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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

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

28th to 31st October and 1st, 2nd, 6th and 7th November 1957.

Volume XXI (Nos. 1 to 8).

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- (c) any gratuity payable on the termination of his service;
- (d) any sum paid to the employee to defray special expenses entailed on him by the nature of his employment;
- (e) any travelling concession.

3. *Grant of National and festival holidays.*—Every employee shall be allowed in each calendar year a holiday of one whole day on the 26th January and the 15th August and five other holidays each of one whole day for such festivals as the Inspector may, in consultation with the employer and the employees, specify in respect of any industrial establishment.

Provided that, if the majority of the employees so desire the 1st May shall be one of the five festival holidays aforesaid.

4. *Employer to send statement to Inspector.*—Every employer shall send to the Inspector having jurisdiction over the area in which

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

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 Bashyam Ayyangar, V., B.A., B.L.	Nominated.
7 Chakkarai Chetty, V, B.A., B.L.	State Legislative Assembly.
8 Cherian, Dr. P. V., M.B. B.S., F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.L.O., R.C.S. (Lond.) (Chairman).	Madras Graduates.
9 Chidambara Mudaliar, A. ..	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli Local Authorities.
10 Clubwala Jadhav, Mary C. ..	Nominated.
11 Desikar, K. M. ..	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
12 Devaraja Mudaliar, T. V. ..	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
13 Ethirajalu, M. ..	State Legislative Assembly.
14 Gajapathy Nayagar, A., B.A., B.L.	Do.
15 Gurunandan Row, V., BAR.-AT-LAW.	Do.
16 Guruswami, Dr. M. R., M.D.	Nominated.
17 John Asirvatham, M.A., L.T.	Madras Teachers.
18 John, Dr. V. K., BAR. - AT - LAW.	Madras Graduates.
19 Jothi Vencatachellum. ..	Nominated.
20 Kalyanaraman, S. V. ..	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
21 Krishnamoorthy, G. ..	Madras Teachers.
22 Krishnamoorthy, T. G., B.A.	State Legislative Assembly.
23 Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Dr. A., M.D., LL.D., D.S.C., D.C.L.	Madras Graduates.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chairman.

THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN.

Deputy Chairman.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ.

Panel of Vice-Chairmen.

- 1 SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM.
- 2 SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN.
- 3 DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM.
- 4 SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW.

Secretary to the Council.

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

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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

Monday, the 28th October 1957.

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

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

I.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF SRI A. J. JOHN, GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is with deep regret that I have to announce to the hon. Members the sudden and untimely death of Sri A. J. John, Governor of Madras, at 1-50 a.m. on the 1st October 1957 at the General Hospital, Madras.

Born in July 1893 in Thalayolaparambu near Vaikom, Sri John graduated from St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli, in 1917 and took his Law degree at Madras two years later. He set up practice first at Parur, then at Alleppey and was enrolled as an Advocate at the Trivandrum High Court. Sri John entered politics with his unopposed election in 1925 to the Travancore Legislative Assembly. He then became the President of the Travancore State Congress in 1938. In the same year, he was arrested, convicted and sentenced to undergo eighteen months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,500.

He was elected to the Travancore Assembly in 1948 and was chosen unopposed as Speaker of the Assembly. Later in the same year, he joined the State Ministry as Finance Minister. In 1949 when Travancore and Cochin were integrated, he continued as Finance Minister till 1951.

After the General Elections held in 1952, Sri A. J. John became the Chief Minister of the Travancore-Cochin State and remained in office till 1954 when the Assembly was dissolved. In the election that followed, he was returned to the Assembly. In the Ministry formed in 1955, he became Minister for Home Affairs first and later Finance Minister. He was appointed Governor of Madras on the 10th December 1956.

Sri John played a great and meritorious part in the political life of Travancore-Cochin State in particular and of this country in general and won the love and respect of all people by his selfless and devoted service. He was a devout Christian. Within the short term of his office as Governor of this State, he won the admiration of the people of this State by his quiet dignity and endeared

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
24 Mahomed Usman, Dr., B.A., LL.D.	Nominated.
25 Manjubhashini, S.	Do.
26 Masilamani Chettiar, A. K. ..	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
27 Mohamed Raza Khan ..	State Legislative Assembly.
28 Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradar, N.	Do.
29 Narayanaswamy Pillai, T. M., M.A., B.L.	Do.
30 Palaniswamy Gounder, V. K. ..	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
31 Perumalswami Reddi, C. ..	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
32 Ponnuswamy Chettiar, S. R. P.	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
33 Purushotham, T., B.A. ..	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
34 Ramalingam Pillai, V. .	Nominated.
35 Ramaswami, V. V. ..	State Legislative Assembly.
36 Ramaswami Reddiar, O. P. ..	Nominated.
37 Ranganathan, V. R., M.A. D. Litt.	Madras Teachers.
38 Sankaranarayana Pillai, T. S., B.A., B.L.	Madurai - cum - Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli Local Authorities.
39 Sivanandam, Dr. T. V., M.B.B.S.	Madras Graduates.
40 Sivasubramanya Nadar, S. P., B.A., B.L.	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli Local Authorities.
41 Somasundara Reddiar, A. ..	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
42 Sreenivasan, Dr. A., M.R.C.P. (Lond.).	Madras Graduates.

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
43 Srinivasavaradan, T. P., B.A., L.T.	Madras Teachers.
44 Subramanyam, A. ..	State Legislative Assembly.
45 Subrahmanyam, B. V., B.A., B.L.	Do.
46 Subramania Karayalar, M. ..	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli-cum-Kanyakumari Local Authorities.
47 Sudarsanam Naidu, M. V. ..	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
48 Thiagaraja Reddiar, P. R. K.	Salem - cum - Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
49 Venkataraman, R. (Minister—Leader of the House).	State Legislative Assembly.
50 Venugopal, S. N. ..	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.

2 CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF SRI A. J. JOHN,
GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

[Mr. Chairman] [28th October 1957]

himself to one and all by his sincerity and austere simplicity. By his untimely and sudden death, this State in particular and the country in general have lost a great and good man of high character who wholeheartedly, with a sense of self-abnegation, dedicated himself to the service of the country.

I now move the Condolence Resolution, namely :—

‘ This House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri A. J. John, Governor of Madras, and conveys its profound sympathy to Srimathi John and other members of the bereaved family.’

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to associate the Government with the sentiments of deep sorrow on the demise of our beloved Governor Sri A. J. John so movingly expressed by you. Though death is a tragic common place of life, it assumes significance when we rise to mourn the loss of one who has been good, great and kind. Governor John brought to bear in the discharge of his duties a wide experience and a maturity born out of service and sacrifice for the country and his tenure of office as Governor of Madras was marked by such cordial relationship between himself and the people and himself and the Government that it is very difficult to replace him easily.

Governor John was like a guardian angel whose existence we all know but whose presence we seldom feel.

In his death the Government of Madras and the country at large, have, as you have rightly put it, sustained a great loss. To Srimathi John our sympathies go in full measure. The thought that the people of Madras share the grief may bring her such solace as it may.

Associating myself with the Resolution moved by you, we pray that his soul may rest in peace.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself and the Opposition and, if I may say so, every section of this House with the sentiments which you and the Hon. the Leader of the House have expressed and the tributes which you and the Leader of the House have paid to the late A. J. John.

Sir, I knew him from the time when he was in the Law College and we were kept in touch with each other till he died. Sir, everyone of us has to die and we die, in my belief, at the time we are destined to die. Nobody can prevent it; no doctor, no friend, no family member can prevent death at the time we are destined to die. It has been the habit of humanity to mourn the death of one dear to them. Mr. A. J. John had many good qualities of which the most prominent were humility, sincerity, reliability and honesty. (Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty : Above all, modesty.)

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF SRI A. J. JOHN, - 3
GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

28th October 1957] [Dr. V. K. John]

These virtues, very rare virtues in party politicians, led him to another virtue, namely, the virtue of not wirepulling for position or power. (Hear, hear). He was one of our greatest Governors from the time Madras had Governors. We mourn his death and we rightly pay tributes to him. I am also glad, Sir, that you have moved the Resolution which I very heartily support.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I request the hon. Members to stand in silence for a few minutes and pass the Resolution unanimously.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall convey this Resolution to Srimathi John.

As a mark of respect to the late Sri A. J. John, the House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the 29th October 1957.

The House then adjourned.

[28th October 1957]

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

* 1. Statement showing the particulars regarding the Government examinations conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations during the first half-year of 1956-57.

* 2. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1667, Health, dated the 3rd June 1957, regarding amendments to the Public Health Establishment (Local Authorities) Regulations, 1940.

3. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1865, Public (Service-A), dated 8th June 1957, regarding amendments to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954. [Laid on the table of the House under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

4. Notification issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1498, Home, dated 31st May 1957, regarding exemption of car MSY 7697 of Assistant Trade Commissioner, Trade Representation of Czechoslovak Republic, Madras Branch, from payment of tax payable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931). [Laid on the table of the House under section 11 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931).]

† 5. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 469, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated the 8th February 1957, regarding amendments to the Madras Factories Rules, 1950.

† 6. Notification issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1863, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 29th May 1957, regarding deletion of rule 77-A and the Schedule thereto of the Madras Factories Rules, 1950.

† 7. Short review of activities of the State Broadcasting Department for the first half-year of 1956 (April to September 1956).

‡ 8. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1880, Revenue, dated the 6th May 1957, regarding amendments to the Madras Entertainment Tax Rules, 1939.

9. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1663, Home, dated the 18th June 1957, regarding insertion of a new rule 274-A in the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

10. Notification issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1664, Home, dated the 18th June 1957, regarding amendment to item (j) of rule 68 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, exempting jeep No. 61848 belonging to the American Embassy at New Delhi (Technical Co-operation Mission) from registration fee payable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931). [Laid on the table of the House under section II (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931).]

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‡ 11. Notification issued in G.O. Ms. No. 2493, Revenue, dated 17th June 1957, regarding exemption from tax payable under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, of all sales of spinning and other crafts equipment by the institutions under the control of Director of Industries and Commerce to the Block Development Officers.

‡ 12. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2430, Revenue, dated the 12th June 1957, regarding appointment of officers competent to exercise the powers under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939, and the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Act, 1953.—Extended to Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district.

13. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1816, Home, dated 4th July 1957, regarding reduction of Court-fee on applications presented to the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce for issue of iron and steel materials up to 10 cwt., under the Madras Court-fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955 (Madras Act XIV of 1955).

14. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 733, Home, dated 21st March 1957, regarding remission of Court-fees in certain cases on petitions and applications presented to the Madras Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Organization.

‡ 15. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2586, Revenue, dated 26th June 1957, regarding exemption from sales tax for a period of two years from 1st April 1956, of the sales of cloth produced by the Moorthy Weaving Powerloom Training Institute, Madurai.

16. Notification issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1716, Home, dated the 24th June 1957, regarding remission of Court-fees chargeable under the Madras Court-fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955 (Madras Act XIV of 1955) on applications presented to the High Court by Pleaders for the renewal of their Pleadership certificates.

17. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1596, Home, dated the 11th June 1957, regarding exemption from payment of tax under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931), to the lorries MYM 1274 and 1603 belonging to the Government of Mysore and used for transport of cocoons in Talavadi Mysore State. [Laid on the table of the House under section II (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931).]

‡ 18. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2494, Revenue, dated the 17th June 1957, regarding exemption of foodstuffs sold by the canteen run at the exhibition "Family of Man" conducted by the U.S.I.S., Madras, from the levy of sales tax.

19. Notification issued in G.O. No. 1214, Revenue, dated 18th March 1957, regarding amendments to the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Rules, 1955, with reference to decimal

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system of coinage. [Laid on the table of the House under section 61 of the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 (Madras Act V of 1955).]

20. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1911, Home, dated the 15th July 1957, amending Schedule to the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952 (Madras Act XVI of 1952), consequent on the introduction of decimal system of coinage.

21. Administration report of the Madras City Improvement Trust for the year 1955-56 together with a copy of the resolution thereon of the Board.

‡ 22. G.O. Ms. No. 2443, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 22nd July 1957, regarding short review of the activities of the Office of the Registrar of Firms for first half of the calendar year 1957.

§ 23. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2071, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 15th June 1957, regarding amendment to sub-rules (2) and (3) of rule 1 of the Madras Employees' State Insurance Courts Rules, 1951, extending the rules to Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district.

§ 24. Notification issued in G.O. Ms. No. 2469, Revenue, dated 15th June 1957, regarding withdrawal of exemption from payment of sales tax in respect of refugees from Pakistan running cloth shops in Madras City.

§ 25. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2112, Revenue, dated 23rd May 1957, regarding insertion of new sub-rule 5-A in rule 6 of the Madras General Sales Tax Rules, 1939.

§ 26. Notification issued in G.O. No. 1728, Revenue, dated the 24th April 1957, regarding exemption from payment of sales tax, of the sale of "Woollen rugs" and "Woollen shawls".

¶ 27. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1979, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated the 11th June 1957, regarding amendments to the Madras Payment of Wages Rules, 1937, consequent on the introduction of the decimal system of coinage.

¶ 28. Notification issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1980, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated the 11th June 1957, regarding amendment to Regulation 23 of the Madras Trade Unions Regulations, 1927, consequent on the introduction of the decimal system of coinage.

¶ 29. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2327, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 11th July 1957, regarding amendments to rule 9 (3) of the Madras Shops and Establishments Rules, 1948, consequent on the introduction of the decimal system of coinage.

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¶ 30. Notification issued in G.O. Ms. No. 3069, Revenue, dated the 27th July 1957, exempting books from the levy of sales tax payable under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939.

¶ 31. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3094, Revenue, dated the 29th July 1957, regarding reduction of rate of tax in respect of sales of foodgrains to one per cent under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939).

¶ 32. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2006, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated the 13th June 1957, regarding insertion of a new proviso to rule 21 (1) of the Madras Plantations Labour Rules, 1955.

33. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1955, Home, dated 20th July 1957, regarding insertion of a new item (m) in rule 68 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, exempting car bearing serial No. A. 57-T-1130065 imported for personal use of Miss Virginia Ford (Technical Co-operation Mission Personnel) from payment of the registration fees. [Laid on the table under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act IV of 1939).]

34. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2019, Home, dated 26th July 1957, regarding delegation of powers to the Personal Assistants to Collectors under chapter VI and sections 78 and 81 of the Madras Court-fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955 (Madras Act XIV of 1956).

¶ 35. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1978, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 11th June 1957, regarding amendment to the Workmen's Compensation (Madras) Rules, 1924.

¶ 36. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2099, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 18th June 1957, regarding amendment to Form No. 2 of the Madras Factories Rules, 1950.

¶ 37. Notification issued in G.O. Ms. No. 2295, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 8th July 1957, regarding amendments to rule 88 (2), Note under rule 98 and Form No. 20 of the Madras Factories Rules, 1950, consequent on the introduction of the decimal system of coinage.

¶ 38. Notification issued with G.O. No. 2234, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 2nd July 1957, regarding amendment to rule 24 of the Minimum Wages (Madras) Rules, 1953.

¶ 39. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3097, Revenue, dated 29th July 1957, regarding reduction in the rate of tax leviable under section 3 (1) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939) in respect of the sales of milk by Co-operative Milk Supply Societies and Unions to the actual consumers and in respect of sales of milk by others at all stages to one per cent of the turnover.

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40. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1941, Home, dated 18th July 1957, regarding exemption of car MSY 4425 of the Trade Commissioner, Trade Representation of Czechoslovak Republic, Madras Branch, from the tax payable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931). [Laid on the table of the House under section 11 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931).]

41. Short review of activities of the Registration Department for the first half of the calendar year 1957.

42. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2618, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 6th August 1957, regarding amendment to rule 2 and the form annexed to the rule of the rules framed under the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Repayment of Debts) Act, 1955 (Madras Act I of 1955).

43. Notification issued with G.O. No. 2553, Public (Services-A), dated 31st August 1957, regarding amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954, excluding from the purview of the Commission, Directors of the Barnard Institute of Radiology and the Institute of Paediatrics, Government General Hospital, Madras. [Laid on the table of the House under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution.]

44. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3123, Revenue, dated 31st July 1957, regarding exemption of the sales of articles produced by the training-cum-production centres run by the Gandhiniketan Ashram, T. Kallupatti, Madurai district, from the tax payable under section 3 (1) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939).

45. Notification issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1904, Home, dated 15th July 1957, regarding amendment to Schedules II and III of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931) on account of decimal system of coinage.

46. Notification issued in G.O. No. 2915, Revenue, dated 17th July 1957, regarding amendments to rule 19 of the Madras General Sales Tax Rules, 1939 and insertion of Forms XXI and XXII under rule 19 of the said rules.

47. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1433, Revenue, dated 30th March 1957, regarding certain amendments to the Madras General Sales Tax (Turnover and Assessment) Rules, 1939.

48. Short report on the activities and achievements of the Jail Department, Madras State, for the half-year ending 30th June 1957.

49. The Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Ordinance, 1957 (Madras Ordinance No. II of 1957).

50. Short report on the activities and achievements of the Civil Courts for the half-year ending 30th June 1957.

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51. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2182, Home, dated 17th August 1957, regarding exemption of the vehicle bearing serial No. C.56-J 174695 imported for the personal use of Mr. Ivan G. Fay, Agriculture Extension Training Adviser (Technical Co-operation Mission), from payment of tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931). [Laid on the table of the House under section 11 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931).]

52. Notification issued in G.O. No. 2646, Public (Services), dated 10th September 1957, regarding amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954, including within the Commission's purview the temporary post of Process Assistant in the Quinine Factory, Anamalais in the Madras General Subordinate Service. [Laid on the table of the House under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

53. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2167, Home, dated 13th August 1957, regarding amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

54. Notification issued in G.O. Ms. No. 2085, Home, dated 2nd August 1957, regarding amendment to the First Schedule to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940. [Laid on the table of the House under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act IV of 1939).]

55. Notification issued in G.O. No. 2243, Home, dated 23rd August 1957, regarding amendments to rules 7, 91 (4) and 101 (1) of the Madras Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957. [Laid on the table with reference to section 10 (3) of the Madras Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 (Madras Act IX of 1955).]

56. Notification issued with G.O. No. 3148, Revenue, dated 2nd August 1957, regarding amendment to rule 13-B (3) of the Madras General Sales Tax Rules, 1939.

57. Notification issued in G.O. No. 1432, Revenue, dated 30th March 1957, regarding certain amendments to the Madras General Sales Tax Rules, 1939.

58. The Madras (Transferred Territory) Re-enacting Ordinance, 1957 (Madras Ordinance No. III of 1957).

59. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3350, Revenue, dated 23rd August 1957, regarding exemption from the payment of tax leviable under section 3 (1) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939) of the transactions of the Guild of Service Thrift Shop, Madras, for a further period of one year from 1st April 1957.

60. Notification issued in G.O. Ms. No. 2645, Food and Agriculture, dated 3rd September 1957, regarding insertion of new rule 59-B in the Madras Commercial Crops Market Committees Financial

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Rules, 1953. [Laid on the table of the House under section 18 (4) (c) of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933 (Madras Act XX of 1933).]

61. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2026, Home, dated 27th July 1957, regarding amendment to Appendix I to the Madras Children Rules, 1940. [Laid on the table of the House under section 44 (3) of the Madras Children Act, 1920 (Madras Act IV of 1920).]

62. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2761, Food and Agriculture, dated 11th September 1957, regarding insertion of a new rule 32 (iv) in the Madras Commercial Crops Market Committees Financial Rules, 1953. [Laid on the table of the House under section 18 (4) (c) of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933 (Madras Act XX of 1933).]

63. Short review of the activities of the Irrigation Department for the half-year ending 30th September 1956.

64. Short review of the activities of the Forest Department, Madras, for the half-year ending 30th September 1956.

N.B.— Laid on the table of the House on 29th July 1957.*

† Sent by post on 13th August 1957.

‡ Sent by post on 4th September 1957.

§ Sent by post on 17th September 1957.

|| Sent by post on 20th September 1957.

¶ Sent by post on 27th September 1957.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Tuesday, the 29th October 1957.

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.—EXPRESSION OF SORROW AT THE DEMISE OF SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAIDU, A FORMER MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I regret to announce to the House the death of Sri B. Narayanaswami Naidu, a Member of the Madras Legislative Council from Krishna General Constituency from 1937, to 1952. Born in 1890, he was educated at the Christian College and the Law College, Madras. He was Public Prosecutor for nine years in the Krishna district. He was at one time President of the Masulipatam Hindu College and High School Managing Committee. A fluent speaker and a keen debater, he took great interest in the proceedings of the House.

I request the hon. Members to stand in silence for a few minutes in expression of our profound sorrow at the demise of Sri B. Narayanaswami Naidu.

Accordingly, the hon. Members stood in silence for a few minutes.

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

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Gift of elephants to temples.

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

(a) the conditions, if any, laid down by the Government for acceptance of gift of elephants to public temples; and

(b) whether any endowment is required to be created by the donor for the maintenance of such animals?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) Gifts of elephants are accepted by temples as any other offering. No special conditions are laid down.

(b) If the donor wishes that the elephant should be maintained by the temple to which it is gifted, he should provide for its maintenance, provided the Board of Trustees consider that the animal was otherwise fit to be maintained.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to tell us whether there have been instances in which temple trustees have demanded the provision of an endowment for the maintenance of the elephant proposed to be gifted as a condition precedent to the acceptance of the gift?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I cannot specifically tell the hon. Member whether there have been any instances. But if any temple trustee had demanded an endowment for the maintenance of the elephant that was to be gifted, that was but a very correct thing I should say.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Are there such good people as to present elephants to the Government? Why should not the donors make the present straightaway to the dharmakarthas?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : There is no question of the Government taking charge of the elephants. Here and there elephants are sought to be gifted to the temples, and there arises the question of maintenance. The hon. Member is aware of the Tamil proverb about the maintenance of an elephant.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : I am glad the Government are not in charge of any elephants, because maintenance of elephants will be an additional burden.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I may tell the hon. Member that we have a number of elephants working in our forests and that they are doing very good work.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is there not the possibility of these elephants turning out to be white elephants?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The hon. Member would have read the news about an elephant belonging to the Rameswaram Devasthanam turning wild.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : As these gifts are made as a result of a vow taken by the devotees, will the Government see that such gifts are not ordinarily refused except for the levy of prescribed 'kanikai' for the purpose?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Fulfilment of a vow should not result in casting a burden on the temple.

Pay and Accounts Office, Madras.

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

(a) the number of Central Government servants employed in Pay and Accounts Office, Madras; and

(b) the terms and conditions of their service under the State Government?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) 35 Central Government servants (including the Pay and Accounts Officer) are employed in the Pay and Accounts Office as on 1st August 1957.

(b) The Central Government servants are those taken over from the Accountant-General's Office and are paid their usual pay and allowances in the Central scales from time to time which they would have drawn, had they remained in their parent office, except the Pay and Accounts Officer who is paid, besides his pay in the regular line, a special pay equivalent to 20 per cent of his grade pay in the Accountant-General's Office. The staff on deputation from the Accountant-General's Office are being replaced gradually as and when State Government servants are trained in the Pay and Accounts Office and posted for regular work there.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Are the State Government bound to accept the officers of the Central Government? Is there any legal obligation to accept the officers or is it left to the option of the State Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : They have been lent to us at our request.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : In view of the heavy cost of deputation of Central Government employees, will the Government consider the desirability of disbanding the Central Government staff in the Pay and Accounts Office and stopping the recruitment of such men in future?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : There is no question of future recruitment, as our own officers are being trained. As and when trained people become available, the Central Government staff will be disbanded.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : As there is a great disparity in the scales of pay as between the Central Government employees and the State Government employees working in one and the same office and as there is also discontent on this account, may I know what steps the Government propose to take to remedy this state of affairs, I mean, in the Pay and Accounts Office?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We hope to remedy this state of affairs by replacing the Central Government Officers by our own officers.

Medical and Public Health Departments.

* 3 Q.—**SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to amalgamate the Medical and Public Health Departments and, if so, at what stage the matter stands at present?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. Minister kindly tell us what the main reasons are for this amalgamation?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The main reason is that the integration of these two departments may mean better and more efficient work in the curative and the preventive aspects.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. Minister enlighten us on the rough details of the proposed amalgamation and whether complete absorption of medical and public health personnel in one cadre is contemplated?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : That is exactly the reason why the question whether the integration can be at the State level or at the district level, where to begin and how to begin and all the details are being examined.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that only in the Southern States of the Indian Union the integration has not taken place and that the integration has taken place in the States in North India?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : It may be that in certain States integration has taken place.

DR. V. K. JOHN : For how long have the Government been considering the matter and how much more time will they take to complete the consideration—will it be some years?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : It will not be a matter of years.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : At one stage there was amalgamation and then the Government ordered bifurcation and gave so many valid reasons in support of bifurcation. What are the reasons given by this Government for proposing amalgamation?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Perhaps, this Government may give more valid and more effective reasons.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. Minister tell us how the present scheme has not worked well and what the valid reason is for amalgamation?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : At the proper time, the Government will give proper reasons.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I may be permitted to give the reason. We do not get Health Officers at all. As a matter of fact, we are re-employing all the retired Health Officers. Ere long we may not find any such officers. Recently we wanted 44 officers, but we could get only 2. Unless we train the medical personnel itself for the purpose of discharging this duty, we may not be able to find the necessary personnel at all.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Is it the intention of the Government to give full 'health' training to all medical men?

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is not the dearth of Public Health Officers due to the fact that the salary given to them is not at all attractive? While the personnel employed on the curative side has got the right of private practice, is it not a fact that this right is denied to the Public Health Officer?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The scale of pay given to the medical officers in this State is much lower than that offered in some other States, for instance, Bengal. That much I can say.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

III.—POINT OF INFORMATION RE REPORTS ON ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE FORMER INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, MADRAS, AND ON POLICE FIRING AT KILATHOVAL IN RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : With your permission, Sir, I wish to know whether the Home Minister or the Leader of the House will make a statement here on the disturbances in the Ramanathapuram district and also whether we can have a discussion on the report of the enquiry into the allegations against the former Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

3-10 p.m.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I have made the statement in the Assembly. A copy of that statement will be circulated to hon. Members of this House. I do not think it is necessary to repeat the same statement here. Whether there should be a debate on it is a matter to be considered by the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, the Leader of the House, and yourself.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : I would like to have a day allotted for discussing this subject.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : As regards the report on the enquiry into the allegations against the former Inspector-General of Police, I do not know whether copies of the report have been placed on the table of the House. [Hon. Members : They have been laid on the table.] I have nothing more to add.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, I would like that we should have a discussion on both the topics.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member must give notice of a definite motion for discussion. Once the statement is made by the Home Minister, the hon. Member must give notice of a specific motion for discussing it.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : No statement is available,

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* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, copies of the report of Sri Venkateswaran on the events in Ramanathapuram have been placed on the table of the House. The statement made by the Home Minister in the other House cannot be placed on the table, but it has been circulated. If any hon. Member wants to raise a discussion, he must follow the rules of procedure. He must give notice of a motion and then the Chairman, the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition, will consider it.

IV.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN.

(1) PANEL OF VICE-CHAIRMEN.

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

1. Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellum.
2. Sri Mohamed Raza Khan.
3. Dr. T. V. Sivanandam.
4. Sri V. Gurnmandan Row.

(2) MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have also to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated 7th September 1957, from the Governor of Madras :—

"In pursuance of clause (3) of Article 207 of the Constitution of India, I. A. J. John, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Registration of Veterinary Practitioners Bill, 1957."

(3) MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have further to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 26th October 1957 from the Hon. Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly :—

"In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1957 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1957), as passed by the Assembly on the 26th October 1957 and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council."

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(4) DECISION OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to report to the House that at a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee held at 2-45 p.m. on 28th October 1957, the following tentative programme has been decided :—

Date.	Time.	Subject.
(1)	(2)	(3)
29th October 1957	3 p.m.	The Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1957 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1957). The Madras Registration of Veterinary Practitioners Bill, 1957. (To be introduced).
30th October 1957	3 p.m.	The Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1957 (To be introduced).
31st October 1957 and 1st November 1957	3 p.m.	Government Bills, if any.
2nd November 1957	3 p.m.	Non-official Resolutions.
4th November 1957 and 5th November 1957	3 p.m.	Discussion on the White Paper on the Reform of Local Administration in Madras State including the Madras City Corporation.
9th November 1957	3 p.m.	Non-official Business.
11th November 1957	3 p.m.	Presentation of the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure.
12th November 1957 and 13th November 1957	3 p.m.	Discussion on the Report of the Legislature Committee on Education.
15th November 1957	10 a.m.	Discussion on the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure.
16th November 1957	3 p.m.	Consideration of Appropriation Bill.

V.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS DISTRICT BOARDS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1957 (L.A. BILL NO. 13 OF 1957).

* THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : Sir, I move—

"That the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1957* (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1957), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration."

The term of office of members of all the district boards in this State will expire on the afternoon of 31st October 1957. While moving Demand XXVI during the last Budget session in the other House, I made a statement about the future of district boards in which I stated that the Government proposed to introduce a Bill during this session with a view to authorise the postponement of elections to these bodies which have now fallen due. The reason which prompted the Government to take this decision was that it was likely that some time next year district boards would have to be abolished altogether or reconstituted in a manner different from that at present in force and that the time, labour and expenditure

19 THE MADRAS DISTRICT BOARDS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1957
(L.A. BILL NO. 13 OF 1957)

[Srimathi Lourdhammal Simon] [29th October 1957]

of public funds involved in holding elections now would not be justified. A decision regarding the permanent set-up of Local Administration throughout the State including the important question whether the district boards should be continued or not will have to be taken shortly. The revised "White Paper on the Reform of Local Administration including the Madras City Corporation" which has been placed before this House contains, among other things, the provisional conclusions of Government regarding the future of district boards. It is proposed to transfer the functions now performed and powers now exercised by the district boards to the Panchayat Unions, which will be formed in every National Extension Service Block in the State. Final decisions will be taken on these important proposals only after the matter is thoroughly discussed by the Legislature. It is, therefore, proposed to postpone the elections to district boards and to appoint Special Officers to take charge of district boards from the date of expiry of the term of office of the existing members. Advisory Committees on the lines suggested in paragraph 2 under Section III of the Revised White Paper now before the House will be constituted to advise the Special Officer in carrying out his functions as the District Board. The Bill which is now before the House is intended to provide the statutory sanction necessary for these purposes. The sanction is sought for only a limited period, that is to say, up to 31st October 1958. Before this period expires, proposals for permanent legislation on the future organisation of Local Administration in this State will be placed before the Legislature.

I, therefore, move that the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1957, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

"That the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1957 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1957), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration."

The motion is before the House for discussion.

*SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: தலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்றைய தினம் நமது அமைச்சர் அவர்களால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டுள்ள ஜில்லா போர்டு சீர்திருத்த மசோதாவை ஆதரிக்கும் வகையில் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஜில்லா போர்டு இது வரையில் நன்றாக இயங்கி வரவில்லை. ஜில்லா போர்டை எடுத்துவிட்டு பஞ்சாயத்துகளை நிறுவுவதற்காக இருந்தும் இருந்த மந்திரி சபை செய்த தீர்மானத்தை இப்போது நாம் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வர முயற்சிக்கிறோம். ஜனநாயகம் வளரவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கும் இந்த நேரத்தில், ஜில்லா போர்டு ஒரு ஸ்தாபனமாக அமைந்து, அதற்கு ஒரு அதிகாரமும் இல்லாமல், ஒரு இடத்தில் இருக்கின்ற சிப்பந்திகளை மற்றொரு இடத்திற்கு மாற்றுவது தவிர வேறு ஒரு வேலையும் இல்லாமல், நிர்வாகம் கிறாமையின்றி நடைபெறுவதற்கு ஜில்லா போர்டு ஒரு காரணமாக இருந்து வந்தது. ஜில்லா போர்டினால் பலன் ஒன்றும் ஜனங்கள் அடைய முடியவில்லை. சில வருஷங்களுக்கு முன் தாலுகா போர்டு என்று ஒன்று இருந்தது. தாலுகா போர்டு இருந்த காலத்தில், அதனால் கிராமத்திற்கு ஜனங்கள்

29th October 1957] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

அதிக நன்மையை அடைந்தார்கள். பலைப் பிரதேசங்களில் கூட, அக்காலத்தில் இருந்த நிலைமையைக் கவனிக்கும்போது, ரோடு வசதிகளும் பள்ளிக்கூட வசதிகளும், அதிகமாகவே செய்து கொடுத்தார்கள். ஆனால் தாலுகா போர்டு பெய் ஜில்லா போர்டு மாத்திரம் எந்த வேலையும் செய்ய முடியவில்லை. வேலை குன்மமாகிவிட்டது. இப்பொழுது பஞ்சாயத்து மூலமாக நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று நாம் ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறோம். ஆதலால், ஜில்லா போர்டு செய்து வரும் வேலையை பஞ்சாயத்து மூலமாகச் செய்வதானால், ஜனங்கள் பெரும் நன்மையின் அடைவார்கள் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. புராதன காலங்களிலேயே இல்லாம்கூட இப்படிப்பட்ட பஞ்சாயத்து மூலமாகத்தான் தேச மக்களைப் பாதுகாத்து வந்தார்கள். அந்தப் பஞ்சாயத்துக்களில் அந்தக் காலத்தில் இருந்தவர்கள் நன்மை அடைந்தார்கள். நன்மை அடைந்தாலும், சில சமயங்களில் சில தமைகள் கூட ஏற்பட்டதன் செய்தன. ஆனால் பெருவாரியாக நன்மையைத்தான் ஜனங்கள் அடைந்தார்கள். ஆதலால், இப்பொழுது ஜில்லா போர்டுகளை எடுத்துவிட்டு, பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகள் மூலமாக இந்த ராஜ்யத்தை ஆளுவதற்கு முயற்சி செய்வது பிரயோஜனமுள்ளதாக இருக்கும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். பஞ்சாயத்துத் தேர்தலை எப்படி நடத்துவது என்பது பற்றி பலர் வெள்ளெழுந்திரமாக அபிப்பிராயப்படுகிறார்கள். கிராமத்திலிருக்கும் எழுதிப்படிக்கத் தெரிந்த வயது வந்தவர்களைக் கொண்டு தலைவரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கலாம் என்று சில பேர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். தலைவரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கலாம் என்று சில பேர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சில பேர்கள் வார்டு வாரியாகப் பிரித்து அதில் வெற்றி பெறக்கூடிய மெம்பர்களைக் கொண்டு தலைவரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று மெம்பர்களைக் கொண்டு தலைவரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்த இரண்டிலும் எது பயனுள்ளதாக இருக்கும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்த வேலையும் செய்ய வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது என்பதை யே சித்து முடிவு செய்ய வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற நிலைமையில் வார்டு வாரியாகப் பிரித்து மெம்பர்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து, அந்த மெம்பர்கள் தலைவரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்தால்தான், நேர்மை யாகவும் தகராறு இல்லாமலும் இருக்கும். பல வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னால் பாண்டிச்சேரியில் பெரிய மக்கள் தலைவரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்தார்கள். அதுனால் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் மூழ்ப்பதும் தகராறும் ஏற்பட்டு அந்த ராஜ்யம் சீர்பெற்று இருந்தது. ஜனங்களைத் தலைவரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுப்பது என்று வைத்துவிட்டால், அந்த நிலைமையான இங்கும் தெடுப்பது என்று வைத்துவிட்டால், அந்த நிலைமையான இங்கும் ஏற்படக்கூடும். பஞ்சாயத்து மூலமாகப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள், ரோடுகள், இன்னும் பலவித வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கு ஒவ்வொரு பிரதேசத்திலுமுள்ள பஞ்சாயத்து மெம்பர்களுக்கு அக்கறை ஏற்படும். இப்பொழுது ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகத்தில் மெம்பர் ஏதாவது ஒரு கிராமத்தில் இருக்கிறார். அவருடைய தொகுதியிலே முப்பது கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. முப்பது கிராமங்களுக்குப் பெய் வருவதென்றால் பதினாந்து, இருபது மைல் தூரமிருக்கிறது. அதனால் வேலைசெய்ய முடியாமல் போகிறது.

MR. CHAIRMAN: பஞ்சாயத்து விஷயங்களெல்லாம் இந்த பில்லில் வரவில்லை. அது வரும்பொழுது அதைப்பற்றி 'டிஸ்கஸ்' பண்ணலாம்.

*SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: தலைவர் அவர்கள், 'பஞ்சாயத்து' பற்றி இப்பொழுது நான் செவ்வையாகச் சொல்லவில்லை. அது தனியாக வரும் பொழுது, அதைப்பற்றிப் பேசலாம். இப்பொழுது ஜில்லா போர்டைப்பற்றி மாத்திரம் பேசுகிறேன் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்கள் இப்பொழுது போடவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இந்த ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்கள் போடுவது நல்லதா என்பதை என்னுடைய பல் பேர்கள் யோசிக்கிறார்கள். ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவர்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்தினால் நன்றாக இருக்கும்; அதை விட்டுவிட்டு வேறு முறைக்கு மாற்றுவதால் என்ன நன்மை ஏற்படும் என்று பலர் நினைக்கிறார்கள். எனக்குத் தெரிந்தவரையில்—நான் சுமார் ஐம்பது வருஷங்களாக பொது வாழ்வில் இருந்து வருகிறேன்—முனிசிபாலிட்டிகள் நகர சபைத் தலைவர்களுடைய ஆதிக்கத்தில் இருந்த காலத்தில்,

of public funds involved in holding elections now would not be justified. A decision regarding the permanent set-up of Local Administration throughout the State including the important question whether the district boards should be continued or not will have to be taken shortly. The revised "White Paper on the Reform of Local Administration including the Madras City Corporation" which has been placed before this House contains, among other things, the provisional conclusions of Government regarding the future of district boards. It is proposed to transfer the functions now performed and powers now exercised by the district boards to the Panchayat Unions, which will be formed in every National Extension Service Block in the State. Final decisions will be taken on these important proposals only after the matter is thoroughly discussed by the Legislature. It is, therefore, proposed to postpone the elections to district boards and to appoint Special Officers to take charge of district boards from the date of expiry of the term of office of the existing members. Advisory Committees on the lines suggested in paragraph 2 under Section III of the Revised White Paper now before the House will be constituted to advise the Special Officer in carrying out his functions as the District Board. The Bill which is now before the House is intended to provide the statutory sanction necessary for these purposes. The sanction is sought for only a limited period, that is to say, up to 31st October 1958. Before this period expires, proposals for permanent legislation on the future organisation of Local Administration in this State will be placed before the Legislature.

I, therefore, move that the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1957, as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

"That the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1957 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1957), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration."

The motion is before the House for discussion.

*SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : தலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்றைய தினம் நமது அமைச்சர் அவர்களால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டுள்ள ஜில்லா போர்டு சீர்திருத்த மசோதாவை ஆதரிக்கும் வகையில் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஜில்லா போர்டு இது வரையில் நன்றாக இயங்கி வரவில்லை. ஜில்லா போர்டை எடுத்துவிட்டு பஞ்சாயத்துகளை நிறுவாததற்காக இதற்குமுன் இருந்த மத்திய சபை செய்த தீர்மானத்தை இப்போது நாம் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வர முயற்சிக்கிறோம். ஜனநாயகம் வளரவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கும் இந்த நேரத்தில், ஜில்லா போர்டு ஒரு ஸ்தாபனமாக அமைந்து, அதற்கு ஒரு அதிகாரம் இருக்கும் ஒரு இடத்தில் இருக்கின்ற சிப்பந்தியை மற்றொரு இடத்திற்கு மாற்றுவது தவிர வேறு ஒரு வேலையும் இல்லாமல், நிர்வாகம் கிராமியினர் நடைபெறுவதற்கு ஜில்லா போர்டு ஒரு காரணமாக இருந்த வந்தது. ஜில்லா போர்டினால் பலன் ஒன்றும் ஜனங்கள் அடைய முடியவில்லை. சில வருஷங்களுக்கு முன் தாலுகா போர்டு என்று ஒரு இடத்தில் தாலுகா போர்டு இருந்த காலத்தில், அதனால் கிராமந்திர ஜனங்கள்

9th October 1957] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

[illegible]

Mr. CHAIRMAN : மருசியத்து விஷயங்களெல்லாம் இந்த பீஸிலே வரவில்லை. அது வரும்பொழுது அதைப்பற்றி 'டிஸ்கஸ்' பண்ணலாம்.

[illegible]

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[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [29th October 1957]

அவைகள் சீர்திருத்தக் கிடந்தன. அதைப் பார்த்துவிட்டு, அப்போதிருந்த நிலைமையை மாற்றி கமிஷனர்களை நியமித்து அந்த வேலையை நடத்துவதற்கு ஆரம்பித்தார்கள். அதன்பிறகு வேலை சரியாக நடந்து வந்தது. இன்றும் அந்த முறை சரியாக நடந்துவருகிறது. ஒன்றிரண்டு இடங்களில் தகராறுகள், கோளாறுகள் இருக்கலாம். ஒன்றிரண்டு கமிஷனர்கள் முரட்டுப் பேர்வழிகளாக இருக்கலாம், ஸ்தாபனத்தின் பெயரைக் கெடுக்கக் கூடியவர்களாக இருக்கலாம், கெட்ட குணம் படைத்தவர்களாய் இருக்கலாம். ஆனால், பொதுவாக ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் நிர்வாக அதிகாரிகளைக் கொண்டு நடத்தப்பட்டால்தான், அவைகள் ஒழுங்காகவும் நேர்மையாகவும் நடந்துவரும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆதலால், ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்குப் பதில் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களை நியமித்து, அவர்களைக் கொண்டு நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்துவதற்கு முயற்சிப்பது மிகவும் நல்லது. இன்னும் பின்னால் ஆலோசனைக் கமிட்டிகள், அல்லது 'அட்வைஸரி போர்டுகள்' ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்றால், அதையும் செய்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவை நான் ஏறக்குறைய முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். ஏனென்று கேட்டால், சில ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னமேயே, நாம் சுயராஜ்யம் வர வேண்டுமென்று முயற்சி செய்துகொண்டிருந்தபோழுது, நம் நாட்டிலே அதிகாரம் செலுத்திய வெள்ளையர்கள், நீங்கள் முதலில் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களில் அங்கம் வகித்து நிர்வாகத்தில் தேர்ச்சி பெற்றால், பிற்பாடு பெரிய சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும், மந்திரிகளுக்கும் ஆக முடியும். ஜில்லா போர்டுகள், முனிசிபாலிட்டிகள், 'டிபிரெயினிங் கிரவுண்ட்' என்று சாகுபடி போக்குச் சொன்னார்கள். சீமையிலே இம்மாதிரி கிடையாது. சீமையிலே மந்திரிகளாக இருக்கிறவர்கள் இம்மாதிரி ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களில் அங்கம் வகித்து தேர்ச்சி பெற்று மந்திரிகளாக ஆகவில்லை. அதற்கு ஒரு 'எக்ஸ்ப்ளேன்' ஸ்ரீ சேம்பர்லின் அவர்கள், அவர் பாமிஸ்ஹாம் முனிசிபாலிட்டியில் சேர்மனாக இருந்து அரிய தொண்டுகள் ஆற்றிய பிற்பாடு மந்திரியாக வந்தார். அவர் முனிசிபல் தலைவராக இருந்தாலும் இல்லாவிட்டாலும், மந்திரியாக வரக்கூடிய வல்லமை அவரிடம் இருந்தது. ஸ்ரீ கிளாட்ஸ் அவர்கள் அம்மாதிரியாக எந்த முனிசிபாலிட்டியிலும் வேலை செய்து பிற்பாடு மந்திரியாக வரவில்லை. அடிப் படியிலிருந்து நாம் படிப்படியாக ஏறிக் கொண்டு போகவேண்டும். அது 'கோவியட் ஸிஸ்டம்', ரஷ்யாவில் அப்படித்தான். கீழே பஞ்சாயத் தலிருந்து சைமியில் 'சம்யூனிஸ்டு' ப்டெ சிடியம், வரையில் படிப்படியாகப் போகவேண்டும். படிப்படியாக நாம் உயர்த்திக்கொண்டே போகாமலானால் எல்லாவற்றையும் அறிந்தவர்களாக இருப்பவர்கள் மேலே இருப்பார்கள்; அவர்கள் முக்கியமாக கிராமங்களில் எப்படி நடக்கவேண்டும் என்று அறிந்தவர்களாக இருப்பார்களாதலால், நாம் இதை ஒத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே புதிய உணர்ச்சி தோன்றும். படித்தவர்கள் பப்ளத்தில் இருந்துகொண்டு வாழாமல் கிராமங்களில் போய் வேலை நினைத்தேன். எந்த கிரமத்திற்குப் போவது என்று தெரியவில்லை. என் கிரமம் என்கு இருக்கிறது என்பது எனக்குச் சரியாகத் தெரியாது. ஏதோ நெல்லுப் பட்டில் திருவள்ளூருக்குப் பக்கத்தில் இருக்கிறது என்பது தான் எனக்குத் தெரியும். அங்கே என்னுடைய பந்துகள் சிலர் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று கேள்விப்பட்டேனே தவிர, நான் அங்கே போனது கிடையாது. நாம் கிரமம் சிலளாக இருந்து கிரமத் தொண்டு செய்வது நல்லதுதான். நான் இந்த 'பில்' ஐ ஆதரிக்கிறேன் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு, இந்த 'பில்' ஐக் கொண்டு வந்த அபிமானியர் அவர்களுக்கு என்னுடைய மனப்பூர்வமான வந்தனத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

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p.m.

***SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER :** கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவை ஆதரித்து இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் ரொம்ப நாளாக,

29th October 1957] [Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder]

எழுபது என்பது வருஷங்களாக, நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. முந்தி இருந்த ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கும், இப்போது இருக்கிற ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கும் ரொம்ப வித்தியாசம் உண்டு. காரணம் அதன் வேலைகள் அதிகம் வளர்ந்துவிட்டது. நம் முந்திய ஜில்லா போர்டில் ஐந்தாறு ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகள் இருந்தன என்றால், இப்போது ஐயிரக்க ஐந்துக்கு மேல் இருக்கின்றன. மூன்று 800 மைல் ரோடு பரமரிக்க வேண்டியிருந்தது என்றால், இப்போது மூல யிற் மைல் ரோடுகளைப் பராமரிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இந்நகமாகிரி ஒவ்வொரு சனியலும்—கல்வி, போக்குவரத்து, சுகாதாரம்—வேலைகள் அதிகரித்துவிட்டன. ஆகையால் அதை மூடிவிட்டு அங்கங்கே பல நிர்வாக ஸ்தாபனங்களை உண்டாக்குவது ரொம்ப அவசியம். அதைச் செய்ய இப்போது சர்க்கார் முன்வந்திருப்பதற்காக நான் அவர்களைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். இதைப் பற்றி ரொம்ப நாளாகவே நாம் பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். சர்க்காரும் இப்படிச் செய்யப் போகிறோம் எனச் சொல்லிநிற்குகிறது. ஆனால் நடவடிக்கை எதையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. இப்போம் ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் மூடிவிட்டால் காலம் வரையிலும் சுயம் இருக்காவிட்டு, இப்போது ஜில்லா போர்டுகளைக் கலைக்குவிட்டு எல்லா அதிகாரியைப் போடுவது வும், இன்னும் ஒரு வருஷ காலத்திற்குள் ஒரு சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்து ஜில்லா போர்டின் பெறுபுனைச் சின்னம் நிர்வாக ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு மாற்றப்போவதாகவும் சொல்கிறார்கள். அப்படிச் செய்ய ஒரு வருஷ காலம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

1946-ம் வருஷம் ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் தேர்ச்சி நிற்றுத்திவிட்டு கலெக்டர்களைப் போட்டார்கள். ஒரு வருஷ காலத்திற்குத் தான் அவர்களிடம் அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது என்றார்கள்; ஆனால் மூன்று வருஷ காலம் அப்படியே அதிகாரம் நீடிக்கப்பட்டது. 1953-ம் வருஷமும் ஒரு தடவை அப்படிச் செய்தார்கள். இரண்டு வருஷம் வரையிலும் அப்படியே நீடிக்கப்பட்டது. இப்படி ஒரு வருஷத்திற்குள் சட்டம் கொண்டு வருகிறோம் என்று சொன்னாலும் சட்டம் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு ரொம்ப காலதாமதம் ஆகிறது. அப்படி இப்போதும் காலதாமதம் செய்யாமல், கண்டிப்பாக ஒரு வருஷத்திற்குள் அந்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

தவிர, இந்தச் சட்டம் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு ஒரு வருஷ அவகாசம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும்போது, இந்த ஒரு வருஷத்திற்குள் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளைக் கலைக்க வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. பொது ஜனங்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டுதான் ஜில்லா போர்டு அக்கத்தினர்கள் அங்கம் வகித்திருக்கிறார்கள். மூன்று வருஷம் பதவியில் இருந்தவர்கள் இன்னும் ஒரு வருஷம் பதவியில் தொடர்ந்து இருப்பதற்கு ஆசை இரக்க இருக்க முடியாது. உடனடியாக அவசியம் இல்லை. முந்தி நடந்த மாதிரி இப்போது ஒரு வருஷம் என்பது அதற்கு மேலும் ஒரு வருஷம் ஆனாலும் ஆகும். ஆகவே சட்டம் கொண்டுவரும் வரையில் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளைக் கலைக்காமல் நீடித்திருக்கலாம். ஆனால் அதைப்பற்றி இப்போது பேசப் பயன் இல்லை.

கலெக்டர்களுக்கு எத்தனையோ வேலைகள் இருக்கின்றன என்று தான் அவர்களுக்கு பெர்சனல் அசிஸ்டெண்டுகள் போட்டிருக்கிறோம். ஜில்லாக் களைக் கூட சிறிதாக மாற்றி அமைக்கவேண்டும் எனச் சொல்கிறோம். அப்படி இரக்கிறபோது, இந்தப் பொறுப்பையும் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்கள் என்று அவர்களிடத்திலேயே விடுவது பொருத்தமற்றது. ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு மூன்று வருஷ காலம் என்னை ஐந்து வருஷம் என மாற்றும் யோசனை இருக்கிறது. இப்போது ஜில்லா போர்டுகளை மூடுவது சரியில்லையென்றாலும், அப்படிச் செய்தலிலே தனது சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிற ஒரு வருஷ காலத்திற்குள்ளாகக் கண்டிப்பாக ஒரு சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்து ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களிடம் அந்த அதிகாரங்களை ஒப்படைக்கவேண்டியது ரொம்பவும் அவசியம் எனச் சொல்லி என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

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* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think I have to oppose this Bill for one simple reason. It is a political manoeuvre on the part of the Party in power to introduce this piece of legislation. When the Justice Party was in power and when they appointed Special Officers to manage the affairs of the various local bodies especially the municipalities the Party in power to-day was in Opposition and I remember to have read in the newspapers that a Bill of this kind was opposed by it tooth and nail. Now, the hon. Member Mr. Annamalai Pillai says that he likes the appointment of Commissioners or Special Officers to manage the affairs of these local bodies and that it would work very well. Then, I would like to know what opinion he expressed at the time when his Party was in Opposition and opposed that Bill tooth and nail. Anyhow, training in the administration of local bodies is absolutely essential for the proper enlightenment of a person if at all he wants to take part in the governance of the country. I think it was Lord Ripon that introduced this kind of measure, and everybody including the Congress in those days extolled him to the skies saying that it was really proper for the people to get training in local administration. What has since then happened for the Party in power to try to abolish the district boards altogether and to divide them into so many small panchayats and for a time to appoint Commissioners? Sir, the appointment of Commissioners will be an expensive thing. And who is to foot the bill? The district board has to foot the bill. Anyhow, everyone will think hundred times before he gives his support to the Bill which is only a thin end of the wedge to entrench themselves in power.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill is for postponing the elections to district boards due this year. This has nothing to do with the proposed abolition of the district boards mentioned in the White Paper placed on the table of the House. There is no proposal to appoint Commissioners for district boards as has been referred to by the hon. Member who spoke just now and who has introduced an element of controversy in a simple measure like this.

Hon. Members are aware that this is not the first time that we have had to consider a Bill of this kind. In fact, every time the term of the district board was to expire, during the last decade, such a Bill was before us because it was the intention of the Government to introduce the needed reforms in local board administration. I would draw the attention of hon. Members to the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill and the previous enactments of this kind and it could be seen that every time there had been a postponement of elections during the last decade, it was because of the contemplated reforms in local board administration. Of course, there have been several White Papers issued by successive Ministers, one by the late Mr. Daniel Thomas, one by Sri K. Rajaram Naidu and another by Sri S. S. Ramaswami Padayatchi. Now, we have got the Fourth White Paper. I am sure the Hon. the Minister in charge of Local Administration now will see to it

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that this time at least this matter is pushed through quickly, and we are glad to find from the agenda that has been circulated for the present sitting, that this subject will come up for discussion in the current session in the Assembly and in the Council. I hope, as has been expressed by my hon. Friend Sri Palaniswamy Gounder, there would not be any necessity for postponing the needed local administration reforms beyond the target date mentioned in this Bill, viz., 31st October 1958. In all fairness to the fair Minister, who has introduced this Bill, I should say that all the objections that may be raised with regard to recourse to the official system of administration are removed by the provision made in clause 2 (2) of the Bill for the constitution of Advisory Committees of non-officials. I am sure the Hon. Minister deserves congratulations on this salutary provision contained in the Bill. I hope that she will see to it that the local administration reforms are introduced well in time and that there will be no need for a further extension of the life of the present measure beyond 31st October 1958.

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In clause 3 of the Bill, provision is made for remuneration of Special Officers and it is stated that when any Special Officer is appointed, who is not a District Collector or a Revenue Divisional Officer, the State Government shall direct payment of such salary or allowances to him as they think fit. I do not see the significance of this provision. It is presumed that District Collectors will be appointed as Special Officers. If so, the need for this provision is not apparent. I am referring to this because there is a misapprehension in some quarters—of course, quarters not friendly to the present Government—that under the guise of this provision, some non-officials would be appointed as Special Officers of District Boards. I would like the Hon. Minister to clear the misapprehension because there is some room for it in the provision. I believe this is only a saving provision. Speaking personally, Sir, I should like to state that I do not see any reason why non-officials should not be preferred to official regime. The opportunity may certainly be taken advantage of to appoint one or two non-officials as Special Officers of District Boards. One or two members of the Harijan community and women may be appointed, as none of them have till now been elected as Presidents of District Boards. Under the present system, it has not been possible for any Harijan to get elected as President; nor any lady member was able to get elected. Now that elections are to be postponed and Special Officers to be appointed for the interim period, I do not see why non-officials should not be appointed. The Subbarayan Ministry, I know, did it. This was done for the sake of providing an opportunity to members of minority communities to become Presidents of District Boards in a few districts. Dr. Subbarayan was able to appoint one or two members of minority communities as Presidents of District Boards. And I see no reason why in a few districts at least members of the Harijan community and women should not be appointed Special Officers now.

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As regards the appointment of Personal Assistants to Special Officers, I believe, as usual, the Revenue Department people will be appointed. I should strongly urge for the consideration of Government that people with experience of local board administration should be appointed as Personal Assistants. The tendency to appoint—with due apologies to the Hon. the Minister for Revenue—persons from the Revenue Department to all kinds of posts, in fact, for every kind of special job, should go. There are other experienced people who are conversant with local administration and so, I would suggest that the selection to the post of Personal Assistant should not be confined to the Revenue Department alone. Officers outside the Revenue Department and who are experienced and qualified for this work should also be given a chance. Frankly, some of the Secretaries of District Boards are quite experienced people. They may also be posted as Personal Assistants, keeping in abeyance the post of Secretary. That would be a very economical arrangement. I hope the Government will consider this aspect of the question as well.

With these few words, I once again congratulate the Hon. Minister on the salutary provisions made in the Bill and welcome the measure.

* SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : கனம் கலெக்டர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவானது ஜில்லா போர்டு கேரளாவில் ஒக்கிவைப்பதற்காக அரசாங்கத்தாரால் சொல்லுவாப்பட்டுக்கிறது. அச்சுறுக்க காரணம் கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தங்கள் அறிக்கையிலே இந்த நவம்பர் 1-ம் தேதி முதல் ஜில்லா போர்டுள் சாலாதி அவதினால், இனி ஒரு வருடத்திற்கு ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசரை நிர்வாகத்திற்குப் போட வேண்டும் என்று கூறியிருப்பதுதான். ஜில்லா போர்டுள் எப்படியிருக்கவேண்டும் என்பதற்காக அல்ல. கிரத்தி அமைக்கால் அதிகார வரம்புள்ள வாக்கப் பட்டு எப்படி செயல்பட வேண்டும் என்பதை அறியவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கம் ஒரு வெள்ளை அறிக்கையைச் சமர்ப்பிக்கிறார்கள். அந்த அறிக்கையைச் சட்டமன்றம் கொண்டுவரப்படும்போது இங்கும் ஜில்லா போர்டுள் செயல்படவேண்டியதில்லை அச்சுறுப்பிக்காக ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசரின் நிர்வாகத்திற்கு விடுவது மிகவும் பொருத்தம்தான். மிக அனுபவம் பெற்ற திரு. வி. கே. பழனிசாமி கண்ணன் அவர்கள் ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவராக வேலை பார்த்தவர். அவர் ஜில்லா போர்டுள் வேலை அகற்றித்தவிட்டது என்று சொன்னார். அவருக்கு மிகப் பணிவடன் 'ஜில்லா போர்டுள் வேலை ஒன்றும் அப்படி அதிகமாகவில்லை' என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஒவ்வொரு சிறுநாள் கட்டாயமாகப் பஞ்சாயத்தாக அமைப்பேண்டும் என்று சட்டம் வந்த பிறகு, ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாக எல்லை வரம்புடனும், அதிகாரங்களும் கூடுதலாக வரையின்றன. சில முக்கிய சாலையையும், உயர்கல் பள்ளிகளையும், மருத்துவ நிலையங்களையும் நிர்வகிப்பது சரிசெய்து என்று இருக்கிறதே தெரியும், இந்த வேலையிலும் அந்தந்த இலாகா அதிகாரிகள் அங்கீகாரமில்லாமல் ஒன்றும் செய்யமுடியாது. அதை முடிவு பண்ணி ஒரு திட்டம் வகுப்பதற்கு முன், இதை நிறுத்தி ஒரு ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசரை நியமிக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம் என்பதை நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்கிறேன். இவற்றுப் பதிலாக ஒரு 'பஞ்சாயது யூனியன்' ஏற்படுத்தலாமா என்பதைப்பற்றியும் கேட்கலாம். இந்த ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசரைப்பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை. இந்த நிர்வாகப் பொறுப்பை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்தும் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசருக்கு ஜில்லா போர்டுள் அதிகாரமும், தலைவரின் அதிகாரமும் கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றன. ஆனால் நிர்வாகம் நன்றாகச் செயல்பட

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அவர்களுக்கு யோசனை கூற ஒரு 'அட்வைஸரி கமிட்டி' ஏற்படுத்தலாம் என்று இதில் ஒரு விதி இருக்கிறது. 'Such Advisory Committee will consist of Members' என்று clause 2 (2) (b)-ல் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தக் கமிட்டியில் யார் யார் அங்கம் வகிப்பார்கள், எந்த மாதிரி அவர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படுவார்கள், உத்தியோகத்தில் உள்ளவர்கள் நியமிக்கப்படுவார்களா, உத்தியோகப் பற்றற்றவர்கள் நியமிக்கப்படுவார்களா என்பதைப்பற்றியெல்லாம் விளக்கவேண்டும். 'இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகத்தை எடுத்துவிட்டு, பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகள் ஒவ்வொரு ஊருக்கும் வரும் நிலையில், ஜில்லா போர்டு பூராவும் ஒரு சில நாட்கள் சட்டமன்ற மாதிரி ஒரு அட்வைஸரி கமிட்டியாகவேண்டும். அதிலே ஜில்லாவில் உள்ள தலைமை உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் எல்லோரும் அங்கம் வகிக்கவேண்டும். சட்டமன்ற அங்கத்தினர்களும் அதில் அங்கம் வகிக்க வேண்டும். பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டிற்குத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட பத்திற்கும் அங்கம் வகிக்க வேண்டும்' என்று நான் அடிக்கடி சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். அந்த அட்வைஸரி கமிட்டியிலானது மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள எல்லா விஷயங்களையும் ஆராய்ந்து ஒரு முடிவு கூறலாம். சமீபத்தில் இலாகா தலைமை அதிகாரிகள் அதிலே அங்கம் வகிப்பதால் அதை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரு திலுள்ள சங்கடங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்லாம். அப்படி முடியாத பட்சத்தில், அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எழுத்துத் தெரிவித்து முடிவாக உத்தரவு வாங்கிக் கொள்ளலாம். ஆகவே இந்த அட்வைஸரி கமிட்டியை, ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள எல்லா தலைமை அதிகாரிகளையும் உட்கொண்டதாக இருக்கவேண்டும். அந்தக் கமிட்டியில் தலைமை அதிகாரிகளும், சட்டமன்ற அங்கத்தினர்களும், பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டில் உள்ளவர்களும் சேர்ந்து, ஒரு தாலுக்காவிற்குத் தலைவர் என்று நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டு, அதிலே பிரதிநிதிகளாக இருந்தால், அது ஜெனரல் பிரதிநிதிகளும் வாய்ந்த ஒரு அட்வைஸரி கமிட்டியாகும். அதை விட்டுவிட்டு, அரசியல் தங்களுக்கு வேண்டியவர்களை ஏதாவது காரணத்திற்காக நியமித்தாலும் கூட, அதில் நடப்பதைக் குறைவு ஏற்பட்டு விடும். ஆகவே, எக்காரணத்தைக் கொண்டும் உழையு ஜில்லா போர்டுகளில் இந்தவர்களுக்குச் சலுகை காட்டக் கூடாது. ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர் விஷயத்தில் 'கலெக்டரைத் தவிர்த்து வேறு உத்தியோகப் பற்றியவர்களை நியமிக்கலாம்' என்று ஸ்தலத் தந்த பட்சத்தில் மிகவும் அனுபவம் உள்ள கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ. புருஷோத்தம் அவர்களே சொன்னார்கள். அதே போல் கைக்கும் பழக்கம் இருக்கிறது. எக்காரணத்தைக் கொண்டும் நாலு-அபிஷியல்ஸ்-ஐ ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசராக நியமிக்கக் கூடாது. நான் இந்த என் அனுபவத்தின் பேரில் சொல்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற நிலைமையிலே, அரசியல் வெளிப்படையாக எந்தக் காரணத்தைக் கூறினாலும், ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகத்தில் பொது மக்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை குறைந்து விட்டது என்பதை உணர்ந்துதான் இந்த 'பில்'-ஐக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசரை நியமிக்கும்போது உத்தியோகப் பற்றற்றவர்களை, அவர்கள் எவ்வளவு நல்லவர்களாக இருந்தாலும், எவ்வளவு நிறைவுடையவர்களாக இருந்தாலும், நியமித்தால், அதற்கு ஏதாவது காரணம் எற்பிக்கப்படும். பத்திரி சபை தன் செல்வாக்கை இழக்கத் தயாராயிருந்தால், நான்-அபிஷியல்ஸ்-ஐ நியமிக்கலாம். ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இந்தத் தேர்தலை ஒத்திப் போடும்போது, 'நான்-அபிஷியல்ஸ்-ஐப் போட்டு விட்டார்கள்' என்று அவரிடம் நான் சொன்னேன். அதற்கு அவர் வேறு யாரைப் போடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டார்கள். 'வீனியர் டெபுடி கலெக்டரைப் போடுங்கள்' என்று சொன்னேன். அவர்களால்தான் நிர்வாகத்தை சரிவர நடத்த முடியும். பின்னால் அது ஜில்லா போர்டாய் வந்தாலும் சரி, அப்படி வந்தாலும் சரி, பின்னால் வருகிற அமைப்பில் அவர்களைப் பொறுப்புள்ளவர்களாக நியமிக்கலாம். அப்படியே 24 போர்டுகளிலும் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களுக்கு பி. ஏ. ஆகப் போடார். அப்படிப் போடப்பட்ட பி. ஏ. ஆகன் ஒருவர்தான் தப்பாடலோ, அல்லது நிர்வாகத்தைச் சரியாக நடத்தாமலோ போய் விடவில்லை. 'நான்-அபிஷியல்ஸ்-ஐப் போடலாம், கண்டிப்பாக அவர்களை நியமிக்கலாம்' என்று ஸ்ரீ புருஷோத்தம் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். நான்-அபிஷியல்ஸ்-ஐப் போட்டு அவர்களுக்குச் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கலாம்

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [29th October 1957]

could continue the district boards up to 31st October 1958. To this suggestion, I would like to have an answer from the Government. After all, we are dealing with elected bodies. Nowhere it has been mentioned by the Government that the district board administration is so bad that we should immediately abolish the district boards. The Special Officers, according to section 15 of the Madras District Boards Act, 1920, are usually appointed only when the Government are satisfied that the district boards have abused their powers and that they cannot continue to function as such. Otherwise, there is this difficulty. According to the District Boards Act, the district board has got a perpetual succession and a common seal. All public roads vest in the district boards. When these provisions are there in the Act, the Government will think twice before they appoint Special Officers in whom all these powers will vest. The Special Officer will continue the perpetual succession and common seal. This is no Commissioner's appointment. I want to make it clear that it is not a question of appointment of Commissioners. Let us not discuss the question of Commissioners. I do not know anything about the work of the Commissioners. They may have done good work. Commissioners are appointed under the district boards for the purpose of assisting the district boards in the discharge of their functions. This is quite a different matter from appointing Special Officers who supersede all the district boards and who will act on behalf of the district boards and exercise all their powers from now until 31st October 1958. In fact, the question in 1951 was whether the district boards should be continued. The Kuttikrishna Menon Committee was appointed to go into the question, and that Committee came to the conclusion that the district boards might be continued. There is such a report also in the history of local administration in our State. When once we have Special Officers, there will be so many difficulties. So many considerations will arise in the case of the appointment of Special Officers. Instead of superseding the rights of the elected people, why not continue the district boards up to 31st October 1958?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The term of office of members expires on 1st November 1957.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Why not continue the district boards for one more year? Nothing will happen. I am afraid that this provision is not at all necessary and, therefore, I say that it is not right.

* SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நம் முடைய ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன அமைச்சர் அம்மையார் அவர்கள் இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்திருப்பது, நமது ஜில்லா போர்டு இம்மாதம் 31-ம் தேதியோடு முடிவடையவிருப்பதால், தேர்தலை சந்தி வைத்துவிட்டு, பின்னால் இந்த நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு அனுசரணையான நல்ல முறையில் தத்துவ ரீதியில் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளை மாற்றி அமைக்கவேண்டுமா, அல்லது பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்கள் அல்லது தாலுக்கா போர்டுகள் அமைக்க வேண்டுமா என்பதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்வதற்காக இப்போது

29th October 1957] [Sri A. Subramanyam]

ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை ஒத்தி வைக்கும்படியான இந்த மசோதாவை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். ஆனால் ஏற்கனவே முன்று மந்திரிகள் இம்மாதிரியான மசோதாக்களைக் கொண்டுவந்து, வெள்ளை அறிக்கைகள் வெளியிட்டு, அவைகள் எல்லாம் வெறும் வெள்ளைக் காகிதமாகவே போய்விட்டன. அவைகளை அமுலில் கொண்டுவரவும் முடியாமல் போய் விட்டது. இப்போது அம்மையார் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் மசோதா, வெறும் வெள்ளை அறிக்கையாக இல்லாமல், சித்தி பெறும் படியான நிலைமையில் இருப்பதைப் பார்த்து, இந்நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்கள் அனைவரும் சந்தோஷம் அடைவார்கள்.

இப்போது மசோதாவில் குறிப்பிட்டிருப்பதைக் கவனிப்போம். குறிப்பாக என்னுடைய நண்பர்கள் பலர் சில விஷயங்களைப்பற்றிப் பேசினார்கள். ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸரை நியமிப்பதைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். நான் என்னுடைய கருத்தை வெளியிட விரும்புகிறேன். யாரை நியமித்தாலும் ஒரு விஷயத்தை நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். உத்தியோகப்பற்றற்ற ஆட்களை நியமித்தால் எதிர்பார்த்த அளவுக்கு நன்மை ஏற்படுமா என்பதை நாம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் பல வருஷ காலமாக நாம் இம்மாதிரி நடந்து வந்திருப்பதைப் பார்த்திருக்கின்றோம். அண்மையில் முனிசிபல் பாலிட்டிகளையும் பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகளையும் இம்மாதிரி நிர்வகித்தபோது, அந்த நிர்வாகங்களின் உதையை நாம் பார்த்திருக்கின்றோம். குறிப்பாக, எந்த நன்மையும் ஏற்படாமல் தான் இருந்து வந்திருக்கிறது. அதன் பின் பல 'எக்ஸ்பீரியூட்டிங் ஆபீஸர்கள்' நியமித்தபின் தான் காரியங்கள் சரியாக நடைபெற்றன என்பதை ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவருக்கோ, அல்லது ஆனால் சிறிசில சமயங்களில் ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவருக்கோ, அல்லது முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளுக்கோ, அல்லது பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்கோ குறிப்பிட்ட அதிகாரம் இல்லாமல் இருக்கின்றது. ஆகவே அவைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய அதிகாரங்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது நம்முடைய கடமையாகும்.

4-10 p.m.
அடுத்தபடியாக, நான் ஒரு விஷயத்தைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இப்போது ஒவ்வொரு சமயத்தையும், சந்தர்ப்பத்தையும் பார்த்தால், எந்த முறையில் ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் நடக்கின்றன என்பது தெரியும். நான் குறிப்பாக ஒன்று சொல்கிறேன். ஒரு ஜில்லாவிற்கு 10 அல்லது 8 தாலுகாக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. குறிப்பிட்ட ஒரு தாலுகாவில் எந்தவிதமான ரோடு வசதியோ, எலிமெண்டரிப் பாடசாலை வசதியோ, ஹைஸ்கூல் வசதியோ கிடையாது; மாட்டு வண்டிகள் செல்லுவதற்கு ரோடு வசதி கிடையாது; குறிப்பாகச் சொல்ல போனால், மன்தர்கள் செல்லுவதற்குக் கூட கிடையாது; குறிப்பாகச் சொல்ல போனால், மன்தர்கள் செல்லுவதற்குக் கூட கிடையாது. அங்கும் வருமானம் வருகிறது. ஆனால் அங்கே ரோடு தண்ணீர் வசதி கூடக் கிடையாது. இந்தமாதிரியான நிலைமையில் அந்தத் தாலுகாவில் ஒரு பிரச்சனாவோ தாலுகாவோ ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கு உட்பட்டு இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி யாரும் கேட்பது கிடையாது; ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவர்கள் மட்டும் ஒப்புநீர் செய்துகொண்டுள்ள சில செல்வாக்குள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் மட்டும் தங்கள் பகுதிகளில் ரோடு வசதி களும், பள்ளிக்கூட வசதிகளும், கிணறு வசதிகளும் செய்துகொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட தாலுகாவிலோ, ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட பிரச்சனாவிலோ, அல்லது குறிப்பிட்ட அமைப்பினிடம் தெருதிலோ, எந்தவிதமான முன்னேற்றமும் இல்லை. குறிப்பாக, ஜேலம் ஜில்லாவில் தர்மபுரித் தாலுகாவில் இருக்கும் பெண்ணைகரம் தொகுதியில் நான் சொல்லும் இத்தனை குறைகளும் இருந்து வருகின்றன. நிலைமை இப்படி இருந்தால், என்ன நன்மை நனைப்பார்கள்? ஆகவே, பிரதேசங்களைத் தாலுகா போர்டு ரீதியிலோ, பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்கள் ரீதியிலோ பிரித்துவைத்து, அவ்வுள்ள மக்களுக்கு சேவை செய்வதற்காக, பணத்தை ஜனநாயக முறையில் பிரித்துக் கொடுத்து உதவி செய்தால், நன்றாக இருக்கும். ஜில்லா போர்டு இருந்தால், ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட இடத்தில் மட்டும் அபிவிருத்தி வேலைகள் செய்யப்படுவதற்கு ஏதுவாக இருக்கும். இப்படிப்பட்ட குறைபாடான ஏற்பாட்டைக் கண்டிப்பாக ஒதுக்கிவைத்தவிட்டு, வேறு என்ன நல்ல ஏற்பாடு செய்யலாம் என்பதைப்பற்றி யோசிப்பதாக இருக்கிறது இந்த மசோதா. இந்த போர்டு வேலைகளைக் கவனிக்கும் பொறுப்பை

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] [29th October 1957]

என்ற ஒரு விதியும் இருப்பதால் மூன்று புருஷோத்தம் போன்றவர்கள் இந்த ஆட்களைப் போடலாம் என்று சிபாரிசு செய்ய வந்ததுவிடலாம். ஆகவே, பொது மக்களின் நம்பிக்கையை இழந்து விடாமலிருக்க, இந்த மசோதாவை அமலிற்ருக் கொண்டுவருமபாது, ஜில்லா கலெக்டரிடம் பொறுப்பைக் கொடுத்து அவருக்கு உதவியாக ரெவின்யூ டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் உள்ள ஒருவரை பி.ஏ. ஆகப் போட வண்டும். செக்ரெடரியைப் போடலாம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். யோசனை நல்ல யோசனைதான். அது எல்லோருக்கும் பிடித்ததாக இருக்கலாம்.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I did not suggest non-officials for the posts of Personal Assistants to Special Officers. I suggested that non-officials might be appointed as Special Officers themselves.

* SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : நானும் அதைத்தான் சொல்கிறேன். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் மூன்று அண்ணாமலை பிள்ளை அவர்கள், 'நகராட்சி மன்றங்களின் நிர்வாகம் நன்றாக நடைபெறுததால் கமிஷனர்களைப் போட்டதும் நிர்வாகம் திருப்தியாய் நடந்தது' என்று சொன்னார்கள். அதேபோல இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகத்திற்கும் நான் அபிஷியலஸ்-ஐ நியமிக்கக் கூடாது. ஆகவே கலெக்டரிடம் நிர்வாகத்தை ஒப்படைக்கும் போது, நல்ல அனுபவம் உள்ளவர்களை நியமித்தால் நிர்வாகம் ஒழுங்காக நடக்கும்.

SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER : 'சென்ற தடவை கூட சில செக்ரடரிகள் போடப்பட்டு, அந்த ஜில்லா போர்டுகளின் நிர்வாகம் எல்லாம் நன்றாக நடந்தது' என்று மூன்று ராமஸ்வாமி நாடார் அவர்களுக்கு நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

* SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : நன்றாக நடக்கவில்லை என்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. ஜில்லா போர்டு பிரசிடெண்ட் நல்லவராய் இருந்திருக்கக் கூடும். ஆகவே நான் சொல்வது பொது மக்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கைக் குறைவு ஏற்படாதிருக்க அனுபவமுள்ள அதிகாரிகளைப் போட்டுவிட்டால், பின்னால் வரப்போகிற அமைப்பிற்கு அவர்களைப் பொறுப்பாக்கலாம் என்பது. இதைச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டு இந்த மசோதாவை வரவேற்கிறேன்.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I did not wish to speak on this Bill. But, after hearing the speech of the hon. Member on the opposite side (Sri V. V. Ramaswami), I think it is absolutely necessary for me to say a few words. The hon. Member seems to have some kind of fear about non-officials. All of us, the Members of the Council and the Assembly, are non-officials. All the Hon. Ministers are non-officials and they are carrying on the Government of this great State in a very, very successful manner. Sri Jawaharlal Nehru is the biggest non-official in the country, and the Government of this country under his Prime Ministership is going on well. (Interruption by an hon. Member.) That is a different thing. If a non-official is appointed as Special Officer, he becomes an official. What I say is this. Even when we appoint very experienced officers, sometimes there are difficulties. Merely because there are difficulties, we should not shut our eyes or set our face against the policy of appointing non-officials as Special Officers. Sri Rajendra Prasad is a non-official, and he is the President of India. I cannot understand why we should oppose the appointment of non-officials as Special Officers. After

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all, it is not a very big affair; it is a small affair. (Interruption 4 p.m., by an hon. Member.) The Ministers are there to face and overcome troubles. When once it is realised that the principle is good, right and correct, there is no question of trouble at all. But if the principle is wrong, that is a different thing altogether. Let us not face trouble by fighting for a wrong principle. Why should even the Government be afraid? Non-officials can be appointed whenever necessary. Some of the best men in our country are non-officials. Is it suggested that all the genius vests only in some select group of officials? I do not believe in such a thing. Therefore, Sir, I quite support the view of the hon. Member Sri Purushotham who said that non-officials also could be appointed as Special Officers.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, at first I thought that Special Officers might be appointed. But after the discussion here, I see that even before the Bill is passed, people have begun to think who should be appointed as Special Officers. The interim period is only one year. For this one year period, many claims have been put in on behalf of the minorities, Harijans, and also women. This itself shows that it is not right to appoint Special Officers.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : I do not think it is a crime to say that ladies can be appointed.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : I never used the word 'crime'. I am sorry that the hon. Deputy Chairman has introduced the word 'crime'.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : From the way in which the mind of the hon. Member was working, I felt that he was saying something not correct.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I am very happy that the hon. Member Sri Allapichai claims even psychological ability to find out the ramifications of my mind. I only said that when once we opened out possibilities, then there would be claims for so many things.

DR. V. K. JOHN : I suggest, Sir, that it is the privilege of the Deputy Chairman to use inappropriate words.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : We have got the White Paper on Local Administration and we have to discuss whether district boards should be abolished and panchayat boards created. The question now under consideration is whether we should, in the meantime, abolish the district boards and appoint Special Officers who will perform the duties and functions of the President and other Members of the District Board. As regards this question, a very relevant point was mentioned by the hon. Member Sri Palaniswamy Gounder. He said that the Government need not take power to appoint Special Officers, but that they

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a short period. It is not for a long period. It has been the experience of teachers that they have had a lesser number of cases of injustice at the hands of Special Officers who are officers of the Government than at the hands of non-official gentlemen. Some 15 or 16 years ago, I know definitely, in some of the district boards, the Collectors were Special Officers and papers were disposed of quickly and vacancies filled up quickly. So far as the Education Department was concerned, it was working very efficiently. Sir, I am not against the existence of district boards. They can function. But so long as they are not functioning efficiently, an officer of the Government not lower in rank than that of a Collector should be appointed as Special Officer. It is better that for this short interim period the Collector is appointed as Special Officer so that the administration may be carried on efficiently. If the Government appoint a non-official, he will at least take four or five months to study the whole thing, by which time his period of office may come to an end. What is the use of appointing non-officials for such a short period? The Government can better carry on the administration with the Special Officers who will stick to the rules and will not do any injustice.

The hon. Member Mr. Purushotham made a valuable suggestion that for the office of Personal Assistant, persons with experience in the administration of local bodies could be considered for appointment in view of their experience in Local Administration. I heartily endorse his suggestion.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I regret very much that I have to oppose very strongly this measure introduced by the Hon. the Lady Minister. Of course, I only condemn the measure and not the Minister. I am sorry to do it. She has had great popularity. Perhaps somebody is jealous of her popularity and, therefore, has asked her to introduce this measure. This is a very wrong measure introduced in this House. Sir, students of history find an excellent piece of evidence in this Bill that the growing tendency is to destroy local self-government and appropriate power and patronage. The Central Government always try to take power and patronage from the States. The Central Government have got overlapping powers. Their idea is that the States should not have much power. What does the State do? The State wants power and patronage and, therefore, tries to destroy local self-government.

Sir, Article 40 of the Constitution says—

'The State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.'

Now, the State Government are so very particular that they do not carry out the Directive Principles of State Policy. They would pay lip sympathy to them. I ask, 'Have they established

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during the last seven years any unit of local self-government which will function as a self-governing body? They have not done it but they will say that they will establish such units. They are very jealous of their powers which they do not want to give to any panchayat.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Has the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition read the White Paper on Local Administration placed on the table of the House?

* DR. V. K. JOHN: I know how to present the case. If the hon. Member will only wait for a few minutes, he will know how I criticize this measure.

Now, Sir, Article 37 of the Constitution says—

'The provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.'

Instead of establishing local self-governing bodies—underline the word 'self-governing'—and giving them all powers, what are this Government doing? Up till this day, they have not established local self-governing bodies at all. They say that there are factions at the village level. Are there no factions at the State Government level or the Central Government level? They would not establish any local self-governing bodies because they want all the powers for themselves. Now, look at this Bill. I should say that certain provisions of this Bill are false and fraudulent.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Sir, is the word 'fraudulent' parliamentary?

* DR. V. K. JOHN: If it is not parliamentary, I shall withdraw it. I say it is a parliamentary and there is nothing wrong in it. What does clause 2 (1) provide? It provides for postponing the elections to every district board up to such date not being later than the 31st day of October 1958 as the State Government may fix. Is this going to be put into practice? Are they going to postpone the elections and allow the district boards to function with the President and the Members? Certainly not. They want to appoint Special Officers to exercise power and patronage and many Members of this House are anxious to know who will be appointed as Special Officers. The Government will appoint their own men to exercise power and patronage. Their idea is to appoint Special Officers and pay them from the District Board Fund. Now, why not the Government postpone the elections for a year and allow the Presidents and the Members of the district boards to function? The other day it was reported in the newspapers that Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer—who has had great experience in the administration of the State—speaking in

[Sri A. Subramanyam] [29th October 1957]

சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகள் கையில் விடலாம் என்பதை வரவேற்கின்றேன். தாலுகா போர்டு ரீதியிலோ அல்லது பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் ரீதியிலோ கண்டிப்பாக ஆபீசர்களை நியமித்து, எல்லா பிரதேசங்களும் அபிவிருத்தி யடைவதற்கு அனுசரணையான ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய விருப்பம்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை நியமிக்கும் விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி கனம் நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ ராமசாமி நாடார் அவர்கள் தம் கருத்தைத் தெரிவித்தார்கள். வாஸ்தவத்தில், உத்தியோகப்பற்றற்றவர்களை நியமிப்பதைவிட அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகளை நியமிப்பது தான் உசிதம். எல்லோருக்கும் நன்மை ஏற்படும். அவர்கள் நிர்வாக அதிகாரிகள் கூறுவதைக் கேட்டு வேலைகளைச் செய்வார்கள். ஆனால் பிரெஸிடெண்டுகள் பொது ஜனங்களுடன் தொடர்பு உள்ளவர்கள். ஆதலால், அவர்கள் ஒரு பகுதியினருக்கு சில குறிப்பிட்ட சலுகைகளைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படுகிறது. இதை நாம் மறக்கவும் முடியாது, மறுக்கவும் முடியாது. சட்ட ரீதியாக நிர்வாக அதிகாரிகளை நியமித்து, அவர்களுடைய அதிகாரங்களையும், வேலைகளையும் சட்ட ரீதியாகக் குறிப்பிட்டால், நிர்வாகம் நல்ல முறையில் நடக்கும் என்பதில் சந்தேகம் இல்லை. இத்தகைய ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்வதற்கு வகை செய்யும் இந்த மசோதாவை நான் பூரணமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

*Sri A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவை நான் மனமார வரவேற்கிறேன். இந்த மாவட்டச் சங்கங்களின் ஆயுட்காலம் இப்போதைய சட்டப்படி 1957 நவம்பர் 1-ம் தேதியுடன் முடிவடைகிறது என்ற காரணத்தால்தான் இந்த மசோதா கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனாலும் மாவட்டச் சங்கங்கள் இனிமேலும், அவை செய்யவேண்டிய பணிகளை நீடித்துச் செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இடைக்காலத்தில் இந்த போர்டுகளின் நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்துவதற்கு ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களை நியமிப்பதற்கு இந்த மசோதா வகை செய்கிறது. ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களை நியமிப்பதிலுள்ள நன்மை தீவிரமாகப் பற்றிப் பேசுவதற்கே இப்போது காரணம் இல்லையென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். காரணம், இந்த மசோதாவைச் சட்டமாக்கி, ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களை நியமித்த பிறகு, என்ன செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதைப்பற்றித்தான் நாம் நன்றாகக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். “முன் காலத்தில், அவர்கள் நன்றாக நடக்கவில்லை; அவர்கள் அரசியலைப் பின்பற்றினார்கள். ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்கள் காரியங்களைச் சரியாகச் செய்வதில்லை.” என்ற பேச்சுக்கொல்லாம் இப்போது அவசியமானவை அல்ல. வெள்ளை அறிக்கையில் என்ன சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? “இந்த நிலையில் கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்துக்களைக் கொண்டே கிராமத்தினர் உதவியைப் பெற்று திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றுவதுதான் தேசிய நலத் திட்டங்களின் அடிப்படை. இந்திய சர்க்கார் திட்டக் கமிஷன் இவ்விதம் வகுத்தது. இந்த முறையில் தேசிய விஸ்தரிப்புத் திட்டங்களையும் கிராம அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களையும் நிறைவேற்றுவதுடன், இதுவாரும் ஏற்பட்டுள்ள அபிவிருத்தியையும் அதிகமாக்கவேண்டும்.” என்று அதில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால், பின்னர் வரும் இடைக்கால போர்டுகள், கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்துக்கள் முதலானவைகளை நன்றாக உடைக்க வேண்டும். ஒன்று கேட்கலாம். “என் இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டுகளை அதுவரை நீடித்து வைத்திருக்கக்கூடாது?” என்று கேட்கலாம். அப்படிச் செய்வது சரியில்லை. இவ்வாறு வைத்துக்கொண்டு காரியங்களைச் செய்வால், பல சஷங்கம் ஏற்படும். ஆகையால் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசரின் கீழ் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளை வைத்து, பின்னர் காரியங்களைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர், பின்னர் காரியங்களுக்கு உதவி செய்யாலும் செய்யலாம். பின்னர் கொண்டுவரப்படும் அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு அவர் சனம் உதவி செய்யக்கூடும். ஆகையால், இப்போது பழைய கால நிலைமையைப்பற்றிப் பேசுவதில் பயனில்லை. இடைக்காலத்தில் சீர்திருத்தத் திட்டம் கொண்டுவரப்படலாம். அடோது ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவரின் இருந்தால், நன்றாக இருக்காது. ஆகவேதான் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களை நியமிக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது.

