆசிரியர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய சம்பளத்திற்குக் குறைவாக இல்லாமல் தமிழ் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும் சம்பளம் கட்டாயம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். இதற்கு இந்த சர்க்கார் வழி செய்வார்கள் என்ற பூரண நம்பிக்கையுடன் இந்த மசோதாவை வரவேற்கிறேன்.

28th December 1956]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member Sri M. V. Sudarsanam Naidu will now speak. His will be the last speech on the Bill before the Hon. Minister replies to the debate.

* **SRI M. V. SUDARSANAM NAIDU :** கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, வணக்கம். இப்போது எனக்கு ஒரு ஞாபகம் வருகிறது. 1919-ம் ஆண்டிலே நமது காலஞ்சென்ற ஸ்ரீமான் சுப்ரமணிய பாரதியார் அவர்களைக் கட்டுார் ஜெயிலிலிருந்து வரவேற்றோம். அப்பொழுதெல்லாம் கட்டுப்பாடுகள் அதிகம். 20, 30 ஆயிரம் ஜனங்கள் அவரை வரவேற்பதற்காகக் கூடியிருந்தார்கள். அம்மாதிரியான நிலைமையிலே பாரதியார் மேடை மீது ஏறி ஒரு உபந்யாசம் செய்தார். ‘தமிழ் வாழ்க’ என்று சொன்னார்கள். தமிழ் வாழ்க என்று சொல்லி விடுதலை என்று துவங்கும் தேசிய கீதத்தைப் பாட ஆரம்பித்தார்கள். நாட்டுக்கு விடுதலை எது என்று சொன்னால், தமிழ் மொழி என்றைக்கு ஆட்சி மொழியாக மாறுகிறதோ, அன்றைக்குத்தான் தமிழ் நாடு தமிழனுடையதாகிறது என்று சொல்லி, அதற்குத்தான் ‘விடுதலை’ என்று சொன்னார்கள். தமிழ் மொழி ஆட்சி மொழியாகவேண்டும் என்று அன்று பாரதி கண்ட கனவு இன்று நினைவாகிறது. அந்த சுப்ரமணியம் அன்று சொன்ன வார்த்தைகளை இன்று ஸ்ரீ சுப்ரமணியம் மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்து சபையிலே நிறைவேற்றும் ஒரு பாக்கியத்தைப் பெற்றதற்காக நான் அளவில்லா சந்தோஷம் அடைகிறேன். அன்று சுப்ரமணிய பாரதியார் சொன்ன வார்த்தைகள் இன்று ஸ்ரீ சுப்ரமணியம் வார்த்தைகளில் பிரதிபலிக்கின்றன. பெரியவர்கள் எந்த நல்ல நோக்கத்தைத் தங்கள் கண்களால் ஊடுருவிப் பாயச் செய்தார்களோ, அது கட்டாயம் ஈடேறிப் பயன் தரும் என்பதற்கு இது ஒரு சான்று. நமது முதல் மந்திரி தலைமையிலே இருக்கும்போது தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழியாக வேண்டுமென்று எடுத்துக்கொண்ட ஒரு கைங்கரியத்தை வரவேற்கிறோம் என்பதில் யாதொரு சந்தேகமும் இல்லை.

நாடு-முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்துவிட்டது. ஒரு சின்ன உதாரணம். நாங்கள்-சிறு வயதிலே திண்ணைப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திலே வாசிக்கும்போது, அந்தக் காலத்திலே உள்ளவர்களுக்கு ஆங்கிலம் படித்தவர்களைக் கண்டால் பல காரணங்களைக் கொண்டு ஒரு விதமான அருவருப்பும் அகுவையும்தான் ஏற்பட்டன. மகாத்மாஜி அவர்கள் லட்சக்கணக்கான மக்களிடத்திலே பேசும் போதெல்லாம் ஆங்கில மொழியின் மீது அவ்வளவு வெறுப்பை ஏற்படுத்தி விட்டார்கள். அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கங்களையும், எண்ணங்களையும் அந்த முறையில் அமைத்திருந்தார்கள். சென்ற 36 வருஷ காலமாக அப்படிப்பட்ட எண்ணத்திலேயே ஊறிவந்திருக்கும் நாங்கள், ஆங்கிலம் மறைய வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்த எங்களைப் போன்றவர்கள், இந்த மசோதாவை மனப்பூர்வமாக வரவேற்கிறோம். நாங்கள் எவ்வளவோ இதற்காகப் பாடுபட்டின் காரணமாகத்தான் இதை ஆதரித்துப் பேசுகிறோம். 50 அங்கத்தினர்கள் கொண்ட இந்த சபையில் எல்லோரும் அதை ஆவலுடன் வரவேற்கும்போது, ஒரு சிலர் கூட இதை எதிர்க்கத்தான் செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்களைப்பற்றி நமக்கு அக்கறை இல்லை. நான் மிக அதிகமாகக் கோருவதாக நினைக்கக்கூடாது. தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழியாக வேண்டும் என்று சென்ற 36 ஆண்டு காலமாக நாங்கள் எண்ணிய எண்ணம் இன்று ஈடேறுகிறது. அதற்குக் குறுக்கே யார் எதைச் சொன்னாலும் அதை நாங்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளமுடியாது. ஆகவேதான் என்னை இம்மாதிரிப் பேசுவதற்கு உந்துகிறது. தமிழை ஆட்சி மொழியாகக் கொண்டு வந்த ஆட்சியாளர்களுக்கு என் மனமார்ந்த வந்தனத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என் வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவிற்கு ஒருமித்த ஆதரவு கொடுத்த எல்லோருக்கும் என்னுடைய நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். உள் நோக்கம் காட்டினாலும் மசோதாவை ஆதரித்ததற்காக கனம் அங்கத்தினர் டாக்டர் ஸ்ரீலிவாசன் அவர்களுக்கும் என்னுடைய நன்றி.