29th October 1957] [Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

இந்த சமயத்தில் நான் ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நான் ஒரு திருத்தம் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறேன். ஏன் உத்தியோகப் பற்றற்றவர்களை ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களாக நியமிக்கக்கூடாது என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். உத்தியோகப் பற்றற்றவர்களை நியமிப்பது என்றால், ஒரு வக்கீலையோ, ஒரு டாக்டரையோ, ஒரு தேசிய வாதினையோ நியமிப்பது என்று அர்த்தமல்ல. செல்வாக்குள்ள, முன்பு நன்றாகப் பணி செய்து ஓய்வு பெற்றிருக்கக் கூடியவர்களை ஏன் நியமிக்கக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன்.

Sri A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Why does the hon. Member want to oppose the poor lawyers?

*Sri A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: எந்த வக்கீலாக இருந்தாலும், ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனத்திற்கு சம்பந்தப்பாதவராக இருந்தால், அவரை நியமிக்கவேண்டும் என்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. முன்பு நன்றாக வேலை செய்தபிறகு, ரிடையராகியிருக்கும் கலெக்டர்களையோ, டெபுடி கலெக்டர்களையோ ஏன் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களாக நியமிக்கக்கூடாது என்றுதான் கேட்கிறேன்.

Sri N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: ரிடையராகியிருக்கும் ஜில்லா ஜட்ஜைக் கூட நியமிக்கலாமா? 4-20 p.m.

*Sri A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: அவர் முன்பு நன்றாகப் பணியாற்றியிருந்தால், அவரையும் நியமிக்கலாம். ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் எதற்காக ஏற்பட்டன? மக்கள் ஆட்சி நடக்கவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான் ஏற்பட்டன. அதனால் அதற்கு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், உத்தியோகப் பற்றற்றவர்களைத்தான் நியமிக்கவேண்டும். எப்படிப்பட்ட வர்களை நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், நல்ல அனுபவமும் அபிமானமும் உள்ளவர்களை நியமிக்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் ஓய்வு பெற்ற உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களாகவும் இருக்கலாம்; டெபுடி கலெக்டர்களாகவும் இருக்கலாம்; தர்னர்களாகவும் இருக்கலாம். அவர்களை நியமிப்பதில் ஜில்லா கலெக்டர்களாகவும் இருக்கலாம். அவர்களை நியமிப்பதில் ஆட்சேபணை இல்லை.

ஆகவே, உத்தியோகப் பற்றற்றவர்களை ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களாக நியமிப்பதை எதிர்ப்பதற்கு எந்தவிதம் காரணமும் இல்லை. அவர்கள் உதவியாக இருக்கவேண்டும். இப்பே முது பல தேசிய விஸ்தரிப்பு வேலைகள் நடக்கவேண்டியிருக்கின்றன. இன்னும் கிராமங்களில் பல வேலைகள் நடைபெற வேண்டியிருக்கின்றன. அவைகளையெல்லாம் பல வேலைகள் நடைபெற வேண்டியிருக்கின்றன. அவைகளைக் கல்லாம் அவர்களைப் போட்டால் வேண்டியிருக்கின்றன. அவைகளைக் கல்லாம் அவர்களைப் போட்டால் வேண்டியிருக்கின்றன. அந்தக் காரணத்தினால்தான் நான் ரொம்பவும் உதவியாக இருக்கும். அந்தக் காரணத்தினால்தான் நான் இதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன்; இதற்காகத்தான் நான் ஒரு திருத்தம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். இதைப்பற்றிய திருத்தம் பின்னால் வருகிறது. அந்தத் திருத்தம் வரும் காலத்தில் அதைப் பற்றி அதிகமாகப் பேசிக்கொள்கிறேன். அதனால் என்னுடைய பேச்சை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதனால் நமக்கே வேண்டும். பழைய காலையப் பற்றி இப்பே முது பேச காரியம் நடக்கவேண்டும். பழைய காலையப் பற்றி இப்பே முது பேச வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. நடக்கவேண்டியதைப்பற்றித்தான் பேச வேண்டும். சீர்திருத்தம் செய்வதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். ஆகவே உத்தியோகப் பற்றற்றவர்களைப் பேட்டே வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

*Sri T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not going to enter into the merits of the question whether the district boards should be abolished or not because we are to have a full discussion on it shortly. Therefore, I propose to confine myself only to the question of appointment of Special Officers. First of all, it must be noted that the appointment is only for

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a short period. It is not for a long period. It has been the experience of teachers that they have had a lesser number of cases of injustice at the hands of Special Officers who are officers of the Government than at the hands of non-official gentlemen. Some 15 or 16 years ago, I know definitely, in some of the district boards, the Collectors were Special Officers and papers were disposed of quickly and vacancies filled up quickly. So far as the Education Department was concerned, it was working very efficiently. Sir, I am not against the existence of district boards. They can function. But so long as they are not functioning efficiently, an officer of the Government not lower in rank than that of a Collector should be appointed as Special Officer. It is better that for this short interim period the Collector is appointed as Special Officer so that the administration may be carried on efficiently. If the Government appoint a non-official, he will at least take four or five months to study the whole thing, by which time his period of office may come to an end. What is the use of appointing non-officials for such a short period? The Government can better carry on the administration with the Special Officers who will stick to the rules and will not do any injustice.

The hon. Member Mr. Purushotham made a valuable suggestion that for the office of Personal Assistant, persons with experience in the administration of local bodies could be considered for appointment in view of their experience in Local Administration. I heartily endorse his suggestion.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I regret very much that I have to oppose very strongly this measure introduced by the Hon. the Lady Minister. Of course, I only condemn the measure and not the Minister. I am sorry to do it. She has had great popularity. Perhaps somebody is jealous of her popularity and, therefore, has asked her to introduce this measure. This is a very wrong measure introduced in this House. Sir, students of history of the democratic structure of the Government in this country can find an excellent piece of evidence in this Bill that the growing tendency is to destroy local self-government and appropriate power and patronage. The Central Government always try to take power and patronage from the States. The Central Government have got overlapping powers. Their idea is that the States should not have much power. What does the State do? The State wants power and patronage and, therefore, tries to destroy local self-government.

Sir, Article 40 of the Constitution says—

'The State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.'

Now, the State Government are so very particular that they do not carry out the Directive Principles of State Policy. They would pay lip sympathy to them. I ask, 'Have they established

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during the last seven years any unit of local self-government which will function as a self-governing body? They have not done it but they will say that they will establish such units. They are very jealous of their powers which they do not want to give to any panchayat.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Has the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition read the White Paper on Local Administration placed on the table of the House?

* DR. V. K. JOHN: I know how to present the case. If the hon. Member will only wait for a few minutes, he will know how I criticize this measure.

Now, Sir, Article 37 of the Constitution says—

'The provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.'

Instead of establishing local self-governing bodies—underline the word 'self-governing'—and giving them all powers, what are this Government doing? Up till this day, they have not established local self-governing bodies at all. They say that there are factions at the village level. Are there no factions at the State Government level or the Central Government level? They would not establish any local self-governing bodies because they want all the powers for themselves. Now, look at this Bill. I should say that certain provisions of this Bill are false and fraudulent.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Sir, is the word 'fraudulent' parliamentary?

* DR. V. K. JOHN: If it is not parliamentary, I shall withdraw it. I say it is a parliamentary and there is nothing wrong in it. What does clause 2 (1) provide? It provides for postponing the elections to every district board up to such date not being later than the 31st day of October 1958 as the State Government may fix. Is this going to be put into practice? Are they going to postpone the elections and allow the district boards to function with the President and the Members? Certainly not. They want to appoint Special Officers to exercise power and patronage and many Members of this House are anxious to know who will be appointed as Special Officers. The Government will appoint their own men to exercise power and patronage. Their idea is to appoint Special Officers and pay them from the District Board Fund. Now, why not the Government postpone the elections for a year and allow the Presidents and the Members of the district boards to function? The other day it was reported in the newspapers that Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer—who has had great experience in the administration of the State—speaking in

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Tanjore, said that the district boards had functioned very well. I have not heard one word from the Hon. Minister that the district boards are not functioning well. Then, why are the Government dismissing these members?

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: No dismissal. By efflux of time they go out of office.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: According to the existing Act, the district board continues perpetually. But what the Government are doing is to see that the self-governing elements do not function at all. You do not want elected members of district boards to function. You are not abolishing district boards. It is false to say that you are abolishing them.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I must now enter my protest against the use of the word "false."

MR. CHAIRMAN: As it annoys the Hon. Minister, the hon. Member must withdraw the word.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Withdrawn, unconditionally withdrawn. Can I say that it is incorrect? The idea is not to abolish district boards but to abolish the element of election in them. They want to abolish self-governing bodies. Can a body be self-governing unless there is election? What takes its place? Nothing. If panchayats or panchayat unions take their place immediately, it is all right. But it is not the case. Why are you in a hurry to abolish these elected bodies? Because, you want to appoint Special Officers to distribute favour and patronage through them. I say this is a retrograde step, for you are not going to have self-governing panchayats at all. You will manage these bodies yourself not for one year as the hon. Member who spoke last said, but for years and years. Next year, this Hon. Lady Minister will bring in another Bill to postpone elections for another year. (Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan: We shall oppose it then.) The Government, I challenge, are not going to extend the life of the district boards with elected Presidents particularly as Special Officers. I also challenge, you are not going to appoint District Collectors or other senior officers but your own men. You will not leave these appointments to the Public Service Commission to make. I am not saying you will appoint your first and second cousins. Your friends are numerous. You want to exercise power and distribute patronage.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Wait and see.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is the hon. Member an astrologer?

* DR. V. K. JOHN: What the hon. Member Mr. Purushotham says is on record. I am only warning that next year, you will find all the district boards intact but manned by Special

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Officers appointed by the Government and paid by the Government at rates fixed by them from the local board funds. I submit that this is the object of the Bill and I am sorry the Hon. Lady Minister has introduced this measure. The Government are entrusted by the Directive Principles of State Policy with the responsibility, the fundamental responsibility, of creating local self-governing bodies. Have the Government prepared any scheme? How many panchayats are they going to create during the next year? Are they going to create any one panchayat as a self-governing body? I say they are not going to form any panchayat of the kind we require in a Welfare State. Of course, there may be panchayats without money and without power, always looking to the Government for their existence. Sir, in a Welfare State, panchayats, if I may say so, should be given the responsibility, the pride and privilege of creating and promoting a Welfare State. In that State, there should be no person who can be employed unemployed; there should be no person who has no food, clothing, shelter, education, medical assistance, sanitation, recreation and also other securities as they have in the West, namely, provision for old age, for widows, for orphans and others in need. Now, you do not want to establish such panchayats. You will say you want to. But, next year, if a question is put on the subject, I know what kind of answer I shall get. We will find that all these district boards function with Special Officers appointed by the Government on salaries fixed by them. This is a very wrong thing to do and I emphatically protest against a measure like this which is destroying local self-government and concentrating power and patronage in the hands of the Government.

Then, Sir, I would like to point out another thing. If the Government really want to postpone elections, they could very well amend section 11 of the District Boards Act. In this connection, I would like to repeat the charge, which I have made on many previous occasions, that the Government have not supplied us with copies of sections in the Act which is sought to be amended. Section 11 could easily have been amended, if the Government's real object had been to postpone elections. Section 11, as it is, empowers Government to order postponement of elections for three months. This could have been amended to provide for postponement for one or two years. I am a lawyer and, therefore, know what section 11 is. But non-lawyer Members do not. The Government should have supplied copies of the Act and I say they have deliberately not done so because they know that if hon. Members are supplied with copies of the Act, they would understand the provisions of section 11 and that the Government would be exposed. The Government's object is not to postpone elections so much as to appoint Special Officers. I ask, 'Is it the Government's case that the District Board Presidents have not managed the district boards well all these years?' If not, why do they supersede them? The Centre, Sir, is trying to destroy the States;

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the States want to destroy the ones below them, that is, the local self-governing bodies. The hon. Member Mr. Purushotham should only wait and see what happens next year. I am only sorry that this measure has been entrusted to the Hon. Lady Minister whose reputation has been growing but, on account of this measure, will certainly go down.

* THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON:
Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have had a good deal of discussion here on the Bill and hon. Members have given free vent to their views. Of course, I see that most of them agree to this measure.

Taking up the remarks of the hon. Gentleman Dr. A. Sreenivasan first, Sir, he characterised the whole thing as a political manoeuvre. He has stated that once upon a time the Party that is now in power opposed the principles of the Bill and that now the same Party is introducing this Bill. Sir, I may tell him that times have changed, and we consider that something good is going to result from this measure. Best things must always be accepted and so, this change in policy should also be accepted.

440 p.m. Many others also opposed this Bill. The Deputy Leader of the Opposition was very vehement in saying that only the worst would happen and that even by next year this Bill would not pass through. But I must insist on having this Bill passed. If this is a very bad Bill, surely the Members will not pass it. The object of bringing in such a good Bill is to do some good to the country. Hon. Members know that the subject-matter of this Bill has been under consideration for so many years, and that everybody was complaining that the Bill had not been introduced even after so many years. Anyhow, I hope that this Bill will be passed at least now.

In this Bill, there is provision for the appointment of Special Officers to exercise the powers, discharge the duties and perform the functions of the district boards. Our intention is to appoint officials as Special Officers. There is also provision for the appointment of Advisory Committees to advise the Special Officers. As some Members have observed, this arrangement is, after all, only for the short transition period. If, even during this short period, we allow the district boards to continue, how are we going to have the change? Having this transaction period is good. I think it is absolutely necessary that the term of district boards should be ended and Special Officers appointed. We must watch at least during this short period what good we can do and how best we can help the people. It is not for the purpose of taking power for the sake of power or for the purpose of conferring patronage on anybody that this Bill has been brought forward. In a way, we want power—power to do some good to the State and we want patronage in order to give the people some more power. It is with that good idea that this Bill has been brought forward. I hope the hon. Members will agree that it is with the good intention of giving more power to the people that this change is proposed. There are at present

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more than 7,000 panchayats in the State, and by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period, we hope to constitute another 8,000 panchayats. We hope to constitute a panchayat for every village, without leaving even a single village. Then there will be no need to complain that panchayats are not constituted. Why should we expect bad things? Why should we not hope for the best? We have brought in this Bill only to give more power to the panchayats. Some Members said that this Bill would not get through even by next year. I hope to get this Bill through and introduce the reform within the specified time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1957, (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1957), 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.”

There is an amendment to this clause given notice of by the hon. Member Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: கலெக்டரையோ, டெபுடி கலெக்டரையோ அல்லது வேறு யாரையோ போடவேண்டியிருக்கும் என்று சொன்னதினாலே, அந்த விஷயத்தை விளக்குவதற்காக நான் என்னுடைய திருத்தத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறேன். கலெக்டர் அல்லது டெபுடி கலெக்டர் போன்றவர்களைத்தான் போடவேண்டுமென்ற கருத்து இருந்தால் நான் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை பிரேரேபிக்கவில்லை.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: அதுதான் கருத்து என்று மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள்.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: அப்படியானால் நான் என் திருத்தத்தைப் பிரேரேபிக்கவில்லை.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clauses 3 and 4 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

* THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON: Sir, I move—

“That the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1957 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1957), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1957 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1957), 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 REGISTRATION OF VETERINARY PRACTITIONERS BILL, 1957.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to leave to introduce the Madras Registration of Veterinary Practitioners Bill*, 1957, and move

"That the Bill be taken into consideration."

The need for the establishment of a Veterinary Council for the registration of veterinary practitioners on the lines of similar statutory bodies existing for the allied professions has been repeatedly urged by members of the veterinary profession. At present, there is no agency to control and regulate the practice of the profession or to maintain a register of practitioners. The Government, therefore, consider it necessary to undertake legislation for the purpose. The Bill gives effect to this object.

The Bill provides for the establishment of a State Veterinary Council. The Council shall have power to appoint a Registrar and other officers and servants. Provision has, therefore, been made for the maintenance of a register of veterinary practitioners, for the annual publication of a correct list of the names and qualifications of registered practitioners and for the holding of inquiries into alleged cases of misconduct. The Bill also involves certain receipts and expenditure as detailed in the Financial Memorandum attached to the Bill.

According to sub-clauses (1) and (2) of clause 16 of the Bill, the Government have power to make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Bill when enacted, and in particular for making provision for the election of members to the Council, the term of office of the elected and nominated members of the Council, etc.

Sub-clause (3) of clause 16 empowers the Madras Veterinary Council to make regulations with the previous sanction of the Government for convening meetings of the Council, for the conduct of business at such meetings, etc., and sub-clause (5) of clause 16 empowers the Government to cancel any such regulation. The powers proposed to be delegated are essential for carrying out the purposes of the measure and are normal in character. I hope the Members will welcome this very useful piece of legislation.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

"That the Madras Registration of Veterinary Practitioners Bill, 1957, be taken into consideration."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I am not against the establishment of the State Veterinary Council; I am in favour of it. I understand that the veterinary profession also wants a Bill like this to be passed. But it is difficult for me to accept some of the provisions of this Bill.

* Published on pages 43-52 of Part IV-A of the Extraordinary issue of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 12th October 1957.

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* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The hon. Member may speak when the amendments come up before the House.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I have not given 4.50 P.M. notice of any amendment to two clauses, namely, clauses 13 and 15. Those clauses ought not to be there. You will find from Schedule I that most of the people who are entitled to be registered are those who have qualified themselves by passing examinations of Universities or other public bodies. They are entitled to registration under this Bill. When that is the case, I do not know why power should be given to the Council to call for information as regards the efficiency of teaching and examinations. The courses of teaching and efficiency of teaching are taken care of by University bodies. Clause 13 (1) says—

'The Council shall have power to call on the governing body or other authority of any institution referred to in Schedule II granting a degree or diploma included in Schedule I or desirous of having the degree or diploma granted by it included in the said Schedule I—

(a) to furnish such reports, returns or other information as the Council may require to enable it to judge the efficiency of the instruction given therein in veterinary science; and'

This is a power not to be given at all to a separate Council constituted by the Government. There will also be friction between the two bodies. Therefore it is I feel that it is not necessary, because veterinary colleges are not separate from the University. Most of the veterinary colleges are affiliated to the Universities. The Universities of Bombay and Madras are there for the purpose of seeing whether there is efficiency in the training given. Then, Sir, sub-clause (1) (b) says—

'to provide facilities to enable any member of the Council deputed by it in this behalf, to inspect the institution at the time of teaching or at the time of examinations'

These are all powers which are not ordinarily granted to specially constituted bodies. Then, Sir, sub-clause (2) says—

'If the said body or authority refuses to comply with any such demand, the Government may, upon report by the Council, direct the removal from Schedule I, or refuse to include in that Schedule, any degree or diploma granted by that institution'

Suppose the Madras Veterinary College, which is a body, should say, 'No'; then the Council will refuse to recognise it. This is a very large power. This power will conflict with the powers of the University. Therefore, I would rather not like that this Council should have the power to be satisfied once again about the teaching and examinations.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: What do you think of the Public Service Commission examinations?

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Suppose I apply for a position in the Secretariat. Will the Government say that my B.A. degree examination is not a proper examination? They may say that the post requires some special qualification. But that is different from saying that my B.A. degree examination is not a proper examination. The Government would not say that the University of Madras is not conducting the B.A. degree examination properly. The Government may say that some technical qualification is necessary, but not say that the B.A. degree examination is not proper. There is no special examination for registration. Therefore it is I say that this large power should not be given to the Council.

Then, Sir, clause 15 (1) says—

'The Government may, if they are satisfied on the report of the Council or otherwise, that the course of study and examinations prescribed by any college or body conferring any degree or diploma included in Schedule I are not such as to secure the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of their profession, by notification direct that such degree or diploma shall be removed from Schedule I by the Council and that Schedule shall thereupon be altered accordingly.'

This also is a very large power. Therefore, I say that these two provisions are not necessary. There is a body called the All-India Medical Council which sees to the maintenance of the standard of examinations all over India. This Council is only for the Madras State. Therefore, we should not have any provision for penalties. The penalty of removing any body from Schedule I should not be there.

As regards clauses 13 and 15 and some other provisions, I am not moving amendments.

* **DR. V. K. JOHN :** Sir, I agree with my hon. Friend Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar that a Bill to provide for the registration of veterinary practitioners in the State of Madras is desirable. I am glad that the Government have brought in this Bill. But there are certain provisions in this Bill which ought not to be there. My hon. Friend dealt with clauses 13 and 15. I would like to deal with clauses 11 and 12. Clause 11 bars the jurisdiction of Civil Courts. The Government want all powers. They want the power which is vested in the Courts. Clause 12 deals with control by Government. The Government cannot introduce a Bill either in the Assembly or in the Council without providing for extraordinary powers to Government and barring the jurisdiction of the Courts. This has entered into the very blood of the Members of the Government. The Government think that they must have all powers. What is the power which the Government want to take? Clause 12 says—

'If at any time it shall appear to the Government that the Council has neglected to exercise or has exceeded or abused any

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power conferred upon it under this Act, or has neglected to perform any duty imposed upon it by this Act, the Government may notify the particulars of such neglect, excess, or abuse to the Council; . . .

Is it not actually the function of the Court to say that one has abused one's powers or has not carried out one's duties? Why should the Government have this controlling power? Why should the jurisdiction of the Courts be barred under clause 11? I am sorry that this Government, instead of promoting respect for the authority of the Courts, are trying to remove the jurisdiction of the Courts. We are having a democratic Government and we must have respect for the Courts. Is there any excuse for the removal of the jurisdiction of the Courts? Article 226 of the Constitution prevents them from barring the jurisdiction of the Courts. The High Court has got power to admit petitions for the issue of writs under Article 226 of the Constitution, in spite of clause 11. I protest very vehemently against the attitude of this Government in trying to remove the jurisdiction of the Courts and vesting the greater control in the hands of the Executive. How is the democratic structure of the Government preserved under the Constitution? It is preserved by free elections and by an Executive responsible to the Legislature and by an independent Judiciary. The last is very important. Actually we have not got free elections. Nor is the Executive responsible to the Legislature. The Legislature is responsible to the Executive because they have got such a huge majority. The Government are stifling the independence of the Courts by saying that they shall have no jurisdiction to take notice of any act done under this Bill. Is this democracy? Are the Government strengthening the democratic structure of the Government in an infant democracy by barring the jurisdiction of Courts? I think the Government cannot take credit for it. I would even say that the Government ought to be ashamed of including such a provision in this Bill but it may be pointed out that the word 'ashamed' is unparliamentary. It is no credit to the Government to say that they will bar the jurisdiction of Courts. For them the Civil Courts are untouchables. Even untouchables we are now taking into our fold and we are abolishing untouchability but the untouchability of the Courts is increasing. I, therefore, very seriously and emphatically protest against this tendency shown in clauses 11 and 12 of this Bill.

* **SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill, the need for which is a long-felt one providing for the registration of veterinary practitioners. The Hon. Minister has explained, in his introductory speech, about the need for the establishment of a Veterinary Council. I have given notice of certain amendments and I shall speak on them when the clause-by-clause discussion takes place. As stated by the hon. Member opposite, clauses 13 and 14 appear to be drastic. It has been stated

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29th October 1957] [Dr. V. K. John]

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in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to this Bill that the Veterinary Council that has been proposed for the registration of veterinary practitioners is on the lines of similar statutory bodies existing for the allied professions. I should like the Hon. Minister to tell us whether there are similar provisions in the Medical Practitioners Registration Act and whether there is need for similar provision for the members of the veterinary profession also.

As regards the points raised by the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, he delights in saying things merely for the sake of opposition. We have been requesting the Government to first introduce some Bills in this House. I am glad that the Government have thought fit to introduce this Bill first in this House. To-morrow also another Bill is coming up before this House, and I thank the Government for showing such consideration to us.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want a clarification from the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Dr. John. Clause 11 says—

'No act done in the exercise of any power conferred by or under this Act on the Government or the Council or the Registrar shall be questioned in any Civil Court.'

The wording is, 'No act done in the exercise of any power conferred by or under this Act . . .'. If any act is done in excess of the powers conferred by this Bill, the Courts will always have jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of the Court is barred only if the act is done within the ambit of the power conferred by this Bill. Therefore, I want a clarification from the hon. Member Dr. John on this point. Since he is not here now, I request the Chair to seek clarification from him as soon as he returns to the House.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Hon. Chairman is under no obligation to seek such a clarification.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been too familiar with the vehemence and the tone of the speech of Dr. John, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, whenever he indulges in criticizing the action of the Government or any measures. Therefore, even if he uses unparliamentary expressions, I do not take them seriously and I do not even object to them. He referred to clause 11. I may tell him that there is no idea of barring the jurisdiction of Courts. The Government are quite well aware that there is always the extraordinary jurisdiction of the Courts. But we should not encourage litigation on these matters. Of course, Dr. John's interest may be otherwise. He might be interested in more litigation . . .

DR. V. K. JOHN: Why not the Government abolish the Courts?

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* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, this is an innocuous legislation concerning the veterinary practitioners. In 1956, this House passed an Act relating to the registration of practitioners of Integrated Medicine in the State. This Bill contains the same provisions as in that Act which was accepted by this House.

Regarding control by the Government, the Government do think that such control is necessary if the Council is to function satisfactorily. Sir, the idea behind this legislation is to establish a Veterinary Council which has to exercise certain powers. Therefore, the Government do think that it is necessary to keep clause 13. There is a similar provision in the Bombay Veterinary Practitioners Act. As hon. Members are aware, similar provision is also there in the Madras Medical Practitioners Act. So, I do hope that the hon. Members from the opposite side would not press for the deletion of these clauses.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That the Madras Registration of Veterinary Practitioners Bill, 1957, 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 4.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

"That clause 4 do stand part of the Bill."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move the following amendments:—

"In sub-clause (1) (b) omit the words 'Registered Practitioners who are'."

"In sub-clause (1) (c) for the word 'such', substitute the word 'the' and omit the words 'as are Registered Practitioners'."

Sir, in regard to the constitution of the Council, the necessity for the members to be elected to be registered practitioners is emphasized very much. I think that it is not necessary. Everyone who stands for elections should be enrolled as a registered practitioner. Why should there be a condition that he must be a registered practitioner before he stands for election? According to clause 4, all the registered practitioners can elect four members from among themselves. That is all right. But one member from among themselves can be elected only by the registered practitioners who are members of the Faculty of Veterinary Science of the University of Madras. Why should there be such a restriction that the Members of the Faculty of Veterinary Science of the University of Madras should also be registered practitioners? It is possible

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that the members of the Faculty of Veterinary Science of the Madras University are not registered practitioners. Also it is provided that one member to be elected from among themselves by such members of the Madras Veterinary College Council should also be registered practitioners. Why not other medical men like Dr. Guruswami Mudaliar be a Member of the Council though he may not be a registered practitioner? He will give valuable advice and there is nothing wrong in electing him.

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p.m.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: This relates to the veterinary profession.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I agree; even there, Dr. Guruswami's services may be useful, because he is a great member of the medical profession.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Even in regard to injections a larger dose is given to animals as compared with men.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I am not concerned with the practice of the profession. I hope the hon. Deputy Chairman will see the distinction between practice of the profession and being a member of the Advisory Council, which is to decide on the principles of registration. Therefore, do not put in this disqualification. The registered practitioners have been given four representatives. Others may be registered practitioners because they have to be elected. But do not put in this condition that they ought to be so. I am not saying it is wrong to have only registered practitioners. With these words, I move the amendments.

DR. V. K. JOHN: I second the amendments and I may say, although the Government will find these very reasonable, they will not accept them.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, even before I go into the merits of the amendments moved by the hon. and learned Member, I am rather anxious that the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition should not prove a false prophet. Therefore, I should certainly oppose the amendments. And that apart, I am afraid, acceptance of the amendments will go against the very spirit of the Act, when enacted. Therefore, I have to oppose them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"In sub-clause (1) (b) omit the words 'Registered Practitioners who are'."

"In sub-clause (1) omit the words 'authorised to issue such word 'the' and omit the words 'as are Registered Practitioners'."

The amendments were put and lost.

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* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, I move the following amendment:—

"In sub-clause (1) (e), add the following at the end, namely, 'at least one of whom shall be a registered private practitioner'." Hon. Members will note that clause 9 provides that every person who possesses any of the qualifications prescribed in Schedule I shall be entitled to have his name registered in the register. It may be seen with reference to Schedule I that most of the practitioners would come from Madras. Figures would show that several of the veterinary graduates and bachelors would have secured appointment under the Government or local bodies. As a majority of the registered practitioners would be in service, there would be no chance for private practitioners to get into the Veterinary Council. In the case of medical practitioners, private practitioners by their number are certainly able to secure due representation in the Medical Council. But I am afraid we cannot say the same thing about veterinary practitioners. The interests of private practitioners should also be protected and so, I move my amendment for the acceptance of the House.

The amendment was duly seconded.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I would not like the powers of nomination to be restricted. It must be open to the Government to nominate from among both those who are connected with the administration of the Veterinary Department and those outside it. I do feel that it would be better to keep the clause as it is. I, therefore, oppose the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"In sub-clause (1) (e), add the following at the end, namely, 'at least one of whom shall be a registered private practitioner'."

The amendment was put and lost.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, I wanted to withdraw the amendment.

DR. V. K. JOHN: That would be out of order now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is now too late.

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, I move the following amendments:—

"In sub-clause (1) omit the words 'authorised to issue such a certificate by the orders of the Government for the time being in force.'"

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vague term and I cannot understand what exactly it means. To-morrow it may be considered that even opposing the Government is a defect of character. The well-known expression used in all legislations and accepted by Courts of Law is 'offence involving moral turpitude.' Therefore it is that I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

"In sub-clause (3), for the words 'a defect of character disentitling him to be registered', substitute the words 'moral turpitude'."

Dr. V. K. JOHN : I second the amendment.

* Sri A. M. ALLAPICHAI : Some time back, drinking was not an offence. But now drinking has been made an offence. Suppose a person drinks and he is punished. Is it 'moral turpitude' or 'defect of character'? Under the old law, it was not moral turpitude.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Whatever it is, 'moral turpitude' has been construed. 'Defect of character' is very vague and so many things may be considered as 'defect of character'.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I am sorry I am unable to accept the amendment. The term 'defect of character' is general. This was examined by the Government and that term was preferred to the term 'moral turpitude.' The Council that is to be constituted could very well be trusted to see whether any application for registration should be rejected.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"In sub-clause (3), for the words 'a defect of character disentitling him to be registered', substitute the words 'moral turpitude'."

The amendment was put and lost.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I move my next amendment to this clause which reads as follows :—

"In sub-clause (4), for the words 'one year', substitute the words 'three years' and for the words 'year to year' substitute the words 'every three years'."

Sub-clause (4) provides that every registration under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be in force for one year and may, on payment of the prescribed fee, be renewed from year to year. The registration fee is Rs. 15, and a registered practitioner has to renew the registration every year. My amendment proposes that a registration once made should be in force for three years instead of one year and that the renewal should be once in three years.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : What is the renewal fee?

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Eight rupees is the renewal fee, and a practitioner will have to go on paying this sum of eight rupees every year.

The amendment was duly seconded.

* Sri A. M. ALLAPICHAI : Once a person gets registered, he should be treated as being registered for ever. After the Advocates get enrolled, they do not go on paying any kind of renewal fee.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Enrolment of Advocates is quite a different thing. This question relates to the registration of veterinary practitioners. I consider that three years is too long a period. Therefore, I would prefer to have the renewal from year to year. So, I am unable to accept the amendment.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"In sub-clause (4), for the words 'one year' substitute the words 'three years' and for the words 'year to year' substitute the words 'every three years'."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 9 was put and carried.

Clause 10.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

'That clause 10 do stand part of the Bill.'

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I move—

"In sub-clause (2) (i), for the words 'a defect of character disentitling him to be registered' substitute the words 'moral turpitude'."

Sub-clause (2) (i) of clause 10 provides that the Council may direct the removal of the name of any registered practitioner who has been convicted of any offence which, in the opinion of the Council, implies a defect of character disentitling him to be registered. Since 'defect of character' is a very vague term, I am moving this amendment which is similar to the amendment which I moved to clause 9.

Dr. V. K. JOHN : I second the amendment.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : In clause 9, we have used the term 'defect of character'. The term having been used once in this Bill, it may be adopted now also.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"In sub-clause (2) (i), for the words 'a defect of character disentitling him to be registered', substitute the words 'moral turpitude'."

The amendment was put and lost.

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"In clause 5 after sub-clause (2), add the following as sub-clause (3) :—

'The persons holding the appointment at the time of the passing of the Act of veterinary physicians, surgeons or other veterinary officers in a veterinary hospital or infirmary which is maintained or aided by the Government or local authority be exempted from the operation of this section.'

Clause 5 says—

"(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any enactment, rule, by-law or any other provision of law, no certificate required by law to be given by a veterinary practitioner shall be valid unless it is given by a registered practitioner authorised to issue such a certificate by the orders of the Government for the time being in force."

This is a restriction on the privileges of a registered practitioner. Once a person is registered, ordinarily it is his privilege to issue certificates. Every time he issues a certificate, should it be subject to the orders of the Government for the time being in force? This is a restriction on the privileges of a person who has not only passed the Degree examination but has also got himself registered. This restriction seems to be unnecessary and it is a denial of an ordinary privilege of a member of the profession.

As regards my second amendment, Sir, sub-clause (2) says that no one who is not a registered practitioner shall be competent to hold Government appointments except with their sanction. At the time of the passing of this Act, there may be persons who are not registered practitioners. To require them to pay money for registration and to pass certain examinations would not be fair. I suggest that they be completely exempted from this provision instead of Government giving them special sanction.

Dr. V. K. JOHN : I second the amendments with the observation that my hon. Friend Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar has still faith in the Government and makes a speech in moving his amendments. He need not have made a speech, because it is quite clear that his amendments will not be accepted.

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* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, the certificate referred to is a certificate which is required under a provision of some law or other. The Government feel that it will be better to recognize some registered practitioners for this purpose and authorize particular registered practitioners to issue the certificate.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : But the implication is that other practitioners should not give the certificate.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : There should be no difficulty in the Government authorizing as many veterinary practitioners as are available.

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Sub-clause (2) of clause 5 provides that except with the sanction of the Government, no one other than a registered practitioner shall be competent to hold an appointment as veterinary physician, etc., in any veterinary institution maintained or aided by the Government. The amendment proposes exemption from the purview of this clause for those persons who are holding appointment as veterinary officers at the time of the passing of this Act. I am unable to understand what difficulty there will be in the veterinary officers getting themselves registered. The Bill provides for registration on payment of a small fee. The fundamental idea behind the Bill is registration.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Suppose the Veterinary Council refuses registration. That cannot be questioned in a Court of Law.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : If the Council refuses registration, it must be for valid reasons. If they cannot be registered or if they are not willing to get themselves registered, I do not think we should exempt such people.

I am sorry I am unable to accept both the amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"In sub-clause (1), omit the words 'authorised to issue such a certificate by the orders of the Government for the time being in force'."

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"In clause 5 after sub-clause (2), add the following as sub-clause (3) :—

'The persons holding the appointment at the time of the passing of the Act of veterinary physicians, surgeons or other veterinary officers in a veterinary hospital or infirmary which is maintained or aided by the Government or local authority be exempted from the operation of this section.'

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 5 was put and carried.

Clauses 6, 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, sub-clause (3) of clause 9 provides that the Council may refuse to permit the registration of any person who has been convicted of any offence which, in the opinion of the Council, implies a 'defect of character' disentitling him to be registered. 'Defect of character' is a very

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* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, I have given notice of the following amendment :—

“ In sub-clause (2) (ii), add the following at the end, namely, ‘ on due application and subject to such rules as may be made by Government ’.”

We have prescribed the conditions for removal of names in sub-clause (2) (i). Sub-clause (2) (ii) empowers the Council to restore any name that has been removed. A sort of *carte blanche* is given to the Council to do so. I feel that the Council should not *suo motu* restore any name. The restoration should be on due application and in accordance with such rules as may be made by Government.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I accept the amendment.

5-30 P.M. THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I think the language of the amendment requires some modification. The amendment should be—

‘ on application made by the party and in accordance with the rules made ’.”

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : I accept the alteration proposed by the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is an amendment to the amendment.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : This is the revised amendment, and it will be treated as the revised amendment of the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, I move the following revised amendment :—

“ In sub-clause 2 (ii), add the following at the end, namely :—

‘ on application made by the party and in accordance with the rules made ’.”

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now put the revised amendment of Sri T. Purushotham to vote. The question is—

“ In sub-clause (2) (ii), add the following at the end, namely—

‘ on application made by the party and in accordance with the rules made ’.”

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 10, as amended, was put and carried.

Clauses 11 to 15 were put and carried.

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Clause 16.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

“ That clause 16 do stand part of the Bill.”

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, I move the following amendment :—

“ In sub-clause (6), add the following at the end, namely, ‘ in the prescribed manner ’.”

I feel, Sir, that we should be more definite in framing our laws. As it is, the sub-clause says, ‘ The power to make rules under this Act shall be subject to the condition of previous publication ’. The method of publication ought to be prescribed under the rules. Sub-clause (4) prescribes that all regulations made by the Council under sub-section (3) shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The draft rules also should be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The manner of publication should be prescribed in the rules and it should not be left to the will of the departmental authorities. So it is that I move my amendment.

The amendment was duly seconded.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, this amendment is superfluous. Publication would mean publication in the prescribed manner. I do not think it is necessary to add these words, unless eminent lawyers who are here in this House also feel that these words are necessary. But I must think that this amendment is superfluous. I would rather leave it to the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition to give his views. If he feels that these words are necessary, I do not object. But I feel that these words are not at all necessary and that they are superfluous.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, I feel that the Hon. the Minister in charge of the Bill is a better lawyer than I.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : I withdraw my amendment, Sir.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 16 was put and carried.

Schedule I was put and carried.

Schedule II was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the preamble were put and carried.

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

“ That the Madras Registration of Veterinary Practitioners Bill, 1957, as amended, be passed.”

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MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

" That the Madras Registration of Veterinary Practitioners Bill, 1957, as amended, be passed."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill, as amended, was passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 30th October 1957.

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX.

[Vide item V (1) on page 17 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 13 OF 1957.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

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

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

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

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1957.

2. *Elections to District Boards.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 11 of the Madras District Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920), the State Government shall have power—

(i) to postpone the elections to every district board up to such date not being later than the 31st day of October 1958 as the State Government may fix; and

(ii) to appoint for any district board a Special Officer to exercise the powers, discharge the duties and perform the functions—

(a) of the district board until a board has been constituted; and

(b) of the president of the board including his powers, duties and functions as executive authority until a president has been elected by the board.

(2) (a) The State Government shall, for the purpose of advising the Special Officer, appointed under sub-section (1), in the discharge of his duties and functions under sub-clause (a) of clause (ii) of that sub-section, appoint Advisory Committees.

(b) Such Advisory Committees may consist of such members and function in respect of such areas as the State Government may direct.

3. *Remuneration of Special Officers.*—Any Special Officer appointed under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 2 who is not a District Collector or a Revenue Divisional Officer, may, if the State Government so direct, receive payment for his services from the district fund.

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4. *Power to remove difficulties.*—If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government may, as occasion may arise, by order, do anything which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty:

Provided that such orders are placed on the table of both the Houses of Legislature at the first sitting after the date of issuing such orders, and the Legislature may amend, modify or rescind such orders within ten sitting days from the day on which the orders are placed on the table.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Wednesday, the 30th October 1957.

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.

Duties and functions of Trustees, Executive Officers and Archakas of temples

* 4 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state whether any rules have been framed by the Government for the regulation of the duties and functions of the Trustees, the Executive Officers and the Archakas of temples?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: No.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Government consider the desirability of framing rules and regulations and prescribing therein the nature and the extent of control which the Executive Officers and the Trustees of temples can exercise over Archakas especially in the matter of performance of their religious duties?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Generally there are provisions in the Act which refer to the various procedures to be followed and the various functions that have to be discharged by these officers in relation to Archakas. Very often it is the established custom and usage of the particular temple concerned that have to be taken into account. Therefore, I do not think that it is practicable or that there is any need to frame general rules regarding the conduct of Archakas.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: As it is necessary to avoid clashes between the Executive Officers and the Trustees generally, may I appeal to the Government that definite rules and regulations be issued for the purpose?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Temples come under three categories and the relationship between the Executive Officers and the temple depend on the particular category to which the temple belongs. If still the Trustees would make any definite suggestions in the matter of framing of rules, relating to the relationship between the Executive Officers and the temple, then Government may look into the matter.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: May I bring it to the notice of the Hon. Minister that the Archakas are very recalcitrant and are not co-operating with the Executive Officers? Even from my little

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experience, may I tell the Hon. Minister that the introduction of Executive Officers has been of wholesome benefit to poor people like me? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I entirely agree with the hon. Member, Sir, and I am really surprised, pleasantly surprised (laughter) that a busy medical practitioner like the hon. Member should have taken so much interest in the temples and should have observed so accurately what is prevailing there.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Does the Hon. Minister think that we need not go to temples? We have also got souls.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: No, Sir. I wanted to express my sense of appreciation of the interest taken by the hon. Member in spite of his busy practice.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Does the Hon. Minister agree with the hon. Member Dr. Sreenivasan wholly or partly when he said 'poor people like me'?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do take it, whatever it may mean.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: ஒவ்வொரு கோவிலுக்கும் ஸ்கீம் ஒன்று போட்டு அதன் பிரகாரம் அர்ச்சகர்கள், எக்ஸ்சிடியூட்டிவ் ஆபீசர்களை நியமித்து வேலை செய்ய நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா? அதன்படி நடக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் கூட ஒரு காலத்தில் எண்டோமென்ட் கமிஷனராக இருந்தார். ஒவ்வொரு கோவிலுக்கும் ஒரு ஸ்கீம் என்பது கிடையாது என்பது அவர்களுக்கும் தெரியும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

Allotment of buildings to Central Government Offices

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

(a) whether it is a fact that this Government have agreed to place at the disposal of the Central Government some of their buildings in this State to accommodate some of the Central Government offices;

(b) if so, the buildings so proposed to be allotted to the Central Government and the terms and conditions on which they are to be allotted; and

(c) the date on which such allotment will take effect?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: (a), (b) & (c) No general agreement as such has been arrived at. However, it is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the allotment of the "Lodge" in the Government Estate, Mount Road, to the Central Government for

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use as a rest-house for Central Government Officers visiting Madras. This building was allotted to the Government of India under the following conditions:—

1. On payment of rent at Rs. 371 per mensem and property tax at Rs. 372.81 nP per annum.

2. If an enhanced tax is demanded by the Corporation of Madras for the building at the next revision, such enhanced tax will be collected from the Government of India.

3. Any alterations to the building which the Government of India propose to make should be made only with the concurrence of Madras Government and no part of the expenditure incurred thereon will be borne by the Madras Government.

4. If any improvements to the building are considered essential in future and carried out at the cost of the State Government, the monthly rent of Rs. 371 will be suitably increased.

The building was taken over by the Government of India on 21st September 1957 afternoon.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Is there any proposal to allot the old Legislative Assembly building (An hon. Member: New Legislative Assembly Building) to the Central Government for their use?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: No, Sir.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. Minister enlighten us on whether the Central Government have proposed to locate the headquarters of any of the Central Government Departments within our State and what the reaction of the State Government to that proposal is?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: The hon. Member may put a separate question.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Is it a fact that negotiations are going on between the Central Government and our State Government to hand over the new Legislative Assembly building to the Central Government?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: The Central Government wanted the new Legislative Assembly building but this Government refused to give the Assembly Hall.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Was it refusal to hand over the building or only a question of difference of opinion in adjusting the rent of the building?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: No, Sir. Not on the question of rent.

[30th October 1957]

Taxi-drivers in the City

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

(a) the total number of taxi-drivers in the City at present and the number of women taxi-drivers, if any, registered so far;

(b) the procedure adopted for the registration of taxi-drivers in the State; and

(c) whether any special course of training has been prescribed for them?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : (a) The total number of drivers of taxis in Madras City as on 1st October 1957 was 2,014. No woman has been licensed so far as taxi-driver.

(b) First-Aid certificate issued by St. John's Ambulance Association, India, and one year experience in driving with reference to the provisions of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules are insisted upon before issuing authorisation to drive taxis in the City.

(c) No, Sir.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, had there been any applications from women candidates for registration as taxi-drivers and, if so, on what grounds were the applications rejected?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I have no information, Sir.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : Is one year's experience in driving enough for a man to become a taxi-driver? Taxi-drivers sometimes are very reckless and so many accidents take place. If the Government were to say that they should have, say, five or seven years' experience, it would be better.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Even drivers with such a long experience can be reckless.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Government offer protection to the taxi-drivers (Hon. Members : Against what?) against molestation by passengers? (Laughter)

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : But I have received information that taxi-drivers also molest passengers. (Hon. Members : It is mutual.) (Laughter)

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகங்களில் இருப்பவர்கள் 55 வயது ஆன பிறகு ஓய்வு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்ற உத்தரவு இருக்கிறது. அதைப்போலவே பெரிதுஜனங்களில் வேலை செய்யும் லாரி ஓட்டுகிறவர்களும் சரி, பஸ் ஓட்டுகிறவர்களும் சரி, டாக்ஸி ஓட்டுகிறவர்களும் சரி, 55 வயதுக்கு மேல் அவர்கள் வண்டிகளை ஓட்டக்கூடாது என்று செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமா?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களுடைய ஆலோசனையைக் கவனிக்கிறேன் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[30th October 1957]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is it a fact that taxi-drivers are charged or prosecuted if they carry five passengers in the big taxis? I would like to have clarification on this point from the Hon. Minister.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : When they are permitted to carry only four persons and if they actually carry five, then only they will be prosecuted.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I understand that for a long time big taxis were allowed to carry five persons. I am now told that the taxi-drivers are being prosecuted for carrying five passengers. Have the rules been changed? According to existing rules, I would like to know whether they can carry only four or five passengers.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Now the position is that they can carry only four passengers.

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : தலைவர் அவர்களே, தற்போது பேபி டாக்ஸியில் மூன்று பேர்கள் உட்காருவதற்குத்தான் அனுமதி இருக்கிறது. அதற்குமேலும் உட்காருவதற்கு பேபி டாக்ஸியில் இடம் இருப்பதால், நான்கு பேர்கள் உட்காருவதற்கு சர்க்கார் அனுமதிப்பார்களா?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : பொதுஜன நன்மையை உத்தேசித்து மூன்று பேர்கள் உட்கார்ந்தால்தான் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும் என்று பேபி டாக்ஸியிலே பேர்க்கூடிய ஒவ்வொருவரும் கருதுகிறார்கள். அதற்கு மேலும் அதிகமான பிரயாணிகள் போகவேண்டுமென்றால், பெரிய டாக்ஸியிலே போகலாம்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : பெரிய டாக்ஸியிலே ஐந்து பேருக்கு இடம் கொடுத்துவந்திருக்க, இப்பொழுது நான்கு பேர்களுக்குத்தான் என்று ஏன் குறைத்துவிட்டார்கள்? அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : குறைத்ததற்குப் பல காரணங்கள் இருக்கலாம். உடனடியாகச் சொல்ல முடியவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு கனம் அங்கத்தினருக்குப் பதில் சொல் கிறேன். முக்கியமான காரணம் பொதுஜன சௌகரியத்தை முன்னிட்டுத் தான் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : பெரிய டாக்ஸியிலே நான்கு பேர் களுக்கு மேலே உட்காருக கூடாதென்றால், குழந்தைகள் எங்கே உட்காரு வார்கள்? குழந்தைகள் கூட பெரிய மனிதர்களாகக் கருதப்படுவார்களா? அல்லது குழந்தைகள் அதிலிருந்து நீக்கப்படுவார்களா?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : இதுமாதிரி கேள்விக்கு முன்பே பதில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். இருந்தபோதிலும் இப்பொழுது திரும்பச் சொல்கிறேன். குழந்தைகள் எத்தனை பேர் வேண்டுமானாலும் ஏறிக் கொள்ளலாம் என்றால், வெறுமனே குழந்தைகள் போய்க்கொண் டிருக்கலாமே தவிர, பெரியவர்கள் போவதற்குச் சௌகரியம் இருக்காது.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

[30th October 1957]

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

(a) the total number of taxi-drivers in the City at present and the number of women taxi-drivers, if any, registered so far;

(b) the procedure adopted for the registration of taxi-drivers in the State; and

(c) whether any special course of training has been prescribed for them?

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THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Even drivers with such a long experience can be reckless.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Government offer protection to the taxi-drivers (Hon. Members : Against what?) against molestation by passengers? (Laughter)

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THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களுடைய ஆலோசனையைக் கவனிக்கிறேன் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[30th October 1957]

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THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Now the position is that they can carry only four passengers.

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : தலைவர் அவர்களே, தற்போது பேபி டாக்ஸியில் மூன்று பேர்கள் உட்காருவதற்குத்தான் அனுமதி இருக்கிறது. அதற்குமேலும் உட்காருவதற்கு பேபி டாக்ஸியில் இடம் இருப்பதால், நான்கு பேர்கள் உட்காருவதற்கு சர்க்கார் அனுமதிப்பார்களா?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : பொதுஜன நன்மையை உத்தேசித்து மூன்று பேர்கள் உட்கார்ந்தால்தான் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும் என்று பேபி டாக்ஸியிலே பேர்க்கூடிய ஒவ்வொருவரும் கருதுகிறார்கள். அதற்கு மேலும் அதிகமான பிரயாணிகள் போகவேண்டுமென்றால், பெரிய டாக்ஸியிலே போகலாம்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : பெரிய டாக்ஸியிலே ஐந்து பேருக்கு இடம் கொடுத்துவந்திருக்க, இப்பொழுது நான்கு பேர்களுக்குத்தான் என்று ஏன் குறைத்துவிட்டார்கள்? அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : குறைத்ததற்குப் பல காரணங்கள் இருக்கலாம். உடனடியாகச் சொல்ல முடியவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு கனம் அங்கத்தினருக்குப் பதில் சொல் கிறேன். முக்கியமான காரணம் பெருநகர சௌகரியத்தை முன்னிட்டே தான் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : பெரிய டாக்ஸியிலே நான்கு பேர் களுக்கு மேலே உட்காருக கூடாதென்றால், குழந்தைகள் எங்கே உட்காரு வார்கள்? குழந்தைகள் கூட பெரிய மனிதர்களாகக் கருதப்படுவார்களா? அல்லது குழந்தைகள் அதிலிருந்து நீக்கப்படுவார்களா?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : இதுமாதிரி கேள்விக்கு முன்பே பதில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். இருந்தபோதிலும் இப்பொழுது திரும்பச் சொல்கிறேன். குழந்தைகள் எத்தனை பேர் வேண்டுமானாலும் ஏறிக் கொள்ளலாம் என்றால், வெறுமனே குழந்தைகள் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கலாமே தவிர, பெரியவர்கள் போவதற்குச் சௌகரியம் இருக்காது.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

[30th October 1957]

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

II.—INFORMATION *RE* DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT OF THE HOME MINISTER *RE* POLICE FIRING AT KEELATHOOVAL IN RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT.

3-10 p.m. * THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in response to a general desire expressed in the House for a discussion on the unhappy events in the Ramanathapuram district, the Hon. the Home Minister will make a statement under rule 82 of our Rules of Procedure, tomorrow, the 31st October 1957. There will be, Sir, subject to your convenience, a debate on that on the 1st November 1957. I trust this will be acceptable.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, would it be possible to set apart two days for discussion?

DR. V. K. JOHN : Let it not be definitely fixed as one day, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the discussion take place on the first day and based on the trend of the discussion and the number of speakers, etc., we will try to adjust later on.

III.—INFORMATION *RE* ACCOMMODATION FOR THE ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, on a point of information. We are going to have additional Members. What process will be applied to make this House of 51 accommodate the enlarged number of 63?

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have already gone round the building and certain arrangements have been proposed. The sixty-three Members could be accommodated comfortably within this Chamber. We were 72 previously; were we not?

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MOTOR VEHICLES (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL, 1957.

* THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to introduce the Motor Vehicles* (Madras Amendment) Bill *, 1957, and move—

“ That the Bill be taken into consideration.”

Sir, the Bill seeks to replace Madras Ordinance II of 1957 with necessary validating provisions. The Bill mainly relates to the constitution of the State Transport Authority and the Regional Transport Authority under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

* Published on pages 81-82 of Part IV-A of the Extraordinary issue of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 19th October 1957.

[30th October 1957] [Sri V. Ramaiah]

According to section 44 (2) of the Motor Vehicles Act, as amended by Central Act 100 of 1956, a State Transport Authority or Regional Transport Authority shall consist of a Chairman who has had judicial experience and such other officials and non-officials, not being less than two, as the State Government may think fit to appoint.

Originally the State Transport Authority and Regional Transport Authorities in this State were constituted with officials and non-officials. The Government experienced difficulties in securing regular attendance of non-official Members in these bodies. Extraordinary circumstances were created in these bodies when it was found difficult to transact work for want of quorum. It was also found difficult to secure the services of officers like the Inspector-General of Police to attend the meetings as they had to be out of headquarters frequently since other matters relating to their administration demanded their attention urgently. The work relating to issue of permits, etc., became more complicated and began to assume a judicial importance. Some decisions of the Regional Transport Authority and the State Transport Authority were challenged in the High Court and from the observations made by the High Court in these cases, Government felt that it would be better to have a single officer in these posts, who could approach the case with a judicial frame of mind. In view of these considerations, section 44 (2) was amended in 1948 by Madras Act XX of 1948, empowering the State Government to constitute the State Transport Authority or a Regional Transport Authority with a single official.

Accordingly, this Government reconstituted the State Transport Authority with an officer of the Transport Department and the Regional Transport Authority with the Collector in the district and the Commissioner of Police in the Madras City. This has been working satisfactorily.

The amendment made by the Central Government now through their Act 100 of 1956 has made the constitution of the State Transport Authority and Regional Transport Authorities with more than one member necessary. In view of the experience in the past with plural members on the Board and in view of the fact that the existing system of constituting these bodies with a single official has been working satisfactorily, Government decided to continue this single member system. The Government of India notified that their amendments relating to the constitution of these bodies would come into effect from 1st August 1957. It was not possible to present an Amending Bill, enabling the Government to continue the single member system, before the Legislature in its last session and get it passed before 1st August 1957. An Ordinance to maintain the existing constitution of the State Transport Authority and Regional Transport Authority, viz., that they should each consist of a single official only, was, therefore, promulgated after obtaining the President's approval. The Ordinance was brought into force

THE MOTOR VEHICLES (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL, 1957

[Sri V. Ramaiah] [30th October 1957]

from the 17th September 1957. The Regional Transport Authorities and State Transport Authority have since been constituted accordingly.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“ That the Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1957, be taken into consideration.”

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have had plenty of discussion yesterday about non-officials being associated with public bodies and especially about officials being posted as single official authority in charge of district boards. Here we have a Bill providing for a single official being appointed as State Transport Authority or Regional Transport Authority. The reasons adduced for this single official system, just now expounded by the Hon. Minister, are not in any way weighty ones. He has stated that because there was not regular attendance of officials, the single official system has now been introduced. I am sure he will not level the same charge with regard to attendance of non-officials at the meetings of the Transport Authorities. As hon. Members are aware, I have always maintained in this House and the Transport Advisory Board that this system of having the powers of Road Transport Authority vested in a single person and a single official is bad. (An hon. Member : Very bad!). It is not democracy to deny non-official participation in transport bodies. I have felt very strongly about it and the Hon. Minister knows that I made a strong plea about it at the recent meeting of the State Transport Advisory Committee. However good and honest an official may be, I feel, Sir, that the system of single official authority will not be a desirable or satisfactory one. I do not want to use stronger words in describing this measure. When we raised this objection on a former occasion, we were told that Transport Advisory Committees had been constituted in the districts to assist the District Collectors in matters relating to transport. But, in actual working, it is seen that these District Transport Advisory Committees have not been given any powers whatsoever. I pleaded that they must be given specific powers and it is most regrettable that these Advisory Committees do not have any say even in such matters as suggesting the opening of new routes or suggesting the need for putting more buses on the existing routes for the benefit of the public. I do not plead that these Advisory Committees should have a say in the matter of issue of permits for buses. I do not want that power to be given to them at all. But they should have at least general powers to have an effective voice in the improvement of transport facilities in the districts. Therefore, once again I urge the Government, though an Ordinance has been issued and they are regularising the same now, to take note of the strong views expressed in this matter and consider the inclusion of non-official Members in the Regional Transport Authorities. The Hon. Minister has just now explained how they have reconstituted the Regional Transport Authorities, but he has not said anything about the State Transport Authority and how it is proposed to be constituted. (The Hon.