12-30
p.m.

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [28th December 1956]

நாம் வாழ்கின்ற இந்தக் காலம் சரித்திரப் பிரசித்தி பெற்ற காலம். இந்தக் காலத்தில் வாழக் கூடிய ஒரு பேறு கிடைத்தது பற்றி நாம் எல்லோரும் பெருமைப்பட வேண்டும். மாகாத்தாஜி அவர்கள் வாழ்ந்து, இந்தியாவின் சுதந்திரத்திற்காக இயக்கம் நடத்திய காலத்தில் நாம் வாழ்ந்தோம்; அதுபற்றி நாம் பெருமை கொள்ளலாம். அந்த இயக்கம் வெற்றியடைந்து நாம் சுதந்திரம் பெற்றோம்; அந்த நாளில் வாழ்ந்தோம் என்று பெருமை கொள்ளலாம். அதற்குப் பிறகு, நமக்கு ஒரு அரசியலமைப்பு வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக அரசியல் சட்டத்தை இயற்றி அதை பிரகடனம் செய்தோம்; அந்தக் காலத்தில் வாழ்ந்தோம் என்று பெருமை கொள்ளலாம். இவ்வளவிற்கும் மேலாக, நம்மைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் இன்றைக்குத் தமிழ் மொழி ஆட்சி மொழி ஆகிறது என்பது குறித்து இன்னும் அதிகமாகப் பெருமைப்படலாம் என்பதே என்னுடைய கருத்து.

நாம் தமிழை இப்போது ஆட்சி மொழியாக ஆக்க முற்படுவது தேர்தல் சமயத்தில் செய்யும் சூழ்ச்சி என்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் டாக்டர் ஸ்ரீனிவாசன் அவர்களுக்கு மனதில் படுகிறது. தமிழில் 'காமாலைக் கண்ணனுக்கு கண்டது எல்லாம் மஞ்சளாகத் தெரியும்' என்று ஒரு பழமொழி உண்டு. அதேபோல் தேர்தலில் சூழ்ச்சி செய்யவேண்டிய அவசியம் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு வேறு எதைப் பார்த்தாலும் அது தேர்தல் சூழ்ச்சியோ என்று சந்தேகம் ஏற்படலாம். தமிழை ஆட்சி மொழியாக்கும் இந்தக் காரியத்தை தேர்தலுக்காக என்று ஒரு குறுகிய நோக்கத்தோடு நாங்கள் செய்யவில்லை. உண்மையான தமிழ் அன்பர்கள் எல்லோரும் இதை வரவேற்பார்கள். இதில் குற்றம் காணும் மனப்பான்மை அவர்களுக்கு இருக்காது என்றே நான் நம்புகிறேன்.

அரிய பெரிய கருத்துக்களைப் பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். 'இதுவரை சிறையில் அடைக்கப்பட்டிருந்த தமிழ் அன்னை விடுதலை பெற்று விட்டாள்,' என்று ஒரு அங்கத்தினர் கூறினார். அதன் தத்துவம் என்ன என்று பார்ப்போம். மற்றவர்களுடன் தொடர்பு இல்லாத படி இதுவரை தமிழ் அன்னை ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தாள். இதுவரை தமிழை மற்றவர்கள் சிறையில் அடைத்திருக்கலாம். ஆனால் நம்மை நாமே சிறையில் அடைத்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது. வெளியிலிருந்து மற்றவருவர் கதவைப் பூட்டினாலும் சரி, அல்லது நாமே உள்ளேயிருந்துகொண்டு கதவைப் பூட்டி சாவியை ஜேபியில் போட்டுக்கொண்டாலும் சரி, இரண்டு விதத்திலும் நாம் இருக்கும் இடம் சிறையாகத்தான் இருக்கும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். விடுதலை என்பது தாராளமாக எல்லோருடனும் கூடித் தொடர்பு கொள்வதுதான். நம்மை நாமே சிறையில் அடைத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது.