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Sri V. Ramaiah : That is also being reconstituted.) Power is taken in this Bill to appoint a single official as State Transport Authority as well. That is wrong, that is bad. I, therefore, appeal to the Government to see that at least in the State Transport Authority to be reconstituted, non-officials are included. The Regional Transport Authorities too should have non-officials. I have to express such strong views in the matter, because I want democracy to function properly and the functions and powers of the non-officials should not be snatched away by such measures.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Mr. Chairman, I agree with what my hon. Friend Sri T. Purushotham said just now. It must be the endeavour of the Government to see that non-official elements are associated in the working of such bodies. Yesterday, I was very much surprised to hear an hon. Member representing the Teachers' Constituency, another eminent jurist Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar and an eminent Advocate like Dr. V. K. John say that they had no faith in the non-official elements.

Dr. V. K. JOHN : I have not made such a statement. The House except the Ministers wanted that non-officials should be there.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Then I am glad.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Nor have I made such a statement.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : I am glad the hon. Member is coming round.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : It is not a question of coming round. I have not made such a statement.

* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : I was only referring to Special Officers appointed for short terms. I was not mentioning anything about appointing them for long periods. I think I have made this point quite clear in my speech.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : I am glad I am mistaken. I wish I were wrong. We have to understand this matter quite clearly. Sometimes, we forget certain historical facts. In the last 1,000 years or so, our country has been subjected to some kind of despotism. Sometimes, it was Hindu despotism, sometimes it was Muslim despotism and sometimes it was Christian despotism. Thus, our country was being ruled by despots, whoever they might be and to whatever religion they might belong. We were being ruled by a succession of despots in the last 1,000 years or so. (Dr. V. K. John : Including the Congress despots!). The leader of the Congress, Mahatma Gandhi, was the first to detect this defect in the country and he pleaded for the establishment of panchayats and decentralisation of power. He wanted that power should be transferred to the people. That being the case, I cannot understand why anybody should be against associating non-officials with such bodies. There are eminent people who can take up such work.

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For example, there is our friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar who can handle any institution very well. (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar : Thank you very much.) I sincerely feel like that. When we have got eminent people not only here but outside also . . . (Dr. V. K. John : May I include the hon. Deputy Chairman also in that list?) When we have eminent people available, it is the imperative duty of the Government to make use of such men. Sometimes, we have to give expression to our views in strong terms. Because, sometimes, we do not discuss such matters in the Party. When the time for voting comes, we have to go along with the Government because of Party discipline. Our Government should follow the Gandhian way and decentralise powers. If certain non-officials are not available on certain occasions, there may be other non-officials whose services may be utilised. It is the imperative duty of the Government to see that non-officials are taken in. They must try to associate as many non-officials as possible with such bodies. We do not want any kind of autocracy in this country. We had White autocracy in this country which we fought against. We do not also want Brown autocracy. Our people must have more and more power and they must be associated in the administration of such bodies. I do not say a word against our Officers. They are very good people and they are doing their job well.

* Sri N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : ஸார், 'ஆன் எ பாயின்ட் ஆப் இன்பர்மேஷன்'. கனம் டெபுடி சேர்மன் அவர்கள் பேசும்போது, மகாத்மா காந்தியை உபாசனமாகக் கொண்டு சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொன்னார்கள். 1930-ம் வருஷம் வாகடில் நடந்த காங்கிரசுக்கு காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டி மெம்பர்கள் நிர்வாகக் கமிட்டி மெம்பர்களை தேர்ந்து மூலமாகத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து வந்தார்கள். அந்தக் கமிட்டி ஒரு முக்கியமான வேலை செய்யவேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தம் ஏற்பட்டிருந்தது. அதே வருஷத்தில் உப்பு சத்யாக்ரகம் நடந்த வேண்டியதால் இருந்ததால், பரிசிடெண்டை மட்டும் தேர்ந்தெடுத்துக்கொண்டு மற்ற . . .

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I think the hon. Member will have a chance to speak. In the interests of proper debate in the House, he may reserve his speech when the occasion arises.

* Sri N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : கனம் சேர்மன் அவர்களே, நான் பிரசங்கமாகப் பேசப்போவது இல்லை. ஒரு தகவல் மட்டும் கொடுக்கலாம் என்று உத்தேசிக்கின்றேன். பரிசிடெண்டை மட்டும் தேர்ந்தெடுத்துக் கொண்டு, மற்ற நிர்வாக மெம்பர்களையெல்லாம் நியமனம் செய்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று வேண்டுகோள் விட்டார். காங்கிரசும் ஒப்புக்கொண்டு விட்டது. அதுவே இன்றும் தொடர்ந்து நடந்துகொண்டு வரகிறது. சமீப சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் தகுந்த காரியங்களைச் செய்வதற்கு இதைக் கையாண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதைத்தான் நான் இப்பொழுது குறுக்கிடுகிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : இது 'பாயின்ட் ஆப் இன்பர்மேஷன்' அல்ல.

3-0 P.M. THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is neither a point nor information.

* Sri A. M. ALLAPICHAHAI : My friend over there is mistaken. I do not want to take up the time of the House by answering him. In the interests of the Government and the people, it must be the

[Sri A. M. Allapichai] [30th October 1957]

imperative duty of the Government to see that they take in non-official element for purposes of administration. Sir, we have been accustomed to the rule of despots. If the despot happens to be a good man, we call him an angel. Such a mentality should go. How can it go unless the people in the villages are associated with the Government? It will not go. Let this observation of mine be not taken as reflection on the Government servants. On the other hand, they are doing good work, patriotic work. Without casting any reflection on them, I would impress upon the Government the necessity to take in non-official element in the governance of the country. There are brilliant men available. Many men who are here can head any Government in the world. I am not exaggerating. I can give even their names. When such is the case, I appeal to the Government to associate non-official element with the administration. Even if some people are absent from the meetings of the Board or Committee on which they are put, it does not matter.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased indeed that the two stalwarts who always support the Government have now spoken out.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Even now we are supporting the Government. There is no question of our not supporting them. We are only expressing certain views on the Bill.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : That the Bill is not in order? That is the support you give. Anyway, you have given expression to certain views with which I entirely agree.

Sir, you may know that there is plenty of money in the transport business. If there is a new route opened, there are a large number of applications and the applicants always try to influence the persons who are to give the permits. This has been the case for many, many years. The Government want a share in this patronage. When thirty persons ask for permit to ply buses on a particular route—it may be thirty miles or a hundred miles long—patronage is exercised by the Regional Transport Authority under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, in favour of a particular man. Then there is an appeal. Formerly, the appeal was to the Central Road Traffic Board which consisted of three or more persons. Now there is much patronage in respect of grant of bus permits and this is exercised in a wrong way. The High Court laid down a rule that permits should be granted only in public interest. The Government must look to the interests of the public in granting permits. In pursuance of the High Court's ruling, the Government have framed some rules, which, in my view, are quite unsatisfactory. The Government wanted a good share in this patronage. After the Congress came into power in 1946, they brought in an amendment to the Motor Vehicles Act and added section 64-A which gave them powers of revision.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Government did not want power and so, this was repealed.

[30th October 1957]

* DR. V. K. JOHN : If the hon. Member Mr. Purushotham will develop a little virtue in patience, it will benefit him very much. The Motor Vehicles Act was passed by the Central Legislature. But this subject is in the Concurrent List and, therefore, the State Legislature could amend it in respect of this State. They took advantage of it and introduced section 64-A, which gave the Government of Madras powers of revision. They could do anything with any decision arrived at by the Transport Authority and the Appellate Authority. This Government interfered in almost every case. Then, the matter was brought before the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution in the form of writ petitions. I may assure you, Sir, that ninety per cent of the writ petitions filed before the High Court resulted in the setting aside of the decisions of the Government, as illegal, improper and unreasonable. The Government were not happy about the High Court deciding cases in this manner and there was also dispute among the Ministers; the Chief Minister would like to give the permit to somebody and the Transport Minister would like to oblige somebody else. (Interruption.) Then, the Government very reluctantly came to the conclusion that section 64-A should be repealed. They could not do away with the High Court. Section 64-A was repealed three or four years ago, but did that repeal become effective for two years? No. Member after Member here, including myself, asked why the repeal was not given effect to. Perhaps the Government thought, 'If it becomes effective, we cannot exercise patronage'. Sir, there is plenty of money in this transport business. A man owning fifty buses can make a few thousand rupees and take away everything without paying any tax. As one who knows about this business intimately—I have appeared in many writ cases—I can say it is a most profitable business.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Has it been profitable to lawyers?

* DR. V. K. JOHN : It has been. If the hon. Member Mr. Purushotham had been a lawyer, it would have profited him much. If the hon. Deputy Chairman devotes more time to his profession than to politics, he would benefit much.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is a criminal lawyer.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : I may tell you, Sir, for five minutes' appearance before the Transport Authority, we get thousand rupees and more. In a writ case, you can get more, because the transport operator can pay and pays whatever is demanded by the leading lawyers. On account of the High Court discrediting the Government, section 64-A was repealed; but still they hung on to it for two years.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Why should the hon. Member discuss the provisions of a Bill that has been given effect to?

* DR. V. K. JOHN : I am only discussing the history of it. I request the hon. Member to cultivate a little patience so that he might be benefited and the time of the House need not be taken up unnecessarily.

[Dr. V. K. John]

Formerly, it was the Collector, the District Superintendent of Police and two other members, mostly M.L.As., who were on the Board. The Finance Minister himself was on the Central Road Traffic Board for many years. The Government could not manage with all these people and give patronage to the individuals whom they liked. Therefore, they made it a one-man business. One person is easily influenced. A telephone call, a whisper or a chit of paper from the Minister will give that person that patronage, that is, patronage to a particular man whom the Minister likes. Therefore, they amended the law.

Now, as I told you, the Motor Vehicles Act is a Central Act. I must suppose and I hope you will grant it that the Central Legislature and the Central Cabinet have some element of wisdom in them. What did they do? They amended section 44 of the Act of 1939 by passing an Act in 1956. Even then all the other State Governments were having a number of non-officials associated with officials, but the Central Government thought that it was not sufficient, to have a mere official like the Collector or the District Superintendent of Police. The Central Legislature substituted the words "a Chairman who has judicial experience and such other officials and non-officials, not being less than two, as the State Government may think fit to appoint". So, it is clear that they wanted to have as Chairman of the Board a man who had judicial experience. Now, I ask every hon. Member of this House, 'Is there anything wrong in the amendment made by the Central Legislature supported by the Central Cabinet?' Sir, giving of these permits is an act which should be done in the interests of the public and not in the interests of patronage. So, they said, 'Have as Chairman a person with judicial experience'. Now, our Government are not satisfied with that. Why? Only for one reason; they want an executive officer, one man whom they can approach to give the permit to somebody else. Instead of implementing the amendment passed by the Central Government in 1956, our Government came forward with an Ordinance on the 14th September 1957. Under what provision of law was this Ordinance promulgated? The Act is there and until it is amended, it has to be enforced in this State. But the Government could not wait till the day in October. They came forward with an Ordinance in September. It is because they thought they lost patronage for one month. Therefore, an Ordinance was issued.

Sir, I must explain as a student of the Constitution under what provision of law an Ordinance can be promulgated. Article 213 of the Constitution provides for legislative business of the Government. It says, 'If at any time, except when the Legislative Assembly of a State is in session, or where there is a Legislative Council in a State, except when both Houses of the Legislature are in session, the Governor is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require. . . . If this Ordinance were to go before the High Court,

[30th October 1957]

* DR. V. K. JOHN : If the hon. Member Mr. Purushotham will develop a little virtue in patience, it will benefit him very much. The Motor Vehicles Act was passed by the Central Legislature. But this subject is in the Concurrent List and, therefore, the State Legislature could amend it in respect of this State. They took advantage of it and introduced section 64-A, which gave the Government of Madras powers of revision. They could do anything with any decision arrived at by the Transport Authority and the Appellate Authority. This Government interfered in almost every case. Then, the matter was brought before the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution in the form of writ petitions. I may assure you, Sir, that ninety per cent of the writ petitions filed before the High Court resulted in the setting aside of the decisions of the Government, as illegal, improper and unreasonable. The Government were not happy about the High Court deciding cases in this manner and there was also dispute among the Ministers; the Chief Minister would like to give the permit to somebody and the Transport Minister would like to oblige somebody else. (Interruption.) Then, the Government very reluctantly came to the conclusion that section 64-A should be repealed. They could not do away with the High Court. Section 64-A was repealed three or four years ago, but did that repeal become effective for two years? No. Member after Member here, including myself, asked why the repeal was not given effect to. Perhaps the Government thought, 'If it becomes effective, we cannot exercise patronage'. Sir, there is plenty of money in this transport business. A man owning fifty buses can make a few thousand rupees and take away everything without paying any tax. As one who knows about this business intimately—I have appeared in many writ cases—I can say it is a most profitable business.

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3-40
p.m

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Why should the hon. Member discuss the provisions of a Bill that has been given effect to?

* DR. V. K. JOHN : I am only discussing the history of it. I request the hon. Member to cultivate a little patience so that he might be benefited and the time of the House need not be taken up unnecessarily.

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Formerly, it was the Collector, the District Superintendent of Police and two other members, mostly M.L.As., who were on the Board. The Finance Minister himself was on the Central Road Traffic Board for many years. The Government could not manage with all these people and give patronage to the individuals whom they liked. Therefore, they made it a one-man business. One person is easily influenced. A telephone call, a whisper or a chit of paper from the Minister will give that person that patronage, that is, patronage to a particular man whom the Minister likes. Therefore, they amended the law.

Now, as I told you, the Motor Vehicles Act is a Central Act. I must suppose and I hope you will grant it that the Central Legislature and the Central Cabinet have some element of wisdom in them. What did they do? They amended section 44 of the Act of 1939 by passing an Act in 1956. Even then all the other State Governments were having a number of non-officials associated with officials, but the Central Government thought that it was not sufficient, to have a mere official like the Collector or the District Superintendent of Police. The Central Legislature substituted the words "a Chairman who has judicial experience and such other officials and non-officials, not being less than two, as the State Government may think fit to appoint". So, it is clear that they wanted to have as Chairman of the Board a man who had judicial experience. Now, I ask every hon. Member of this House, 'Is there anything wrong in the amendment made by the Central Legislature supported by the Central Cabinet?' Sir, giving of these permits is an act which should be done in the interests of the public and not in the interests of patronage. So, they said, 'Have as Chairman a person with judicial experience'. Now, our Government are not satisfied with that. Why? Only for one reason; they want an executive officer, one man whom they can approach to give the permit to somebody else. Instead of implementing the amendment passed by the Central Government in 1956, our Government came forward with an Ordinance on the 14th September 1957. Under what provision of law was this Ordinance promulgated? The Act is there and until it is amended, it has to be enforced in this State. But the Government could not wait till the day in October. They came forward with an Ordinance in September. It is because they thought they lost patronage for one month. Therefore, an Ordinance was issued.

Sir, I must explain as a student of the Constitution under what provision of law an Ordinance can be promulgated. Article 213 of the Constitution provides for legislative business of the Government. It says, 'If at any time, except when the Legislative Assembly of a State is in session, or where there is a Legislative Council in a State, except when both Houses of the Legislature are in session, the Governor is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require. . . . ' If this Ordinance were to go before the High Court,

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they will say that Article 213 is not attracted. This is an arbitrary thing passed under the cover of an Article of the Constitution. Anybody, even a clerk or a typist—I do not want to say a Secretary or an Under-Secretary—will say that the Government should not have promulgated an Ordinance in regard to this matter under this Article. The Central Government, knowing what was best for the country—the Central Government are not implementing the Motor Vehicles Act but it is implemented by the State Governments—after discussion, passed the Amending Act, not for the exclusion of non-officials, not for reducing the number of members on the Board, but for the appointment of a person with judicial experience as the Chairman of the body. Our Government, instead of realising that this is a good thing which the Central Government have done, could not wait for a few weeks and introduced an Ordinance, saying, 'Let us not have men with judicial experience. Let us not have non-officials at all. Let us have only one person—may be the Collector or somebody else—who will obey our instructions and directions, and directions to give this permit to one out of the thirty, so that that particular man may be benefited.'

This Government, I take the freedom to say that, have done no credit to themselves by passing this measure. When Sri C. Rajagopalachari was here as Chief Minister, he said: 'Never share the spoils. Be straight.' I have also heard the ex-Chief Minister (pointing to the hon. Member Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar), when I was the Leader of the Opposition, giving the assurance on the floor of the House that he would never favour a measure like this. It does not do credit, Sir, to the present Government to pass a measure like this. A Central Act is passed saying, 'Have as Chairman a man with judicial experience and have also non-officials on the body.' This Government say, 'No non-officials, no man with judicial experience; we will have only one man who will carry out our behests.' This does not do credit to any Government. I am not looking at it from the point of view of non-officials, as two hon. Members spoke before me. It has been rightly said that if you want a democratic structure of Government, non-officials ought to be given opportunity to serve the public. The High Court of Madras and the Supreme Court have agreed with that view. The High Court of Madras said, 'When you give a permit, the first consideration, the most important consideration, the one and only consideration which must weigh with you is the interests of the public at large.' Who protects the interests of the public at large? Certainly, the hon. the Deputy Chairman would say, 'Well, the interests of the public at large will be supported and protected by the representatives of the public.' Who are the representatives of the public? They are the elected Members of the Legislature and the Parliament.

3.50 p.m. They seem to say, "Do not come anywhere near patronage. Let our friends, the people who supported us in elections, and others enjoy this." During elections if people have got transport facility, it is of great benefit. One of the fundamental principles

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on which the democratic structure of Government rests is free elections. How can there be free elections if every transport operator is patronised by the Government, by the Party in power, namely, the Congress? Therefore, if the Congress Party wants to ensure free elections, it should go ten miles away from the transport operator and the transport business should not be treated as a matter of patronage. Instead of that, because the one thing that helps in elections is the transport, the Government say, "We will find our own men to operate the transport."

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I am reluctant to intervene. I am sure the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition knows that an appeal against the order of the executive authority, the District Collector or any other officer, as the case may be, lies to a judicial authority. Therefore, all this criticism is pointless.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: I am afraid the Hon. the Leader of the House has not got experience of an appeal which goes to the Transport Authority. The Transport Authority's discretion itself is limited by certain rules made by the Government, by the marking system. Formerly, it consisted of men with judicial experience and non-officials. That appellate authority now is one person whose discretion is hedged in by rules made by the Government. No one can ever get an order granting a permit set aside. The Hon. the Leader of the House does not know it; I know it. Therefore, there is no use of saying that there is the Transport Authority. Every lawyer knows that if a judicial officer or a quasi-judicial officer exercises discretion vested in him, an appellate Court will not interfere and cannot interfere with that. Hundreds of decisions have been given, that if the discretion vested in an authority has been exercised by him, then no appellate authority can interfere with it, because the discretion, according to the appellate authority is discretion "not vested in us, in the appellate authority, but in the original tribunal". The appellate authority would say, "The original tribunal has exercised it. How can I interfere unless it is *mala fide*?" Therefore, the appellate authority is helpless in that matter.

Our object is to create, promote and develop a democratic structure of Government. The hon. Member Sri Purushotham and the hon. Deputy Chairman felt that non-officials should be there at every stage and in respect of every matter. But I say that the Government must associate with such bodies, non-officials, not anybody and everybody, but the real leaders of the public, the elected representatives. Otherwise, they will appoint a Committee and put on it half a dozen persons of their choice.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: May I ask the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition whether, when the system of non-officials sitting in Transport Authorities was in vogue, there was no such criticism from him?

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* DR. V. K. JOHN : It was not as much as against the present authority.

Sir, the Hon. Minister who moved this Bill sought to say that there was no quorum at the meetings of these bodies. But I can say that there was always full attendance. I know people have come by plane from Delhi to attend a meeting of the Central Road Traffic Board. Telegrams have been received from some saying, "I am coming by special plane"; I do not know 'chartered' by whom. Therefore, I can assure the Hon. Minister Sri Ramaiah that it is not a case of want of quorum. That is not the real reason at all. It is an attempt to exclude non-official element. After all, the non-official Members are only two in number and if they are not present, there will always be the officials. Therefore, that is not the real reason. They are not interested in the inclusion of non-officials in these bodies. They want to make the poor Collector responsible and use him for giving their patronage.

Sir, we are not having, what is called an administrative tribunal. Now, there is a tendency among the Central Ministers and others to talk of the delays in the High Court, etc. Why should there be administrative tribunals? That system is not in vogue in England or in America. Probably it is there in France. (An hon. Member : In France, there is no Government even!) An administrative tribunal is not as good as a judicial tribunal. Therefore, the Parliament, in its wisdom, amended this Act, after ascertaining what was happening in the various States—I hope including the Madras State—to the effect that the Chairman should be a man with judicial experience. Our friends here do not like that. I submit, Sir, no Government worth its name in this great country where we have the greatest democracy in the world, although in its infancy, will introduce a measure like this and before a House like this; and no House ought to pass such a measure. Unfortunately, we are following only the British system of Party Government. If only we had framed our Constitution on the American model, where the Executive need not be afraid of the elected representatives and where the Members of the Legislature can vote as they like, we would have had real democracy and it would have been of great assistance in the development of democracy. In America, as the Hon. the Leader of the House knows, on every measure the Republicans and the Democrats vote in a mixed manner and there is no question of Party whip at all. Unfortunately, in this country, the system is different. I am quite sure that if the Party in power gives its Members freedom of vote, the decision on this question would be quite different. One of the first things I put to the Hon. the Leader of the House when he came into this Council was this, "Let us preserve real democracy. Have a whip only when there is a motion of confidence in the Ministry and in such cases let Congressmen vote solidly. But in all other matters, let us have freedom of vote, freedom of conscience and freedom of speech." I pleaded humbly, but the Government would not agree. I challenge

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that if they give freedom of vote to Members of their Party, they would not get a single vote, except perhaps the vote of the Hon. the Leader of the House, for this measure.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member has taken enough time.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, I spoke at length because I feel strongly about this matter. I appeal to the Government to sacrifice this right of patronage in favour of the creation and promotion of a real democratic structure of Government in this country.

* THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Mr. Chairman, I thought 4 p.m. that this was a small Bill and that there would not be long speeches. The hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition spoke at length. It is good that he has spoken and given an account of the development of the Transport Authorities and their functioning during the last so many years. When I introduced the Bill, I too tried to bring out what made us maintain our position with regard to single-member Regional Transport Authorities and State Transport Authority. No doubt, the Government of India Act gives us power to go back and have one or two non-officials on the Regional Transport Authorities and State Transport Authority. Well, I could have taken advantage of it. There, again, the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, who spoke so vehemently against the single-member Regional Transport Authorities would, with the same kind of forceful speech, eminent lawyer as he is, have tried to argue in this fashion. "These people, as soon as they have got an opportunity, have gone back and distributed their patronage to their own supporters, partymen and stooges and have made them members of these bodies. When there were the single-member bodies, these Ministers could not have any touch with the officers. So, they have changed the rule and brought in their own men as members of these bodies, just to enable them to distribute permits and other favours to their own men." Well, he could have put forward such a forceful argument, because he is an eminent advocate.

DR. V. K. JOHN : I was only stressing that the Government must have persons with judicial experience on these bodies.

* THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : That was not the only point on which the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition was speaking. He was referring to so many other matters. I was keeping quiet when he spoke. Why does he not allow me to speak? He spoke about distribution of patronage and so many other matters. He felt that it was very easy to do so if there were single-member bodies. I may tell him here and now that it is not the case. It is not so easy as he imagines. We are trying to see that there is less and less interference. He also complained about the rules framed in this regard and the marking system. According to these rules, the question of issue of permits for particular routes is decided. These have withstood the test of the High Court for which the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition and also myself have high

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regard. I do not know wherefrom a gentleman of the stature of the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition got the information that there was tussle between one Minister and another Minister, that the Government were so frightful and afraid of the High Court and that they had surrendered their powers.

DR. V. K. JOHN : If the Hon. Minister has any doubt about my statement, he may investigate into the matter.

* THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I can no doubt investigate into the matter. But, I know the facts myself. The hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition mentioned about the previous Chief Ministers in this connection. Well, I know their minds and what they felt about the matter. I can assure the hon. Member that I know their minds better than he does.

DR. V. K. JOHN : This is an important matter. There was an enquiry by a former Cabinet Committee also. The Hon. Minister may please enquire into the matter and find out the facts. What I referred to took place long before the Hon. Sri Ramaiah took his seat in the Cabinet.

* THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : It is quite possible that the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition with his long experience knows more about these matters than I do. That may be so compared to his experience. I admit that he has taken greater interest in these matters and he knows more about them. I do not deny all his experiences. That is not the point on which I wish to speak now. After my assumption of office and taking up this portfolio, after perusing the various papers and reports on the subject and after getting a general impression in the course of the last six months or so, I am definitely of the opinion that as far as this particular piece of work is concerned, if we avoid non-official element in these bodies, we can have smooth working and that they can do more effective work. At the same time, the hon. Member Dr. John will be saved of the botheration of getting his clients to get members from Delhi and other places in chartered aeroplanes. Members will also be saved of the trouble of flying all the way from Delhi or Dehra Dun, and other places to attend the meetings of these bodies.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, the Hon. Minister is not fair. I never made any charge against him. I have never come across a single complaint against him.

* THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I am not very much interested in getting the compliment, because I know where I stand and where my colleagues stand.

DR. V. K. JOHN : There is no insinuation against the Hon. Sri Ramaiah. I have not heard of any complaint against him. If I had heard of any complaint, I would have referred to it.

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* THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : As far as I am concerned, the hon. Member cannot make any insinuation or bring forward such stories. It is impossible.

The hon. Member Dr. John referred to the distribution of patronage in the matter of issue of permits. If he is under the impression that the Congress Party depended on the bus operators to get seats in the Assembly, well, I may tell him that it is not worth existing as a Party. If that Party wanted to get all the seats for itself, all the permits for various routes could have been issued to its own nominees. All of them would have come into the Legislature. According to his statement, this would have happened. But, this has not happened. It will not happen. So, it is not fair for him to make such a statement. He knows where the bus operators stand and what their feelings are towards the Government. It is not true to say that patronage was distributed to the supporters of the Party at the time of elections and at other times. I may tell the hon. Member that we need not go to the Regional Transport Authority and State Transport Authority to get support.

DR. V. K. JOHN : For every favour that you distribute, you will get positive enemies.

* THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : So, the hon. Member himself agrees that we have more enemies than friends. (Laughter.) Sir, we do not depend upon the bus operators for our success in elections. Anyway, this measure is a very small one and there is no question of distribution of patronage. There is also no question of nominating this gentleman or that gentleman to the Regional Transport Authority and State Transport Authority. This is definitely avoided. So, I am sure the hon. Members would welcome these single-member Regional Transport Authority and State Transport Authority. From my little experience, I know that these bodies will work smoothly and effectively and that there will be less room for charges like those which some of the hon. Members have made against the non-officials on these bodies in previous years.

Sir, in my introductory speech, I said that for want of quorum, 4-10 we felt that difficulty. There was difficulty experienced when it p.m. became a completely official body. It was then suggested that we could have one or two more officials. But then another difficulty arose. It was not possible to get all the district officers together. So, generally, it was the District Collector, as Chairman, that had to decide cases.

Then, Sir, as regards the question of having men with judicial experience, this has been engaging my attention for some time. We are of the view that the Regional Transport Authority should grant permits, keeping only the public interest in view.

Sir, much was said about development of transport. If the District Collector is in charge of issue of permits, as he is at present, it is but right and proper that he should be in charge of development also, for he moves with the public and he is the proper

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man to see that sufficient progress is made. After due consideration of the question, we have decided to continue the existing machinery and we feel that there is no need to change the constitution of these bodies, merely because a Central Act has been passed. In fact, we had talks with the Central Government before introducing this Bill. They have definitely agreed with us that the single-member bodies be continued. They are convinced that our system is good. The hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has always complained that we are bullied by the Centre.

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR: He is the Deputy Leader of the Opposition; his duty is that.

* THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: It is his standing grievance that we are always bullied by the Centre. I thought, this morning, that I would get his support for this measure at least, because I had won over the Centre and made them agree to our stand. But he would not support me.

Then, Sir, about the Ordinance, I am not at all happy about it. We were trying to get the concurrence of the Centre in time but they were very hesitant about it and could not give it in time. The Act came into force on 1st August 1957 and we had already waited for a month which was by itself bad enough, as the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, who is having a very lucrative practice in the High Court, knows. So, we did not want to keep the thing pending further and hence the Ordinance.