அடுத்தபடியாக தமிழிடம் அன்பு செலுத்த வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லும் போது, மற்ற மொழிகளின் மீது வெறுப்பு ஏற்படும்போதுதான் தமிழிடம் அன்பு ஏற்படும் என்று கருதுவது தவறு என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அந்தத் தத்துவத்திற்கு அவசியமும் கிடையாது, ஆதாரமும் கிடையாது. ஒருவனுக்கு நண்பனாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் இன்னொருவனுக்குப் பகைவனாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்ற அவசியம் இல்லை. ஆனால், தமிழிடத்தில் அன்பு செலுத்துகிறோமென்றால் நமக்கு மற்ற மொழிகளிடத்திலும் போதிய பற்றுதலும் மரியாதையும் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். மற்றவர்களுக்கு உரிய மரியாதையையும் அன்பையும் செலுத்துகின்றோம் நமக்கு உரியவர்களுக்கும் மரியாதையையும் அன்பையும் செலுத்துவதுதான் உண்மையான மரியாதையும் அன்பும் ஆகும். ஆகையால், தமிழை ஆட்சி மொழியாக அரியாசனத்தில் அமர்த்தும்போது, மற்ற மொழிகளைப் புறக்கணிக்காமல் தமிழுக்கு உதவக் கூடிய எல்லா மொழிகளுக்கும் பூரண ஆதரவு கொடுக்க வேண்டியவர்களாக இருக்கிறோம். அந்த அந்த இடங்களில் அவைகள் இடம் பெறும் என்பதையும் நாம் மனதில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அதுதான் நாம் முக்கியமாக மனதில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டிய

[28th December 1956] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

கருத்து. ஆகவே தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழியாக ஆகும்போது மற்றப் பரிவாரங்களும் சூழ நாம் ஆட்சி நடத்த வேண்டுமே தவிர, மற்றெல்லாவற்றையும் ஒதுக்கிவிட வேண்டுமென்று விரும்புவது தவறு.

இந்த மசோதாவை ஏகமனதாக நிறைவேற்றுவதற்காக என்னுடைய மகிழ்ச்சியையும் பெருமிதத்தையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு எல்லோருக்கும் என் நன்றியையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The question is —

“ That the Madras Official Language Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 46 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 to 6 were put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவைச் சட்டமாக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் பிரேரேபிக்கிறேன்.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“ That the Madras Official Language Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 46 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் ஒரே ஒரு 12-40 p.m. வார்த்தை சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இப்போது தமிழ் ஆட்சி மொழி மசோதாவை நிறைவேற்றியிருப்பதால் ஆங்கிலம் படித்த சர்க்கார் சிப்பந்திகளை எல்லாம் வேலையிலிருந்து எடுத்துவிடவார்களோ என்று ஒருவிதமான பரபரப்பு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுிடையே ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று நான் வெளியே சென்றபோது பலர் சொன்னார்கள். அப்படி ஒருவிதமான நிகழ்ச்சியும் ஏற்படாது என்றுதான் நான் நினைக்கிறேன். சபையில் பெரும்பாலும் எல்லோரும் தமிழில் பேசுவதனால் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பயிற்சி பெற்ற சருக்கெழுத்தாளர்கள், ரிப்போர்ட்டர்கள், இவர்களுடையெல்லாம் உத்தியோகத்திலிருந்து எடுத்துவிடவார்களோ என்று அவர்கள் நினைப்பதாகக் கேள்விப்பட்டேன். அப்படியெல்லாம் ஒருவரையும் அரசாங்கத்தார் எடுத்து விட மாட்டார்கள் என்று உறுதிமொழி கூறுவதற்காகத்தான் ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்று நான் நினைத்தேன். ஆங்கிலத்தில் பயிற்சி பெற்றிருந்தாலும், எந்த பாஷையில் பயிற்சி பெற்றிருந்தாலும் இப்போது இருக்கும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை அரசாங்கத்தார் எடுத்துவிட மாட்டார்கள் என்றுதான் நான் நினைக்கிறேன். அல்லது அவர்களுக்குத் தமிழில் பயிற்சி வேண்டுமானால் தமிழ் சருக்கெழுத்திலும் தமிழ் டைப்ரைட்டிங்லும் அவர்களுக்குப் பயிற்சி கொடுப்பார்களே தவிர இப்போது இருக்கும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை வேலையிலிருந்து எடுத்துவிட மாட்டார்கள் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களை இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்ததற்காக நான் மறுபடியும் சபையின் சார்பாகப் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

[28th December 1956]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras Official Language Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 46 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed unanimously.

(2) THE MADRAS DISTRICT COLLECTORS' POWERS (DELEGATION) BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 40 OF 1956.)

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: தலைவர் ஐயா, இப்போது நான் கீழ்க் சட்டசபையில் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்ட “Bill” to provide for the delegation of the powers of District Collectors to their Personal Assistants in the State of Madras” * இ இந்த மேல் சபையின் கவனத்திற்கும் விவாதத்திற்கும் கொண்டு வருகின்றன. இப்போது நிறைவேற்றப்பட்ட மசோதாவை விவாதத்தில் கலந்து கொள்வதற்கு எனக்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் இல்லாமல் போய்விட்டது. ஆனாலும், பேச்சளவில் மட்டுமின்றி காரியாம்சத்திலும் அந்த மசோதாவின் தாத்தபர்யத்தைக் கடைப்பிடிக்கும் முறையில் இந்த மசோதாவை நான் தமிழிலேயே பிரேரேபித்திருக்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

“That the Madras District Collectors' Powers (Delegation) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: This Bill deals with one of the important recommendations of the District Revenue Administration Enquiry Committee, viz., delegation of some powers of the Collectors to their Personal Assistants. Even now the Collectors have delegated some of their routine powers to their Personal Assistants and even important questions and questions involving principles and policies have been delegated to the Personal Assistants in some cases. There is no uniformity in this matter. There is considerable difference in the allocation of work between Collectors and their Personal Assistants from district to district. It is my fond hope that in the notifications to be issued under this legislation, the Government should follow definite principles in accordance with the findings of the District Revenue Administration Enquiry Committee. In this connection, Sir, when we provide for delegation of powers of the Collectors to their Personal Assistants consequent on increased work in the districts, I should like to point out that the question of unwieldy size of some of the revenue districts deserves to be given some consideration so that we can have a convenient re-adjustment of the size of the districts. The District Revenue Administration Enquiry Committee has also referred to this question; the formation of a new district for Pudukkottai by adding adjoining territories has also been referred to by that Committee. I hope these aspects of readjusting the size of the districts will be taken into consideration soon.