Coming next to the hon. Deputy Chairman's grievance about non-association of non-officials, I may say it is his long-standing grievance. I am sure, one of these days, he will come forward and say that even in the High Court, we should have some non-official element introduced for trying cases.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: We have jury when we try criminal cases.

* THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: In the same way, we have got an advisory committee.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Make him a Minister; he will be all right.

* THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: He is not worried about being a Minister. All that he wants is that the administrative machinery should be completely democratised. Sir, I have greater faith in democracy and I am for the introduction of non-official element in more organizations than is the case at present. But there are certain types of work where, if we concentrate authority in the hands of one individual and leave things to his judgment, it would be more effective and straight.

Sir, the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham said that he wanted an advisory board. There is an advisory board now in every district consisting of the District Collector, the District Superintendent of Police, the Regional Transport Officer, the President of the

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District Board and others. At the last meeting of the Advisory Board at the State level, I made enquiries whether the boards at the district level were meeting regularly. I could not get sufficient information but I personally feel that these boards should meet more often. But I may inform the House that the Board at the State level is doing effective work and in fact, at the meeting which, I said, I attended, I had to give consideration to every suggestion put forward. As far as development of transport is concerned, the Advisory Board is the proper body for it and will do the job well. I admit much more could be done in the matter of development of transport and I shall take up the matter in course of time.

Sir, this is a simple Bill and I request the House to accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1957, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2, 3 and 4 were put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Sir, I move—

“That the Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1957, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

“That the Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1957, be passed.”

Does Mr. Gajapathy Nayagar want to speak?

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: No, Sir.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, may I say one word? Even if this Bill is passed into law, the Government could still appoint men with judicial experience as members of the Transport Authorities. One member-authority does not mean that you must have a member from the Executive. Let us have men with judicial experience. If the Government are really bona fide in their desire not to exercise patronage, they should appoint men with judicial experience which act alone will satisfy the public.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to intervene in the debate to dispel a number of misconceptions that were created by the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition during the course of the general consideration of this Bill. Firstly, he gave an impression that the Madras Government were enacting something contrary to what the Central Act desired it to be. A comparison of the clauses will show what the Centre

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desires is that the Chairman should be one who has had judicial experience. The impression created in my mind—my mind may have been wrong in getting the impression—was that he should be a judicial officer. There is considerable difference between an officer who has had judicial experience and a judicial officer. In one case, he must have something to do with judicial processes. In the other case he must be functioning as a judicial officer. Now, that was not what the Central Government contemplated. It is not, therefore, right to say that the Government of Madras are trying to change what the Centre has enacted.

Secondly, even in the Central Act the proviso states that the State Government, if they think fit, can have a single official. Therefore, I fail to see why it is said that it should be necessarily a non-official advisory body.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, my submission is this. During the course of the speech of the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition a number of aspersions were cast. It is all right if they were cast on the Ministers. They are there to take them and men in public life, as Lord Bryce said long, long ago, 'should be thick-skinned'. But so far as the Executive is concerned, I would desire to place on record that the District Officials to whom this power is being entrusted have tried their utmost to discharge their functions to the best of their ability and judgment and have been completely free from any amount of pressure or undue influence. Sir, in our anxiety to appear to preserve democracy, we should not shatter the very backbone of democracy, namely, the Civil Service.

* THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, after what my hon. Colleague has said, I have nothing more to say. The hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition said that I could ring up easily from my office and influence the authority if it was a single-man body. What is the great difference whether the officer is a judicial officer or whether he is going to be from the Executive so long as he is going to yield to the ringing of telephones from the Minister's room? But I must emphasise once again that it is my experience and it is also the experience of the bright and prominent advocate of the High Court that after the coming in of the single-member body, things have been sailing in a smooth way and that there is less room for the bright advocates to come into the picture. That is what I felt when the brilliant advocate started attacking the single-member bodies. I sincerely and faithfully believe that the single-member bodies will do good to the public at large. Till such time as I am convinced that it is not effective, I cannot change it. I feel convinced that the measure I have brought forward to-day for the acceptance of the House will do good to the public at large and will be in the best interests of the Transport service.

Sir, I, therefore, request the House to pass the measure.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That the Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1957, 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. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned.

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

* 65. *White Paper on Local Administration in Madras State including Madras City Corporation.*

* 66. (i) *White Paper on Education.*

(ii) *Report of the Legislature Committee on White Paper on Education (English and Tamil).*

(iii) *Appendix to the Report of the Legislature Committee on White Paper on Education.*

* 67. *Report of enquiry by a High Court Judge into certain allegations against the former Inspector-General of Police.*

† 68. *The Madras Registration of Veterinary Practitioners Bill, 1957 (as published in Fort St. George Gazette).*

‡ 69. *The Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1957 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1957) (as introduced in and passed by the Assembly).*

* 70. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2394, Home, dated 11th September 1957, regarding exemption from payment of court-fees under the Madras Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955 (Madras Act XIV of 1955) on the applications presented for enrolment as Advocate of High Court at Madras by the advocates of the former Travancore-Cochin High Court, practising in courts in territories transferred to the Madras State.*

* 71. *Notification issued in G.O. No. 2729, Public (Services-A), dated 20th September 1957, regarding amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954, excluding from the purview of the Commission the Directors of the Institute of Anatomy, Stanley Medical College, Madras, the Institute*

* Laid on the table of the House on 28th October 1957.

† Sent by messengers on 25th October 1957.

‡ Sent by messengers on 26th October 1957.

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of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, and the Institute of Venereology, Government General Hospital, Madras. [Laid on the table under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution.]

* 72. Report of Sri S. Venkateswaran, I.C.S., on the inquiry conducted by him into the recent Police firing at Kilathooral in Ramanathapuram district.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Thursday, the 31st October 1957.

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.

Appointment of the Director of Medical Services

* 6-A. Q. [Short Notice].—SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a retired Medical Officer has been appointed as Director of Medical Services on contract basis;

(b) if so, the reasons for such appointment; and

(c) whether the Service Rules in this regard have been complied with?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of the lack of sufficient number of fully qualified and experienced officers for senior teaching appointments in Medical Colleges and to have a fairly continued period of service, a suitable retired Professor was appointed to act as Director of Medical Services for a period of three years.

(c) Yes, Sir.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, may I know the age of the present Director of Medical Services and the total service he has put in?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Regarding age, only recently he retired and he must be just 55 years old.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: I want to know the exact age.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: He retired only in September and, therefore, he must have just completed 55 years. As for total service, I cannot exactly give the information now.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Is there any rule to the effect that the Director of Medical Services should be appointed by promotion from the services? According to the Civil Service Rules, I find it is an appointment by promotion.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: There is no such rule. It is a selection appointment and when it is made, the question of seniority is not always strictly followed, though seniority is one of the factors to be considered in making the appointment. There are other considerations also.

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DR. A. SREENIVASAN : May I know what the other considerations were that prevailed in this matter resulting in the overlooking of the claims of the Professor of Medicine who has put in over 30 years of service? If there was anything wrong, that officer should have been told about it, and warned before he was condemned.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I do not know why the hon. Member imagines that that officer was condemned. It is not at all so. As I explained in the main answer itself, there is a great shortage of suitable persons to be Professors. The few officers above Dr. Thayumanaswami are retiring in a few months; some have already retired and some have been appointed to be in charge of upgraded institutions. That was why to have a fairly long period of service, we appointed a person who had had administrative experience.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : May I know whether the Service Rules have been complied with? I find from the Service Rules that the post has to be filled up by promotion from among officers. That is what I find here. Therefore, I do not think that the answer will be correct that the Service Rules have been complied with.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, under the rules, the post of Director of Medical Services is included in a special class under the Medical Service and appointment shall be made by promotion from among officers not below the rank of Civil Surgeons on grounds of merit and ability, seniority being considered where merit and ability are approximately equal.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Does passing over of staff mean any discredit or censure upon those whose position has been passed over? What I mean you will understand. If there are so many people who are eligible for appointment as per seniority and other considerations and if they are passed over, does it mean any discredit or censure upon them?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : No, not at all. There is no censure or discredit if anyone is passed over. It is a selection appointment and when appointment to such a post is made and the claims of senior people are overlooked, it is for other reasons than what generally some people think it is. Now, rule 45 of the Madras State and Subordinate Service Rules gives wide powers to Government to appoint other people. It need not necessarily be by promotion.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Is it not the general rule, Sir, that appointment of Heads of Departments is outside the scope of the Madras Services Rules and that such appointments are entirely within the discretion of the Government?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : There is no such thing as Head of Department here. It is the Director of Medical

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Services. I am referring to the Service Rules and the hon. Member is saying something else. Under the rules, the Director of Medical Services has to be appointed by promotion.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Well, appointment by promotion is not eliminated, and appointment, according to rule 45 also, is not eliminated.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : பப்ளிக் ஓர்க்ஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டிலே 1950-ம் ஆண்டிலே தகுந்த ஆட்கள் இருந்தும், சிப் என்ஜினியர் பதவியி லிருந்து ரிட்டபரான்ஸ் ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடாச்சாரி அவர்களை மீண்டும் அரசாங்கம் நியமித்தது உண்டா? அதற்குக் காரணம் சொல்ல முடியுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : அப்படி நியமித்ததாகத் தான் எங்கு ரூபகம் இருக்கிறது. அதற்குக் காரணம் இம்மாதிரி தான் இருக்கலாம்.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : The hon. Member Sri V. V. Ramaswami is perhaps referring to the appointment of . . . (?) (Interruption : No. He is referring to the appointment of Mr. Venkatakrishna Ayyar). Is it not a fact that when the appointment was made, it was not because there was dearth of service people, but because people thought there were no competent men available? Even when that appointment was made, there was a hue and cry among the public that that step stopped effectively aspiring young men from being promoted . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member does not put a supplementary question.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடாச்சாரியை நியமிக்கும் போது, ஸ்ரீ ப்ரெடெரிக் வேலையிலிருப்பதற்குத் தகுதியிருந்தபோதிலும், அவர் ஆந்திரப் பிரதேசத்திற்கு அனுப்பப்பட்ட பிறகுதான் இவரை மீண்டும் வேலைக்கு வைத்திருப்பதாகக் கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். “சிறுஷ்டை போட் ட்ராஜெடி” பற்றி அசெம்ப்ளியிலே ஏற்பட்ட ஆவலாதிதியில் அவர் லீவிலே போகவேண்டியிருந்ததும் மீண்டும் மையபடி வேலைக்கு வைத்திருந்ததும் தெரியுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : கனம் அங்கத்தினரிடமிருந்து இந்த விஷயத்தை நான் தெரிந்துகொள்கிறேன். சபை முன் உள்ள கேள்வியிலிருந்து எழும் சப்ளிமெண்டரி கேள்வியைக் கேட்டால் தான் நான் பதில் சொல்வதற்கு முடியும்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : அவர் பேசியதிலிருந்து, ஆளுக்க வினோதமாகச் செய்வது தான் வழக்கமாகத் தோன்றுகிறது.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar is drawing his own inference.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I enquire whether the Government considered the question of continuing in service Lieut.-Col. Sangam Lal to whom encomiums were paid on his retirement by the Government and others, especially when he is in perfect health?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Encomiums to retiring persons are generally paid. That is no reason why a retiring officer should be continued in service.

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DR. V. K. JOHN : Is it the policy of the Government that they would not appoint a retiring officer, but that they would appoint a retired officer?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The retired officer referred to had put in a long period of service in the State. The Government thought that another officer would not do that work as well as that officer.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I take it that nothing other than merit and public good entered into the consideration of Government in making this appointment?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Yes. Only merit and administrative requirements had a say in the matter.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : The Hon. Minister said that there was dearth of teachers in Medical Colleges. As Dr. Thayumana-swami was an esteemed Orthopaedic Surgeon, are not the public denied the benefit of his services by his being appointed to an administrative job?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : So far as this gentleman is concerned, he retired. As regards the other person, he is still in service and so, his services are useful as a Professor much better than as an administrative officer.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : The Hon. Minister is entitled to appoint anybody, because it is a selection appointment. It is not correct to circumvent the rules to bring in retired people over the heads of people who are already in service.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : As was mentioned by the hon. Member Sri V. V. Ramaswami, only under certain circumstances when the requirement is there, such appointments are made.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Is this experienced Professor in service or has he taken leave?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I understand he has taken leave.

Admission to the Medical Colleges

* 7 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the number of candidates who applied for admission to the Medical Colleges and Pre-professional Course (Medical) this year and the number of men and women candidates selected from (I) Scheduled Castes and Tribes, (II) Backward Classes, and (III) others?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : A statement * is placed on the table of the House.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Have the Government considered the desirability of allotting a separate quota for the most backward classes recently recognized by the Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We have recognized certain classes as the most backward classes for the purpose of granting fee concession. I do not think we can make reservations for them.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Is it not the policy of this Government to have a casteless State in India?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : For the purpose of the casteless State, it is necessary to upgrade persons who are very much depressed and who are not educationally forward. That is why even for creating a casteless society, it is necessary to give some preference to Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Government consider the transfer of vacancies in the seats allotted to Harijan Community candidates to other backward classes instead of the general pool?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The point for consideration is this. We have reserved 25 per cent of the seats for Backward Classes. As a matter of fact, because they are allowed to compete on merit also, they get round about 40 per cent of the seats. The forward classes are put to a disadvantage and they are not able to get even the necessary number of seats.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட இடங்களுக்குப் போதுமான பிள்ளைகள் அந்த சமயத்தில் வரவில்லை யானால், அவர்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட அந்த இடங்களைப் பொதுவாக உள்ள மற்றவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்துவிடுகிறார்கள். அப்படிக் கொடுக்காமல் மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு அந்த 'லீட்டுகளை' கொடுப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : 'Backward classes-க்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட seat-களில் காலியே கிடையாது. எல்லா seat-களும் பூர்த்தியாகிவிடுகின்றன.

Environmental Hygiene

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

(a) whether the report of the Environmental Hygiene Committee appointed by the Government of India has been received by the State Government and if so, when;

(b) whether the problems of Environmental Hygiene relating to this State have been examined; and

(c) if so, the orders passed by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee on matters dealt with in the report relating to this State?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: (a) The report of the Environmental Hygiene Committee was received by this Government in September 1950.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement * is placed on the table of the House.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I know whether the Government have implemented the recommendation of the Public Health Board that the services of the Bharat Sevak Samaj workers and other voluntary organizations should be utilized in rural areas for improvement of sanitation and hygiene?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I want notice to answer this question. The paper placed in my hands is a bulky one and there are a number of orders in it and I do not know what is what.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I request the Hon. Minister to examine the position as there was already a discussion about it in the Public Health Board?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Yes.

Construction of bridge across the Palar at Arcot

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

(a) the date on which the construction of the bridge across the Palar at Arcot was begun;

(b) the Special Highways Department staff sanctioned for the work;

(c) whether the work has been completed; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: (a) 9th March 1955.

(b) One Divisional Engineer,

One Assistant Engineer,

Two Junior Engineers,

One Divisional Accountant,

One Draftsman III Grade,

One tracer,

One upper division clerk,

Two lower division clerks,

One typist, and

Five peons.

(c) No, Sir.

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 88-117 infra.

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(d) The target date fixed for completion of work is November 1957 but due to floods in the river the work could not be kept to schedule. During October 1956, no work was possible due to floods and time was lost to gather necessary momentum and return to normalcy. Every effort is being made to push through the work and make good the delays.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

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

II.—STATEMENT UNDER RULE 82 OF THE MADRAS COUNCIL
RULES re DISTURBANCES IN THE RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கீழ் ராமநாதபுரம் பிராந்தியத்தில் சென்ற மாதத்தில் அவர்களே, கீழ் ராமநாதபுரம் பிராந்தியத்தில் சென்ற மாதத்தில் நிகழ்ந்த சில துரதிருஷ்டவசமான சம்பவங்கள்பற்றி இந்த மன்றத்திலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் கவலைப்படுவார்கள் என்பது எங்குத் தெரியும். அவைகளைப்பற்றிய விவரங்களும், உண்டையான நிலைப்பாட்டும் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் விரும்புவார்கள் என்பதும் எனக்குத் தெரியும். சென்ற மாதத்தில் வகுப்பு வெறி அதிகப் பட்டது. அதன் விளைவாக அங்கே சில கோரமான சம்பவங்கள் நடைபெற்றன. ஆகையினால், இந்த சம்பவங்கள்பற்றிப் பேசும்போதோ அல்லது விவரிக்கும்போதோ, எரிவிறப்பு பண்ணில் விரலை வைத்து இன்னும் அதிக எரிச்சலை உண்டாக்க வேண்டுமென்ற அவா எனக்கு இல்லை. இந்த மன்றத்திலுள்ள எந்த அங்கத்தினருக்கும் அந்த அவா இருக்காது என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியும். இருந்தாலும், விவரங்கள் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும் எனக்குத் தெரியும். இருந்தாலும், விவரங்கள் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும் இம்மாதிரி இனி நடைபெறாமல் அடியோடு தவிர்ப்பதற்கு நாம் என்ன செய்வது என்பதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது அங்கே என்ன நடைபெறுகின்றது, பாதிக்கப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு எத்தகைய நிவாரணங்கள் அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்பதை கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் அறிந்துகொள்ள விரும்புவார்கள். அங்கே கலவரங்கள் ஏற்பட்டதால், போலீஸ்காரர்கள் தங்களுடைய கடமையைச் செய்யவேண்டியிருந்தது. மக்களுடைய பாதுகாப்பிற்காக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியிருந்தது. அப்படி மக்களைப் பாதுகாக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொண்டபோது ஒரு சிலர் துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகத்துக்கு உள்ளானார்கள். துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகத்தை அடியோடு தவிர்ப்பதுதான் அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய எண்ணம். அதுதான் அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய ஆவல். என்னுடைய ஆவலும் அதுவே ஆகும். அதைத் தவிர்ப்பது என்றால், பலர் பலியாவதையும் பொருட்படுத்தாமல் தவிர்ப்பது சரியல்ல என்று அரசாங்கம் கருதுகிறது. அந்தத் துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகத்திற்குச் சிலர் பலியானார்கள். அது அல்லாமல், ஒருவருக்கொருவர் இடையே ஏற்பட்ட கலவரத்தினால், வேறு சிலர் பலியானார்கள். ஆனால், துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் நடைபெற்ற இடங்களிலெல்லாம், அந்தத் துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் எந்த நிலையிலே நடைபெற்றது என்பதை அறிய, மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டுகள் ஆங்காங்கு விசாரணை செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், கீழ்த்தாவலில் நடைபெற்ற சம்பவம்பற்றி அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தகவல் வந்தவுடன், அங்கு துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் ஏற்பட்டு ஐந்து பேர்கள் மாண்டார்கள் என்ற செய்தியைக் கேட்டவுடனேயே, அரசாங்கம் ரெவின்யூ போர்டு சீனியர் அங்கத்தினர் ஒருவரை—ஸ்ரீ வெங்க டேசுவரண—இந்த சம்பவம்பற்றி விசாரணை நடத்துவதற்கு நியமனம் செய்தார்கள். அவர்கள் விஜாரித்து தங்கள் அறிக்கையையும் சமர்ப்பித்து விட்டார்கள். அந்த முடிவை அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த அறிக்கையின் நகலும் இந்த மன்றத்திலே தரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன்; அவ்வாறு துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் ஏற்பட்டதினாலும், வகுப்புக் கலவரத்தினாலும் பலர் மடிந்ததுடன், ஏராளமான வீடுகளும் தீக்கிரையாக்கப்பட்டன. ஏராளமான சேதம் ஏற்பட்டது, முதுகுளத்தூர் தாலுகாவில் மட்டும் அல்லாமல், சுற்றுப் பக்கத்திலுள்ள தாலுகாக்களிலும் சேதம் ஏற்பட்டது. பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் இப்பொழுது நிவாரணம்

3-10 p.m.

86 STATEMENT UNDER RULE 82 OF THE MADRAS COUNCIL
RULES re DISTURBANCES IN THE RAMANATHAPURAM
DISTRICT

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [31st October 1957]

3-20 p.m. அளிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இந்த சம்பவங்கள் மறுபடியும் நடைபெற விடாமல் போதிய பந்தோபஸ்துக்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளை போலீஸ் கவனித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. இந்த சம்பவங்களின் விளைவாக, அந்தப் பிராந்தியத்திலுள்ள தலைவர் பார்லியெண்டு அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ முத்துராம லிங்கத் தேவர் அவர்கள் பாதுகாப்பில் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது நிவாரண வேலைகள் நடைபெற்று வருகின்றன. முக்கியமாக லீடுகளை இழந்தவர்களுக்கு லீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்வது உடனடியாகக் கவனிக்கப்படவேண்டிய விஷயம். அது கவனிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் தாமதமின்றி நிவாரணம் அளிப்பதற்கு ஒத்துக்கொண்டார்கள். லீடுகள் இழந்தவர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்கும் வகையிலே ரூ. 100 அளிப்பது என்றும், அதில் பாதி ரூ. 50 மத்திய அரசாங்கம் கொடுப்பதாக ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நான் சென்னை அரசாங்கத்தின் சார்பில் நன்றி தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆகவே, லீடு இழந்தவர்களுக்கு ரூபாய் 100 கொடுத்து லீடு கட்டிக்கொள்ள வசதியளிக்க இப்போது கவனம் செலுத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது. (Hear, hear.) அதுவுமல்லாமல், ராமகிருஷ்ண மிஷனும் மற்றவர்களும் அவதிப்படுகின்ற மக்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்க முற்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நம் முடைய பாராட்டுதலைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இந்த வகையிலே இப்போது கவனம் செலுத்தப்பட்டு வருகின்றது.

இந்த சபையிலுள்ள எல்லோருக்கும் ஒரே எண்ணம் நான் இருக்கும். இதற்கு முன் எவ்வாறு நடந்திருந்தாலும், இந்த வசப்புக் கள்வர்கள், வெறி உணர்ச்சி, இவைகளை வளர்க்கவோ, பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் அதிக பாதிக்கத்தை உண்டாக்கவோ நாம் என்னளவும் இடம் கொடுக்கமாட்டோம். இந்தக் கவலையும் எண்ணமும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு மட்டுமின்றி இங்குள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் இருக்கும் என்று நம்புகிறேன். ஆகவே, நான் இந்தக் சபைக்கு விரிவாகவும், சுனியாகவும் ஒரு அறிக்கை சமர்ப்பிக்கவில்லை என்பதற்காக இச்சபைக்கு மரியாதை செலுத்தவில்லையென்று அங்கத்தினர்கள் தவறாக நினைத்துக்கொள்ளமாட்டார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். அதனால் கீழ் சட்ட சபையில் நான் சமர்ப்பித்த அறிக்கையின் நகலை ஆங்கிலத்திலும் தமிழிலும் இந்த மன்றத்தின் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் அனுப்பியிருக்கிறேன். அவர்கள் அதைக் கவனித் திருப்பார்கள். இந்த நிலையிலே இவ்வளவு விவரங்கள் மட்டும் கூறினால் போதும் என்று நினைத்துத்தான் நான் இந்த வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல முன்வந்தேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is he moving any motion for the purpose?

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The motion will be moved tomorrow, Sir, and the matter may be taken up for discussion then. May I, on behalf of the Government, say that we may allot three hours the whole of tomorrow—for the discussion of this item? Yesterday, the hon. Member Mr. T. G. Krishnamoorthy and some others said that it would not be enough to have the discussion only for three hours. In that case, the House may sit a little longer and finish the discussion. The Government are unable to spare more than one day for this purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We may meet at two of the clock tomorrow.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : If that suits the House, yes.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Assembly may be sitting till 1-30 p.m. tomorrow. So, it may not be quite possible for all of us to be here at two of the clock.

31st October 1957]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The original idea was to have the sitting from 2-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Till such time as the debate is over.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will meet at 2-30 p.m. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2-30 p.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned.

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

* 73. Notification issued with G.O. No. 3574, Revenue, dated the 10th September 1957, regarding the constitution of Registrar, Court of Small Causes, Madras, as the Rent Tribunal for the Madras district for the purposes of the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 (Madras Act XXIV of 1956). [Laid on the table of the House under section 17 (3) of the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 (Madras Act XXIV of 1956).]

74. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 284, Law, dated 30th August 1957, regarding the prescription of forms for the certificate of refund of court-fees under the Madras Court-fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955.

* Laid on the table of the House on 30th October 1957.

[31st October 1957]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 7 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 31st October 1957, page 82 supra.]

Number of candidates who applied for admission :

First M.B.B.S. Course	1,488
Pre-professional Course	811

Number of candidates selected :

First M.B.B.S. Course.	Men.	Women.
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	35	6
Backward Classes	68	21
Others	161	57

262 84

Pre-professional Course.	Men.	Women.
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	15	7
Backward Classes	68	22
Others	169	65
	250	94

31st October 1957]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 8 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 31st October 1957, page 84 supra.]

CHAPTER III—HOUSING.

Summary of recommendations.

(1)

- 1 Steps should be taken to increase the production of steel, cement, lime, bricks, etc. (Chapter III, paragraph 13 and Chapter XVI).
- 2 It is unjustifiable to build temporary structures to afford quick relief from out of public funds as it is false economy (Chapter III, paragraph 16).
- 3 Ways and means for effecting economies in building costs are discussed (Chapter III, paragraphs 18-23).
- 4 The best way to meet housing shortage is to develop "Satellite towns" and "neighbourhood units" to promote self-sufficiency and mixing up of social groups (Chapter III, paragraph 26).
- 5 Standards of healthful living are recommended and it is suggested that these standards should be the basis of a National Housing Code and an administrative machinery should be set up for ensuring compliance with them before and after building of or alteration to houses (Chapter III, paragraph 32).
- 6 Minimum standards for a house in rural areas are specified (Chapter III, paragraph 33).
- 7 Provision of water-supply and latrines in houses is indispensable; anyone who lets a house to a family for occupation without these facilities should be punished by law (Chapter III, paragraph 34).
- 8 A house should be built according to specified standards (Chapter III, paragraph 34).
- 9 Research should be undertaken in institutions of technology and engineering to evolve new designs, materials and methods of construction with a view to promoting better fulfilment of the basic principles of healthful housing at lower costs (Chapter III, paragraph 35).

Orders passed by Government.

(2)

- 1 The Central Government is primarily concerned with the recommendation. No action was considered necessary.
- 2 The recommendation is already being adopted in the case of structures constructed by the Government. Semi-permanent structures are being provided only to a limited extent.
- 3 An extract of the recommendation has been forwarded to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General), the Chairman, City Improvement Trust and the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.
- 4 Orders have been issued in G.O. Ms. No. 2190, Health, dated 7th August 1954, to the effect that Government consider that no special steps need be taken in this regard—Vide paragraph 23 of the Government Order. Copy appended.
- 5 and 6 The question of prescription of minimum standards of housing has so far been deferred in view of the fact that the position in regard to housing shortage has not eased even now and that it is unlikely that housing position will improve so much that it will be possible to lay down minimum standards for housing in the near future.
- 7 As regards provision of water-supply, any legislation as suggested by the Committee was considered unnecessary and not practicable. As regards provision of latrines, sections 38 and 39 of the Madras Public Health Act was considered sufficient.
- 8 See reply to item 5.
- 9 The Government of India were addressed to consider the question of organizing regional bodies to sectionalize research and develop local resources to the maximum extent possible. They have since replied that they consider that it would be premature to consider the setting up of regional units at present.

[31st October 1957]

CHAPTER III—HOUSING—cont.

Summary of recommendations.
(1)

10 Positive plans for new housing particularly as a "public utility" through the agency of Public Housing Corporations are detailed in paragraphs 36-37 of Chapter III. If this is done, the problem of housing the lower income groups will be largely solved without straining the finances of the State.

11 In big cities, the Government should provide quarters for at least 60 per cent of their employees. The Government should also provide accommodation in small towns of less than 10,000 population where it is extremely difficult to find suitable rented accommodation (Chapter III, paragraph 54).

Orders passed by Government.
(2)

10 It was considered that unless the Government of India agreed to extend financial assistance, it would be impossible for the State Government to embark on any new scheme as envisaged by the Committee. The Government of India were therefore addressed to ascertain the nature of financial assistance that would be available from them. They have since reviewed the position and informed this Government that it is not necessary to pursue the matter further.