[28th December 1956] [Sri T. Purushotham]

The Collector of Chingleput has very many duties to perform. He has to go to Meenambakkam Aerodrome every now and then to receive distinguished personages. He may be far away camping somewhere. But on receipt of information of the arrival or departure of some V.I.P. (Very Important Personages) he has to rush back to Saidapet and then to Meenambakkam Aerodrome. I have noticed this on several occasions; when he has been in the midst of some conference or committee, he will be suddenly called away to go to Meenambakkam to receive some V.I.P. Then there is Mahabalipuram in Chingleput district and the Collector has to accompany the V.I.Ps. and other visitors to that place also, now and then. All these functions dislocate his normal work very considerably. There is a reference about Collectors participating in all such duties in the Enquiry Committee's report. The days when the District Collector was required to receive V.I.Ps. and others as the chief Government representative are, I believe, gone. As, however, it is necessary to make arrangements for receiving V.I.Ps. at Meenambakkam and Central and Egmore stations and as the Collectors have their own onerous duties to perform, I think the Government would do well to have a separate State Reception Officer to look into all these arrangements for welcoming the V.I.Ps. at Meenambakkam, and Central and Egmore stations. Since the visits by distinguished personages have increased and the Collector of Chingleput has to go almost daily to Meenambakkam to receive them or give them a send-off, and this in turn dislocates the Collector's normal work, I hope the Government would examine this question and take necessary action. With these words, I support this Bill.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவின் பேரில் பேசவேண்டாமென்று நான் முதலில் நினைத்திருந்தேன். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ புருஷோத்தம முதலியார் அவர்கள் பேசினதிலிருந்து, ஜில்லாக்களை இரண்டாகப் பிரிவினை பண்ணலாம் என்ற அபிப்பிராயம் இருக்கிறதைப்போல் தெரிகிறது. அதற்கு என்ன காரணம் இருக்க முடியும்? ‘Political reason’-க்காக வேண்டுமானால் அப்படிச் செய்யலாம். Administrative reasons’-க்காக இருக்க முடியாது. பொப்பிலி ராஜா என்று ஒரு மந்திரி இருந்தார். அவருக்கு எங்கேயாவது கொஞ்சம் வோட்டு வேண்டுமென்றால், தாலுகா போர்டை இரண்டாகச் செய்து விடுவார். ஜில்லா போர்டை இரட்டையாக்கினார். அந்தக்காலத்தில் “Party in power” நினைத்தபடி புதிய முறையில் பிரிவினை பண்ணியது உண்டு. இப்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவையும் இரண்டாக்குவது என்றால் அதற்குப் பணம் வேண்டும். ஆனால், பணம் தான் இல்லை. பணம் இல்லாத இந்த சமயத்தில் ஜில்லாவை இரண்டாக்கவேண்டுமென்ற முறையில் பேசினால் அது Political reasons-க்காக இருக்க முடியுமே அல்லாத வேறு இருக்க முடியாது. இதுவரைக்கும் பேச வேண்டாமென்று தான் இருந்தேன், இருந்தாலும் பேச வேண்டிய அவசியம் ஏற்பட்டு விட்டது.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: ‘Political reasons’ கிடையாது.

* SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. புருஷோத்தம முதலியார் அவர்கள் சொன்ன சங்கடத்தை நீக்க வேண்டுமானால், சென்னை நகரத்திலிருக்கும் கலெக்டர் அவர்களை மீனம்பாக்கம் விமான நிலையத்திற்குச் சென்று, இங்கு வரும் பெரிய பெரிய விருந்தாளிகளை வரவேற்று உபசரிப்பது

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] [28th December 1956]

பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யலாம். செங்கல்பட்டு மாவட்ட கலெக்டர் அவர்கள் செய்ய வேண்டிய இந்தக்காரியத்தை சென்னை நகர கலெக்டர் செய்வதெற்கேற்ப மீனம்பாக்கம் வரையில் சென்னை நகர கலெக்டரின் அதிகார வரம்பை விரிவுபடுத்திவிட்டால் தோதாக இருக்குமென்று யோசனை தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். அதைப்பற்றி அமைச்சரவர்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கின்றேன்.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : கலெக்டர்களுடைய பர்ஸனல் அவலிஸ்டெண்டுகள் ஏதோ சில அலுவல்களைப் பார்த்து வருகிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு சட்டம் செய்யும்போதும் கலெக்டருடைய அதிகாரத்தை பர்ஸனல் அவலிஸ்டெண்டுகள் செலுத்தலாம் என்று சட்டத்திலேயே குறிப்பாக அதிகாரத்தை “டெலிகேட்” செய்தால்தான் பர்ஸனல் அவலிஸ்டெண்டுகள் சட்டப்படி அதிகாரத்தைச் செலுத்த முடியும். இல்லாவிட்டால் முடியாது. அதனால்தான் இந்த மசோதாவின் மூலம் “ஒரு சட்டத்தின் கீழ் கலெக்டர் செய்யவேண்டியதை பர்ஸனல் அவலிஸ்டெண்டு செய்யலாம்” என்ற ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்கிறோம். அதற்காகத் தான் இந்த மசோதா இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

ஜில்லா நிர்வாகத்திற்குத் தகுந்த முறையிலே ஜில்லாவை சிறியதாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு யோசனை சொல்லப்பட்டது. அது விஷயமாக ஜில்லா ரெவினியூ அட்மினிஸ்ட்ரேஷன் விசாரணைக் கமிட்டியார் அவர்களும் ஏதோ சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதையெல்லாம் நிதானமாகத்தான் செய்யவேண்டும். எந்தெந்த இடத்திலே நிர்வாகத்திற்கு உடந்தையாக இம் மாதிரி செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதை அப்பொழுது யோசனை செய்யவேண்டும். இந்த யோசனை *bona fide*யா *mala fide*யா என்பது பிரச்சனை இல்லை. நிர்வாகத்திற்கு உகந்த யோசனை செய்யவேண்டும். பிற்பாடுதான் அதை யோசனை செய்யவேண்டும்.

செங்கல்பட்டு ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் அடிக்கடி பெரிய விருந்தாளிகளை வர வேற்பதற்கு மீனம்பாக்கம் விமான நிலையத்திற்குப் போய் வரவேண்டியிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. வாஸ்தவம் தான். கலெக்டருக்கு அப்படிப்பட்ட தொந்தரவும் நிபந்தனையும் இல்லாமலிருக்க என்ன செய்வது என்ற விஷயம் இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கத்தின் யோசனையில் இருக்கிறது. கூடிய சீக்கிரத்தில் அரசாங்கம் ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வரும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“That the Madras District Collectors' Powers (Delegation) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 40 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 to 5 were put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

12-50
p.m.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : ஐயா, இந்த தண்டலநாயக மசோதாவை அங்கீகரிக்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“That the Madras District Collectors' Powers (Delegation) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

th December 1956]

(3) THE MADRAS PLANTATIONS AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 42 OF 1956).

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : ஐயா, இந்த Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) மசோதா கீழ் சட்டச் செய்கிறேன். நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது. அதை இங்கும் பரிசீலனை செய்து நிறைவேற்றும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“That the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 42 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 3 were put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : இந்த மசோதாவை சபை அங்கீகரிக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிற இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்திலே, இந்த மசோதா எதற்காக கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது என்று சொல்ல விட்டுப் போய்விட்டது. மத்திய அரசாங்கம் புதிய நாணய முறையைக் கொண்டுவருவதற்காக “நயா பைசா” சம்பந்தமாகச் சட்டம் நிறைவேற்றியிருக்கிறது. அந்தச் சட்டம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தாரால் நிறைவேற்றப் பட்டிருந்தாலும், ராஜ்யங்களிலே அமுல் நடத்தப்படவேண்டுமானால், இங்கேயும் அதைச் சட்டப்பூர்வமாகச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

நயா பைசா என்பதைப் பற்றிச் சொல்லவேண்டுமானால், ஒரு ரூபாய் க்கு 100 நயா பைசா என்ற முறையில் வருகிறது. 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 என்ற தசாம்ச முறையில் இது கணக்கிடப்படுகிறது. நயா பைசா முறை வருவதால், பழைய பைசாக்கள் பழக்கத்தில் இல்லாமல் உடனடியாக மறைந்து விடாது. அதுவும் சில வருஷங்கள் வரை இருக்கும். சில வருஷங்கள் இரண்டு வித பைசாக்களும் இருக்கும். பிறகு தான் பழைய பைசாக்கள் மறைந்து விடும்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : நயா பைசா என்பது எப்படி இருக்கும் என்று கனம் அமைச்சரவர்கள் சொல்ல வில்லையே!

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : நானும் அதைப்பார்க்க வில்லை!

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“That the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 42 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

[28th December 1956]

(4) THE MADRAS TOBACCO (TAXATION OF SALES AND REGISTRATION) AMENDMENT BILL, 1956 (L.A. BILL NO. 43 OF 1956).

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : ஐயா, இந்த Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Amendment மசோதாவை சபை அங்கீகரிக்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இதனுடைய நோக்கமும் நான் முன்னாலே சொன்ன விஷயத்திற்காகத் தான். இது விஷயத்திலும் நயா பைசா கணக்குமுறை இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றுதான் இந்த மசோதாவும் கோருகிறது.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“That the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Amendment Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 43 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் அவர்களே, இதில் ஒரு விஷயம் சொல்ல வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. முதலில், நயா பைசா என்றால் என்ன என்பதை நம்மிடம் காட்டிய பிற்பாடு இந்த சட்ட மூலத்தை நம்முடைய அமைச்சரவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருந்தால் நன்றாக இருந்திருக்குமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கின்றேன். இன்னதென்று தெரியாமலே இந்த மசோதாவைச் சட்ட மாக்க வேண்டும், அதை நாம் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுவது அவ்வளவு சரி அல்ல என்று எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது.

1½ பைசா என்று வரும்போது அதை ஒரு பைசாவாக்காமல், ஏன் அதை இரண்டு பைசாவாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் வணக்கமாகக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கின்றேன். இதை கனம் அமைச்சரவர்கள் சற்று விளக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டிய இடத்தில் அதிகப்படுத்தி இருக்கிறோம். குறைக்கவேண்டிய இடத்தில் குறைத்திருக்கிறோம். சந்தர்ப்பத்திற்குத் தகுந்தாற்போல் பின்னங்கள் முழு தாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

நயா பைசாவைக் காண்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் சொன்னார். அது இன்னும் வெளி வரவில்லை. நயா பைசாவும் ஏறக் குறைய பழைய பைசா மாதிரித் தான். இதற்குப் புதிதாக கைகால் ஒன்றும் இருக்காது. (சிரிப்பு) நானாயம் போல்தான் இருக்கும்.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : புதுக்கோட்டை ‘அம்மன்காசு’ மாதிரி இருக்குமா?

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : முன்பெல்லாம் தம்படிக்கு மேல் ஒரு “துட்டு” இருந்தது. அதாவது 1½ தம்படி. மதிப்புள்ள ஒரு துட்டு இருந்தது. அந்த அளவு இந்த நயா பைசாவும் இருக்குமென்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : காலனுவின் நடுவே ஓட்டை இருப்பது போல் நயா பைசாவின் நடுவிலும் ஓட்டை இருக்குமா?

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : சுமார் இரண்டு தம்படி மதிப்புக்கு ஒரு நயா பைசா நானாயம் இருக்கும்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, on a point of information. At present, a cinema news reel is being shown about the new coins trying to explain to the public the proposed coins, how they

28th December 1956] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

should be converted and what the tabulation forms are. I think it would be better at least for the Hon. Minister to visit one of the cinema-houses and see it for himself.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“That the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Amendment Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 43 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 : இந்த மசோதாவை சபை அங்கீகரிக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“That the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Amendment Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 43 of 1956), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

IV.—VALEDICTORY SPEECH ON THE EVE OF GENERAL ELECTIONS TO THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before I adjourn the House, I should like to say a few words, because this is the last session in which the Assembly will be acting in collaboration with us. The General Elections are coming and all our Ministers will be standing for election. I wish them all success and I hope that all of them would come back. The Hon. Mr. Manickavelu yesterday in his speech asked whether I also associated myself with all the laudatory things that were said about him and I said that I did, but that I wanted to say a few words today. It has been a great pleasure for me to work with very good Ministers; I have had the greatest assistance from everyone of them. Today we saw the masterful performance by our Finance Minister piloting the Official Language Bill. I am sure all of you also want to congratulate him on the excellent manner in which he got the Bill through our House after getting it passed in the Assembly. The Hon. Mr. Subramaniam said that I had a soft corner for him in my heart. I will say publicly now that I have been one of his greatest admirers for many years; I know him from a young age, whether the contact was political or otherwise. I have always admired the way in which he carried on his business and the great knowledge he has of the Parliamentary Procedure of which he is a great master and a technician at that.

[Mr. Chairman] [28th December 1956]

The Hon. Sri Manickavelu also I know and it has been a pleasure for me to work with him in this House. I do wish they all will come back to this House again.

It is rather a disturbing news that the Hon. the Leader of the House is going to stand for election from an Assembly constituency. I cannot say anything about it. I hope he will win; he must win through. It has been one of the greatest joys in my life to have been enabled to work with Mr. Bhaktavatsalam; he is a wonderful man, very tactful, very considerate and very reasonable; we had no hitch as Chairman and Leader of the House; we were able to carry on the business very happily and comfortably.

I do not want to make a longer speech. I wish all the Ministers every success in the elections. I hope when we meet again, all of you will be back in this House, also most of you in the other House. I have a feeling that we might have a Minister from this House.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Please wish them success on our behalf also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: On behalf of all of you, I wish them all success. To all hon. Members who have been so kind, I wish a very happy, bright and prosperous New Year.

With these few words, I adjourn the House *sine die*.

The House then adjourned *sine die*.

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

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

^a (a) The Madras Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 44 of 1956).

^a (b) The Madras Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 45 of 1956).

^b (c) The Madras District Collectors' Powers (Delegation Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 40 of 1956).

^b (d) The Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 42 of 1956).

^b (e) The Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration Amendment Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 43 of 1956).

(f) The Madras Official Language Bill, 1956 (L.A. Bill No. 46 of 1956).

^a 2. The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956—Vide section 47 (3) of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.

^a Placed on the table of the House on 27th December 1956.

^b Sent by special messengers on 26th December 1956.

28th December 1956]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 133 asked by Sri G. Krishnamoorthi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th December 1956, page 385 supra.]

Name of the post.	Qualifications.	Scale of pay.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Senior Instructor (one).	B.E. (Mechanical) or B.E. (Electrical) or degree equivalent thereto. L.M.E. or L.E.E. with not less than three years' workshop experience or teaching experience in a recognized institution after passing the diploma examination. B.Sc. (Physics main and Electrical or Mechanical Engineering subsidiary) with not less than three years' workshop experience or teaching experience in a recognized school. B.Sc. (Physics main and Electrical or Mechanical Engineering subsidiary), B.T. with not less than two years' workshop or teaching experience in a recognised school. Instructors with L.M.E. or L.E.E. qualification and instructors who are B.Ses. (Physics main and Electrical or Mechanical Engineering subsidiary). Instructors who are B.Ses. (Physics main and Electrical or Mechanical Engineering subsidiary) and holders of B.T. Degree.	Rs. 150—10—250. Rs. 100—5—120—10—220 in Government schools and Rs. 100—5—120—120—10—200 in non-Government schools. Rs. 90 or 95 according as the period of experience is one or two years. Rs. 90 or 95 in non-Government schools according as they have no experience or have experience of one year; in Government schools these will be started on the minimum and will be allowed increments only after the minimum period of experience is gained.
Assistant Instructors.	L.M.E or L.E.E. with a minimum of one year's practical experience in Engineering workshops or as Instructor in a recognised Technical school.	Rs. 85—5—120—10—175 (Government); Rs. 75—5—14 (local body).

[28th December 1956]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to clause (b) of starred question No. 135 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th December 1956, page 387 supra.]

The amount of special grant made by the Central Government at expenditure incurred on schemes for the removal of untouchability.

Serial number and details of the scheme.	Total provision including Central Government grant.	The amount of special grant made by the Central Government.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	
1954-55.			
Publicity—			
1 Appointment of two Deputy Sevaks for each district in the grade of Harijan Welfare Inspection.	28,080	14,040	
2 Appointment of two assistants (one for each Deputy Sevak).	18,486	9,243	
3 Printing of monthly periodicals in Tamil or local languages at Rs. 600 per district for thirteen districts.	7,800	3,900	
4 Printing of posters of Rs. 1,000 per district for thirteen districts.	13,000	6,500	
5 Rewards to village headmen and social workers who have rendered meritorious service at Rs. 500 per district for thirteen districts.	6,500	3,250	
6 One upper division clerk in the office of the Director of Harijan Welfare.	1,332	666	
Total ..	75,198	37,599 or 38,000	
1955-56.			
Publicity—Old Schemes—			
1 Appointment of two Deputy Sevaks for each district for thirteen districts.	37,764	18,882	
2 Appointment of one assistant to each Deputy Sevak for thirteen districts.	24,712	12,356	
3 Printing of monthly periodicals ..	7,800	3,900	
4 Printing of posters	13,000	6,500	
5 Reward to village headmen and social workers who have rendered meritorious service.	10,000	5,000	Scheme could not be implemented in the year.
6 One upper division clerk in the office of the Director of Harijan Welfare.	1,356	678	

APPENDIX

28th December 1956]

Serial number and details of the scheme.	Total provision including Central Government grant.	The amount of special grant made by Central Government.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	
1955-56—cont.			
Industries—			
Opening of Co-operative Leather Workers' Society.	30,000	15,000	Scheme could not be implemented in the year.
Education—New Schemes—			
Grant of scholarships and boarding grants.	96,000	48,000	
Total ..	2,20,632	1,10,316	
1 Grant to the Indian Red Cross Society for Nursery School at Kandala, the Nilgiris.	1,000	1,000	
2 Grant for the Nediyruppu Colony in Malabar district.	3,000	3,000	
3 Special grant for the construction of houses for Harijans at Kariyampatti village in Madurai.	30,000	15,000	Scheme not implemented due to the late sanction of the scheme.
4 Supply of midday meals to non-Harijan pupils in the Harijan Welfare Schools in the Nilgiris and Coimbatore districts.	1,500	1,500	The amount for the Nilgiris could not be spent.
5 Encouragement to non-Harijan students for admission to Harijan hostels.	5,000	5,000	
Total ..	40,500	25,500	
1 Provision of wells to Harijan colonies in the interior parts of the Nilgiris district.	15,000	7,500	
2 Provision of drinking water facilities for Harijans in Malabar.	57,000	28,500	The full amount could not be spent due to the late sanction of the scheme.
Total ..	72,000	36,000	
	2,20,632	1,10,316	
	40,500	25,500	
	72,000	36,000	
Grand total ..	3,33,132	1,71,816	

[28th December 1956]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide item III (1) on page 393 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 46 OF 1956.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the adoption of Tamil as the language to be used for the official purposes of the State of Madras.

WHEREAS the Constitution enables the Legislature of a State by law to adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State as the language to be used for all or any of the official purposes of that State and to prescribe any language other than the English language for use in Bills, Acts, Ordinances, Orders, rules, regulations and bye-laws;

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

1. *Short title and extent.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Official Language Act, 1956.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Madras.

2. *Tamil to be the official language of the State.*—The official language of the State of Madras shall be Tamil.

3. *English to be continued to be used for official purposes until the Government otherwise direct.*—Notwithstanding anything in section 2 and without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 346 and 347 of the Constitution, the English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the State for which it was being used before the commencement of this Act until the State Government, by notification under section 4, otherwise direct in respect of any official purpose specified in such notification.

4. *Government's power to notify the official purposes for which Tamil to be used.*—The State Government may, by notification issued from time to time, direct that Tamil shall be used in respect of such official purposes as may be specified in the notification.

5. *Language to be used in Bills, etc.*—The language to be used—

(i) in Bills introduced in, or amendments thereto to be moved in, or Acts passed by, the Legislature of the State of Madras,

(ii) in Ordinances promulgated under Article 213 of the Constitution,

(iii) in orders, rules, regulations and bye-laws issued by the State Government under the Constitution or under any law made by Parliament or the Legislature of the State,

shall be Tamil on and from such date as the State Government may, by notification, specify:

Provided that the State Government may appoint different dates in respect of the different items referred to in clauses (i) to (iii).

[28th December 1956]

6. *Notifications issued under sections 4 and 5 to be placed before the Legislature.*—All notifications issued under sections 4 and 5 shall, as soon as possible after they are issued, be placed on the table of both the Houses of the State Legislature and shall be subject to such modifications by way of amendments or repeal as the Legislative Assembly may make within fourteen days on which the House actually sits either in the same session or in more than one session.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM.

Various measures have to be taken for the successful working of the system of conducting all official correspondence in Tamil, such as the following—

(1) securing adequate number of Tamil typewriters and typists. An estimate of the number of typewriters required has been called for from the Board of Revenue whose final report is awaited;

(2) compilation of departmental diglots, preparation of glossaries for Tamil administrative terms and translation of manuals, etc., in Tamil. The post of Special Officer for translating the important manuals, etc., has been sanctioned and his work is expected to be begun as early as possible. Necessary staff to help him in his work has to be sanctioned;

(3) adoption of bilingual office procedure;

(4) Departmental language test; and

(5) revision of Recruitment Rules.

It is not therefore possible now to say what exactly will be the expenditure involved.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item III (2) on page 424 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 40 OF 1956.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the delegation of the powers of District Collectors to their Personal Assistants in the State of Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the delegation of the powers of District Collectors to their Personal Assistants in the State of Madras:

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

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras District Collectors' Powers (Delegation) Act, 1956.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

2. *Definition.*—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, 'Madras law' means a Madras Act or any rule, order, by-law or other instrument made by or under any such Madras Act.

[28th December 1956]

3. *Delegation of powers of District Collector.*—The State Government may, by notification, authorize any Personal Assistant (not below the rank of Deputy Collector) to any District Collector to exercise all or any of the powers vested by or under any Madras law in the District Collector and may, in like manner, withdraw such authority.

4. *Appeals and revision against orders of Personal Assistants.*—Any order of the Personal Assistant acting in exercise of the powers authorized under section 3 shall be subject to such appeal or revision under the relevant provision of the Madras law as if it were an order of the District Collector.

5. *Notifications to be placed before the Legislature.*—All notifications issued under section 3 shall, as soon as possible after they are made, be placed on the table of both the Houses of the Legislature and shall be subject to such modifications by way of amendment or repeal as the Legislative Assembly may make within fourteen days on which the House actually sits either in the same session or in more than one session.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION.

Clause 3 of the Madras District Collectors' Powers (Delegation) Bill, 1956, empowers the Government by notification, to authorize any Personal Assistant (not below the rank of Deputy Collector) to a District Collector to exercise all or any of the powers vested by or under any Madras law in the District Collector and in like manner to withdraw such authority. The delegation is essential to carry out the purposes of the measure and is normal in character.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide item III (3) on page 427 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 42 OF 1956.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to amend the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 (Madras Act V of 1955), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

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

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1956.

(2) It shall come into force on the 1st day of April 1957.

[28th December 1956]

2. *Omission of section 37 in the Madras Act V of 1955.*—In the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 (Madras Act V of 1955) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), section 37 shall be omitted.

3. *Amendment of the Schedule to Madras Act V of 1955.*—In Part I of the Schedule to the Principal Act, for items (1) to (7) the following items shall be substituted, namely:—

- “ (1) On the first Rs. 1,500 of total agricultural income. Nil.
- (2) On the next Rs. 3,500 of total agricultural income. Five naya paisa in the rupee.
- (3) On the next Rs. 5,000 of total agricultural income. Ten naya paisa in the rupee.
- (4) On the next Rs. 5,000 of total agricultural income. Fifteen naya paisa in the rupee.
- (5) On the next Rs. 5,000 of total agricultural income. Twenty naya paisa in the rupee.
- (6) On the next Rs. 5,000 of total agricultural income. Twenty-five naya paisa in the rupee.
- (7) On the balance of total agricultural income. Thirty-five naya paisa in the rupee ”.

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

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

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide item III (4) on page 428 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 43 OF 1956.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Act, 1953.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Act, 1953 (Madras Act IV of 1953), for the purposes hereinafter appearing;

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

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Amendment Act, 1956.

(2) It shall come into force on the 1st day of April 1957.

[28th December 1956]

2. *Amendment of Madras Act IV of 1953.*—In the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Act, 1953 (Madras Act IV of 1953)—

(a) in section 4, sub-section (3), for the words “three pies”, “six pies”, “nine pies” and “two annas”, wherever they occur, the words “two naya paisa”, “three naya paisa”, “five naya paisa” and “twelve naya paisa” shall respectively be substituted;

(b) after section 4, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“4-A. *Tax to be collected to the nearest naya paisa.*—In the determination of the amount of tax payable under this Act, fraction of a naya paisa less than half a naya paisa shall be disregarded and fractions of a naya paisa equal to or exceeding half a naya paisa shall be regarded as one naya paisa.”

I certify that this is Money Bill.

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

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