11 Orders were issued in G.O. Ms. No. 2810, P.W., dated 12th August 1954 (copy appended). Subsequent to the issue of orders in G.O. Ms. No. 2810, P.W., dated 12th August 1954, on the representation made by the Non-Gazetted Government Officers' Association the question of construction of quarters for Non-Gazetted Officers in Madras City and in the municipal towns like Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli to relieve housing shortage was examined by the Government. The Government considered that a start should be made by constructing 1,000 quarters for Non-Gazetted Officers drawing less than Rs. 150 per mensem and that the Government of India should be addressed to advance loans to this Government at concessional rate of interest for implementing the proposal. The Government of India who were addressed in the matter stated in February 1956 that in view of the limited funds earmarked for housing during the Second Five-Year Plan, it was not possible to grant any loan to the State Government for the construction of quarters for their employees. They added that such employees are entitled to loans for constructing houses under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

Government servants drawing less than Rs. 150 per mensem cannot take advantage of the Low Income Group Housing Scheme as they cannot make an initial investment of nearly Rs. 1,000 and make monthly payments of about Rs. 63 or so for 20 years. This was pointed out to the Government of India. The Government of India have, under consideration, the question of amending the Low Income Group Housing Scheme so as to permit State Governments to take loans under the scheme for constructing houses and letting them out to their employees. It has been proposed to await the decision of the Government of India on this question, before taking further action in regard to the proposal of constructing houses for Non-Gazetted Officers.

31st October 1957]

CHAPTER III—HOUSING—cont.

Summary of recommendations.
(1)

12 Government should provide accommodation for all employees in essential services (Chapter III, paragraph 55).

13 In fixing minimum rates of wages for industrial workers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, either a house or an allowance equivalent to the economic rent for the minimum standard house should be given (Chapter III, paragraph 67).

14 Recommendations regarding the minimum standard of housing for industrial workers are given in paragraphs 68-69 of Chapter III.

15 Government should adopt a firm attitude with respect to industrial housing (and divert the excess profits tax towards solving this problem. (Chapter III, paragraph 75).

16 Recommendations regarding housing co-operative societies are given in paragraphs 76-77 of Chapter III.

17 The Central Government should enact a law of compensation to enable Provinces and Improvement Trusts to proceed with slum clearance schemes without being overwhelmed by claims for compensation (Chapter III, paragraph 80).

18 New accommodation for slum dwellers must be found before a slum is cleared. In the present state of housing shortage, all slum clearance schemes should be suspended for five years till an adequate number of new houses are built. (Chapter III, paragraph 82.)

19 For the next five years the municipalities should be enabled to effect improvements to slums at its expense, one-half of the cost being met from municipal funds and the other half from a special Government grant which may be made for this purpose (Chapter III, paragraph 83).

20 Municipalities should be vested with summary powers to carry out such improvements and recover the cost from the owner as the first charge on the property (Chapter III, paragraph 84).

Orders passed by Government.
(2)

12 See reply to item 11.

13 The Government have fixed minimum wages for all the scheduled employments except the employments in tobacco (including beedi making) manufactory. According to section 2 (h) of the Minimum Wages Act, minimum wages will mean all remuneration capable of being expressed in terms of money but will not include the value of any house accommodation, supply of light, etc. In view of this, minimum wages fixed under the Act do not include the value of any house accommodation, that is to say, house rent allowance. Unless the Government of India amend the Minimum Wages Act suitably, it will not be feasible to include the value of house rent in the minimum wages fixed under the Act.

14 The Government of India have already fixed certain standards for housing industrial workers under their subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme which compares favourably with the minimum standards recommended by the Committee. No action was considered necessary on the recommendation.

15 The suggestion to divert the excess profits tax for solving housing problem is a matter for the Government of India to consider.

16 A copy of the recommendations has been forwarded to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

17 Orders have been issued in G.O. No. 2190, Health, dated 7th August 1954 (item 1 in the Government Order). Copy appended.

18 Orders have been issued in G.O. No. 2190, Health, dated 7th August 1954 (item 2 in the Government Order) Copy appended.

19 Orders have been issued in G.O. No. 2190, Health, dated 7th August 1954 (item 3 in the Government Order) Copy appended.

20 Orders have been issued in G.O. Ms. No. 983, Health, dated 25th March 1952 [item (ii) in the Government Order] Copy appended.

[31st October 1957]

CHAPTER III—HOUSING—cont.

Summary of recommendations.

(1)

21 A civic survey should be conducted in respect of sub-standard houses in each urban area spread over two years (Chapter III, paragraph 85).

22 In villages the main defects in houses are the absence of latrines and water-supply. The latrine should be provided by the house-owner and the water-supply by Government (Chapter III, paragraph 86).

Orders passed by Government.

(2)

21 It was considered that no useful purpose will be served by conducting a civic survey without prescribing the necessary minimum standards for healthful housing. The proposal for the prescription of minimum standards of housing has been deferred.

22 Sections 38 and 39 of the Madras Public Health Act ensures that latrines are provided in private houses. The provision of water-supply in rural areas is being made by the Government under the Rural Water-supply Scheme. No action on the recommendation was considered necessary.

CHAPTER IV—TOWN AND VILLAGE PLANNING.

23 Recommendations regarding urban planning are made in paragraphs 1-15 of Chapter IV, those regarding village planning in paragraph 16-20, those regarding regional planning in paragraph 21, those regarding Improvement Trusts in paragraph 23 and those regarding legislation and administration in paragraphs 32 and 33.

23 Orders have been issued in respect of all the recommendations in G.O. No. 2190, Health, dated 7th August 1954 (Items 4 to 21 of the Government Order)—Copy appended.

CHAPTER V—WATER-SUPPLY.

24 Recommendations regarding the organisation of Public Health Engineering Service, establishment of plant control laboratories, training of plant operators and gradual extension of water-supplies are contained in paragraphs 17-20 of Chapter V.

25 Recommendations for a modest five-year plan in respect of water-supply is made in paragraph 22 of Chapter V.

26 A piped water-supply is preferable for communities of over 1,000 and for smaller rural communities a supply from wells or tube-wells may be provided (Chapter V, paragraph 27).

27 Certain optimum standards for the supply of water is recommended (Chapter V, paragraph 29).

28 The Committee has recommended that the time lag between the preparation and completion of schemes should not ordinarily exceed two years and has also suggested the periods of life in regard to the several components of the scheme (Chapter V, paragraph 31).

24 A copy of the reply sent to the Government of India in letter No. 3510-H-653-22, Health, dated 3rd July 1954, in the matter is appended. The work of execution of urban water-supply and drainage schemes has since been taken away from the Sanitary Engineer and entrusted to a Superintending Engineer (Public Health).

25 The recommendations are kept in view by this Government and they are being implemented to the extent the finances of this Government permit. A copy of letter No. 3510-H-6/53-7, Health, dated 3rd July 1954, sent to the Government of India in the matter is appended.

26 The Government considered that there should not be any hard and fast rule on this question and decision on each case should be based on all circumstances of the case.

27 The Government have decided that the practice obtaining in this State may continue.

28 No action was considered necessary.

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CHAPTER V—WATER-SUPPLY—cont.

Summary of recommendations.

(1)

29 The Committee has recommended a minimum of residual pressure ranging from 22 to 50 feet with a reduction of 8 feet in cases of absolute necessity (Chapter V, paragraph 32).

30 The practice of supplying pure and impure water side by side in the same area should be stopped (Chapter V, paragraph 33).

31 Intermittent water-supplies should be discouraged as far as possible (Chapter V, paragraph 34).

32 Mains should be designed to supply the maximum requirements of water taking into account the probable frictional resistance 8 to 10 years after being in service (Chapter V, paragraph 36).

33 Efficient disinfection of water should be provided for in all supplies except those where the source is unquestionably safe (Chapter V, paragraph 40).

34 Reference has been made to the need for providing full-scale provision for fire-fighting as part of the protected water-supply system (Chapter V, paragraphs 30, 32, 36 and 41).

35 Clear water reservoirs and service reservoirs in water-supplies should not be accessible for contamination (Chapter V, paragraph 41).

36 Street stand-posts (public fountains) should be provided at the rate of one for 80-150 users. In course of time, as house connexions develop, the number of street stand-posts should be reduced (Chapter V, paragraph 42).

37 The risk of inlets to water tanks in houses and public cattle watering troughs getting submerged and allowing back syphonage should be eliminated completely by providing overflows below the level of the inlets (Chapter V, paragraph 43).

Orders passed by Government.

(2)

29 The Government did not accept the recommendation.

30 Normally the dual system is not adopted but where it is done, it is not without advantages as it possibly saves the more valuable drinking water for essential purposes. No action on the recommendation was considered necessary.

31 A copy of Government Memorandum No. 3510-H-6/53-8, dated 3rd July 1954, containing instructions issued in the matter to all municipalities is appended.

32 It is the usual practice in this State to design the distribution systems for 200 per cent of the average flow (based on the assumption of a peak demand of half the total daily quantity to be supplied in 6 hours). The Government have decided that the existing practice in this regard may continue.

33 The Director of Public Health was instructed to issue necessary instructions to the Health Officers of this State regarding disinfection of water.

34 The Government considered that so long as the protected water-supply is going to cost appreciably because of the capital cost of installation and maintenance it is unnecessary to add to such costs by including provision in the scheme to meet fire-fighting as a normal routine.

35 Clear water reservoirs and service reservoirs in water-supplies of this State are located practically in guarded areas where public are not allowed ordinarily.

36 No action was considered necessary.

37 Orders have been issued in Memorandum No. 1441-H-6/55-2, Health, dated 30th August 1955—Copy appended.

[31st October 1957]

CHAPTER V—WATER-SUPPLY—cont.

Summary of recommendations.

(1)

38 Water-supplies to large consumers should be metered and charged for. A tap rate may be introduced for small consumers, although it is not so fair a system as metering (Chapter V, paragraph 44).

39 Water-works accounts should be separated from other municipal accounts and a sinking fund should be created out of water-works revenue for replacements and to pay off loans, etc. (Chapter V, paragraph 45).

40 A system of sampling and examination of water should be designed and followed for every water-works according to its size and importance (Chapter V, paragraph 46).

41 The Committee has recommended various measures by which materials required for quicker execution of the schemes could be obtained (Chapter V, paragraphs 48-50).

42 The Committee has suggested that the practice of having a mechanical expert on the Chief Public Health Engineer's staff may be discontinued if the standard of operators rises (Chapter V, paragraph 67).

43 Standardization of the training of water-works operators should be effected gradually (Chapter V, paragraph 68).

Orders passed by Government.

(2)

38 In G.O. Ms. No. 2014, Health, dated 14th June 1955, the Government have decided that the water-supply schemes of urban local authorities should be run on commercial basis by metering the house service connections and charging the consumers for the water-supplied to them at such rates as will provide them with sufficient revenue to enable them to meet not only the maintenance charge of the installation but also to finance loans for meeting the capital cost of the scheme.

39 The water-supply and drainage accounts are kept separately by municipalities. As regards creation of a sinking fund, the Chief Engineer's recommendations that it will be sufficient if sinking funds are provided for replacements during the period of 30 years for which the water-supply systems are at present designed and that sinking funds need not be provided with a view to restore or renovate the systems completely after their life period have been communicated to the municipal councils for necessary action.

40 This system of chemical analysis of water under municipal control is at present being done by the Madras Corporation. The Commissioners of Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore Municipalities were instructed to make arrangements for the chemical analysis of their water-supplies also.

41 The recommendations concern mainly the Government of India.

42 The Government did not accept the suggestion.

43 The Chief Engineer suggested that courses for the purpose might be conducted at the Polytechnic Institutes of this State. The Government accepting the suggestion requested the Chief Engineer to submit in consultation with the Director of Industries and Commerce necessary proposals in this regard with their financial implications for consideration by the Government. The Chief Engineer has now reported that there is no need to conduct a special course of training for the small number of candidates required. The question is under examination.

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CHAPTER V—WATER-SUPPLY—cont.

Summary of recommendations.

(1)

44 The capital cost of municipal water-supplies should, in principle, be borne at least partly by the municipality. Their share may be fixed as half. The cost of maintenance should be borne entirely by municipalities. Their share of the capital cost may be advanced as a loan by the Government (Chapter V, paragraph 72).

45 The Chief Public Health Engineer of every province should have a sum of at least Rs. 5,000 and as much more as he may require, placed at his disposal every year for experimentation and research to be conducted in his laboratories or in collaboration with other workers on any water supply problem (Chapter V, paragraph 73).

CHAPTER VI—MEASURES FOR THE HYGIENIC COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF COMMUNITY WASTES.

Orders passed by Government.

(2)

44 This State have since decided that urban water-supply schemes should be run on a commercial basis by suitably levying water charges so that the local body can meet that cost of maintenance as well as loans required to meet the capital cost of the scheme.

45 The Government have accepted the recommendation in principle and the Chief Engineer has been informed that he may submit necessary proposals to Government whenever he wants to conduct research on any water-supply problem.

46 A short-term plan for extension of sewerage to be achieved in five to ten years has been recommended. It has also been recommended that the cost of laying sewers in all permanent pilgrim centres should be shared equally between the Central and State Government concerned (Chapter VI, paragraphs 5 and 9).

47 The Provincial Governments should, on their own initiative, prepare the sewerage schemes and have them carried out. The share of expenditure chargeable to the municipality may perhaps be financed out of the proceeds of the entertainment tax collected within the municipality (Chapter VI, paragraph 7).

48 With regard to the more complete utilization of sewers in existing sewered towns, Provincial Governments should press municipalities to accelerate progress (Chapter VI, paragraph 10).

49 Municipalities should be obliged to lay sewers within 100 feet of buildings in public housing estates, co-operative housing colonies, etc., where 20 or more houses in a block are to be served (Chapter VI, paragraph 11).

50 In installing new sewerage systems it is essential that disposal works should be decided upon before the laying of sewers is started and once the outfall point is selected the town should not be allowed to grow in the direction of the outfall (Chapter VI, paragraph 12).

46 The Government of India have been informed that this Government accept in general the recommendations of the Committee but that they cannot embark on a large-scale programme for the purpose unless the Central Government comes forward to help this State with liberal grant. No reply has been received from the Government of India.

47 The execution of water-supply and drainage schemes in the State is pushed with a programme and policy laid down by the Government with reference to financial and other factors pertaining to the question. No action on the recommendation was considered necessary.

48 The Government have proposed to issue comprehensive amendments to Madras City Municipal and Madras District Municipalities Acts in the matter of empowering the municipalities and the Corporation of Madras to collect the cost of sewer connections as a first charge on the property of the house-owners.

49 Orders have been issued in G.O. Ms. No. 988, Health, dated 25th March 1952 [Item (iii) of the Government Order]—Copy appended.

50 The Government have accepted the recommendation and the Director of Town Planning has been requested to see that no town improvement or master plans are adopted which would involve the shifting of the outfall point once selected by allowing the town to grow on that side.

[31st October 1955]

CHAPTER VI—MEASURES FOR THE HYGIENIC COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF COMMUNITY WASTES—*cont.*

Summary of recommendations.

(1)

- 51 Sewers for carrying excreta alone on the separate system may be preferable in many places. However in flat deltaic areas, subject to heavy monsoon rains, it may be an advantage to install sewers on the combined system (Chapter VI, paragraph 16).
- 52 Certain technical recommendations regarding sullage drains and open drains are contained in paragraphs 22-28 of Chapter VI.
- 53 Recommendations regarding sewage disposal are given in paragraphs 29-44 of Chapter VI.
- 54 Refuse should be collected and disposed of in a manner free from hazard to public health (Chapter VI, paragraph 45).
- 55 The "customary sweeper" service should be abolished and local bodies should arrange for collection of refuse from houses, not only from public dust-bins and dalaoas (Chapter VI, paragraph 52).
- 56 Every municipality with a population of over 100,000 should have a well-equipped workshop for attending to repairs of vehicles (Chapter VI, paragraph 57).
- 57 Incineration of refuse in crowded cities where there are no opportunities for integrating refuse disposal with land reclamation scheme has been recommended (Chapter VI, paragraph 59).
- 58 Composting is no doubt a good method of integrated disposal of refuse and human excreta. If carried out under proper supervision, it will help in food production (Chapter VI, paragraph 61).
- 59 The Committee does not advocate composting for municipalities of over one lakh (Chapter VI, paragraph 62).
- 60 In smaller municipalities composting of nightsoil may be on a site at least half a mile away from the municipal limits (Chapter VI, paragraph 64).
- 61 Composting in private compounds in municipal areas is positively dangerous and any such move should be firmly resisted (Chapter VI, paragraph 65).

Orders passed by Government.

(2)

- 51 The recommendation of the Committee to design sewers on a combined system for deltaic areas is not quite practicable considering the finances and hence no action was considered necessary.
- 52 No action was considered necessary.
- 53 Orders have been issued in Ms. No. 270, Food and Agriculture (Food Production), dated 12th July 1952 (item 1 in the Government Order)—Copy appended.
- 54 Orders have been issued in G.O. Ms. No. 270, Food and Agriculture (Food Production), dated 12th July 1952 [item 2 (i) in the Government Order]—Copy appended.
- 55 Orders have been issued in G.O. Ms. No. 270, Food and Agriculture (Food Production), dated 12th July 1952—[item 2 (ii) in the Government Order]—Copy appended.
- 56 The Government have decided to defer the implementation of the recommendation for the present—vide letter No. 39078-F.P.VC/52, dated 29th January 1955, addressed to the Government of India—Copy appended.
- 57 Orders have been issued in G.O. Ms. No. 3504, Health, dated 25th September 1953—Copy appended.
- 58 No action was considered necessary on the recommendation. (See reply to item 54 also.)
- 59 Orders have been issued in G.O. Ms. No. 270, Food and Agriculture (Food Production), dated 12th July 1952 [item 2 (iii) in the Government Order]—Copy appended.
- 60 Orders have been issued in G.O. No. 436, Health, dated 23rd February 1954—(item 1 in the Government Order)—Copy appended.
- 61 Orders have been issued in G.O. No. 436, Health, dated 23rd February 1954 (item 2 in the Government Order)—Copy appended.

Sewage disposal.

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CHAPTER VI—MEASURES FOR THE HYGIENIC COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF COMMUNITY WASTES—*cont.*

Summary of recommendations.

(1)

- 62 The impracticability of the scheme of "Wardha" latrines said to be designed for producing compost for village use has been emphasised in paragraph 67 of Chapter VI.
- 63 The value and potentialities of composting of human excreta have been overrated, while the accompanying dangers to public health have been overlooked (Chapter VI, paragraph 68).
- 64 The Committee is of the view that 'service latrines' in unsewered areas are not satisfactory and that alternatively latrines requiring no sweeper service should be provided (Chapter VI, paragraphs 70-76).
- 65 In rural areas the aim should be to promote latrines in each house and not public latrines (Chapter VI, paragraph 79).
- 66 Refuse collection and disposal can be entrusted to the Municipal Engineer who can do it better than a Health Officer provided he has had sufficient training to keep the public health objectives in the forefront (Chapter VI, paragraph 89).

Orders passed by Government.

(2)

- 62 The Government are not encouraging the Wardha type of latrines.
- 63 The Government considered that so long as the collection of street sweepings and nightsoil has to be done, their disposal may better be done by composting with provisions made for safeguards against fly breeding, rat breeding and other public health nuisances—(See reply to item 54 also).
- 64 The Government have permitted the local bodies to sell water seal squatting slabs at concessional rates to deserving persons in order to encourage the provision of water-borne type of latrines.
- 65 In order to encourage the construction of private latrines the Government have permitted the local bodies to sell water seal squatting slabs to the public at concessional rates and free in deserving poor cases.
- 66 The Government approved of the proposal and have issued orders that the conservancy and cleansing work should be transferred to the Engineering Department in the Madras City and Madurai Municipality to start with.

CHAPTER VII—FOOD, DRINK AND MILK.

- 67 Recommendations regarding storage establishments are given in paragraph 17 of Chapter VII.
- 68 Recommendations regarding Retailing establishments are given in paragraphs 19 to 23 and those regarding food, sanitation in pilgrim centres and alms houses are given in paragraphs 24 to 26 of Chapter VII.

- 67 Orders have been issued in G.O. No. 2346, Health, dated 19th August 1954 (Item 1 in the Government Order)—Copy appended.
- 68 Orders have been issued in G.O. No. 2346, Health, dated 19th August 1954 (Items 2, 5 and 6 in the Government Order)—Copy appended.

CHAPTER VIII—LIGHT AND AIR.

- 69 Recommendation for effectively controlling atmospheric pollution is given in paragraph 10, Chapter VIII.
- 70 All cinemas and theatres in electrified towns and villages should have artificial ventilation (Chapter VIII, paragraph 18).

- 69 Orders have been issued in G.O. No. 2346, Health, dated 19th August 1954 (Item 3 in the Government Order)—Copy appended.
- 70 Orders have been issued in G.O. No. 2346, Health, dated 19th August 1954 (Item 4 in the Government Order)—Copy appended.

[31st October 1957]

CHAPTER IX—CONGREGATIONS.

*Summary of recommendations.**Orders passed by Government.*

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| <p>(1)</p> <p>71 Recommendations regarding cinema houses and other places of public resort are given in paragraphs 49—60 of Chapter IX.</p> <p>72 Reference has been made in paragraph 71 of Chapter IX of the report regarding the need for disinfection of public transport at specified intervals.</p> <p>73 Amenities like waiting facilities, refreshment facilities, toilet facilities, etc., are to be provided at stations for convenience of long distance passengers (Chapter IX, paragraph 72).</p> | <p>(2)</p> <p>71 Orders have been issued in G.O. No. 2346, Health, dated 19th August 1954 (Items 7—13 in the Government Order)—Copy appended.</p> <p>72 In so far as the recommendation relates to bus transport, the Government asked the then Central Road Traffic Board to issue necessary instructions to persuade big operators to take up disinfection through the Regional Transport Officers concerned. The Government Transport were also given instructions in the matter.</p> <p>73 Orders were issued suitably amending the relevant rule in the Motor Vehicles Rules.</p> |
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CHAPTER X—POLLUTION OF STREAMS, LAKES AND BEACHES.

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| <p>74 Recommendations relating to prevention of pollution of streams, lakes, etc., by the discharge of sewage and industrial wastes are contained in Chapter X, paragraph 7.</p> | <p>74 No action was considered necessary in view of the provisions in sections 36 and 41 of the Madras Public Health Act, 1939.</p> |
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CHAPTER XVII—ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

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| <p>75 The finances of local bodies should be increased so that they can improve environmental hygiene (Chapter XVII, paragraph 30).</p> <p>76 The services of Municipal Engineers should be provincialized (Chapter XVII, paragraphs 23—25).</p> | <p>75 A copy of the reply sent to the Government of India in letter No. 18649/53-2 D, dated 28th April 1953, is appended. The views and the action taken by the Government on the various recommendations of the Local Finance Enquiry Committee have been communicated to the Government of India.</p> <p>76 The services of Municipal Engineers were provincialized with effect from 1st January 1952.</p> |
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APPENDIX.

(1)

G.O. Ms. No. 2190, Health, dated 7th August 1954.

[Town-Planning—Recommendations of the Environmental Hygiene Committee—Orders passed.]

Read—the following papers:—

From the Chairman, City Improvement Trust, dated 17th March 1951,
L. Dis. No. 442/51.From the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, dated 24th April 1951,
No. WD-2462/51.

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From the Director of Town-Planning, D. Dis. No. 1930/51-A-1, dated 30th December 1952, and Roc. No. 5179-A-1/53, dated 8th December 1952.

From the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, dated 25th September 1953,
Rc. No. 155296/53-Z-2.

From the Commissioner of Labour, dated 6th October 1953, No. A-1-46099, 53.

From the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, dated 10th October 1953,
Rc. No. 155296/53-XII.From the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General and Buildings), No. 1184-G/53-2,
dated 13th October 1953, and No. 6094-Ac., 53-Cp., dated 26th December 1953.

Order—No. 2190, Health, dated 7th August 1954.

The Environmental Hygiene Committee appointed by the Government of India has made *inter alia* certain recommendations in respect of town-planning and slum improvement. These recommendations have been carefully examined by the Government. They proceed to pass the following orders on the recommendations:—

(1) *Recommendation.*—The Central Government should enact a law of compensation to enable States and Improvement Trusts to proceed with slum clearance schemes without being overwhelmed by claims for compensation.

Order.—This Government has enacted recently the Madras Slum Improvement (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1954, to provide for the acquisition of lands in slum areas in the City of Madras. They are considering the question of extending the provisions of this Act to other municipalities in the State.

(2) *Recommendation.*—New accommodation for slum dwellers must be found before a slum is cleared in the present state of housing shortage, all slum clearance schemes should be suspended for five years till an adequate number of houses are built.

Order.—This Government have laid down as their policy that the drive for liquidation of slums should be stopped but that attention should be turned in the direction of improving the slums by providing essential amenities to the slum areas. No attempt should be made to evict the occupants of the slums from their existing location. Where such eviction becomes inevitable on imperative grounds, the evicted persons should, as far as possible, be rehoused very near their original place of residence so as not to result in any distress or inconvenience to them or to the persons depending on their daily services.

(3) *Recommendation.*—Often a place becomes a slum on account of sub-standard arrangements for water-supply, drainage, latrines and refuse collection service. For the next five years, instead of going through dilatory procedure for finding the owner of a slum and compelling him to provide these amenities, the municipality should be enabled to effect these improvements at its expense, one-half of the cost being met from municipal funds and other half from a special Government grant which may be made for this purpose.

Order.—So far as the Madras City is concerned, the Corporation of Madras, assisted by the Madras City Improvement Trust to an extent, is effecting improvements to slums in the City, including slums on private lands. It has drawn up a comprehensive scheme for the purpose. Slums on private lands in the City will hereafter be acquired under the Madras Slum Improvement (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1954, and improved. The question of drawing up a programme of improvement of slums under this Act is under consideration. The

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Government would endeavour to render financial assistance to the Corporation to the extent possible. The exact extent of financial assistance which the Government may give will depend on the merits of individual schemes.

The other municipalities in the State are also advised to undertake slum improvement schemes according to the resources available with them. They may apply to the Government for grant or subsidies in respect of slum improvement schemes which involve expenditure on a large scale, beyond their means. The Government will consider each application on its merits. No promise of subsidy is, however, held out to the municipalities.

(4) *Recommendation*.—(a) Town-Planning for existing towns should be undertaken only after a civic survey and should aim at producing the broad outlines of a master plan.

(b) However, the acquisition of land for building new satellite towns may be delayed unduly if we are to wait for the completion of civic surveys and master plans for all towns. The acquisition of sites for new satellite towns as envisaged in the chapter on housing may therefore be proceeded with as expeditiously as possible, on the advice of the Public Health Engineer of the State or town. He is expected to have an appreciation of the merits of the site from the point of view of foundation, ventilation, water-supply, drainage, etc., and his approval should be essential in every case.

Order.—The procedure indicated in paragraph (a) of the recommendation above is being followed by the municipalities in the State.

The Government direct that, whenever housing schemes are undertaken by local authorities, Government departments or co-operative organizations, the authorities concerned should obtain the prior approval of the Director of Town-Planning and the Director of Public Health in regard to the choice of the site.

(5) *Recommendation*.—A civic survey is also essential for an improvement trust scheme of slum clearance. It may be that many houses can be improved instead of being demolished. Merely widening a road and beautifying the front elevation does not radically alter a slum. Such a survey is not necessary for other town-planning *de novo* for a satellite town on a vacant plot of land.

Order.—Civic surveys are being made prior to preparation of slum clearance schemes undertaken by the Madras City Improvement Trust.

(6) *Recommendation*.—Land is a big item in the cost of development. If there is an opportunity for frequent change of ownership, its value reaches impossible limits. We would therefore prefer the acquisition and retention of land by Government or the public in large blocks, which should not be parcelled and sold, but only parcelled out and used, as indicated in the chapter on housing. In that scheme, Government is the owner of the land and leases the whole of it to the Housing Corporation or trust which is not free to dispose of the land any further in bits, but should build houses, maintain them at approved rates based upon classification and area. Thus the speculative element in value of urban landed property can be eliminated directly in these schemes and indirectly in their neighbourhood.

Order.—The Government have decided not to accept this recommendation as it will involve heavy expenditure.

(7) *Recommendation*.—In town-planning *de novo* for satellite towns, it is desirable not to deviate from the following standards.

Order.—The Government consider that no hard and fast standards need be prescribed by them in the matter of town-planning for satellite towns.

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(8) *Recommendation*.—Vertical development may be optional and will be indispensable in areas where land is scarce as in the present congested towns.

Order.—The Government consider that, in this State, vertical development should be exceptional.

(9) *Recommendation*.—The so-called "Service lines" behind houses prove to be repositories of filth and should be eliminated. It is less objectionable to unload goods in the front road than to pile up filth in the back lane.

Order.—The Government accept the recommendation. Service lanes are being eliminated from the layouts approved by the Director of Town-Planning.

(10) *Recommendation*.—Parking places, vehicle stands, bus-stands, shelters for bus passengers, pedestrian crossings, traffic islands, roundabouts and sites for petrol pumps should all receive adequate attention in planning. Public conveniences should be provided wherever people are to assemble or wait, as in parks, markets, bus-stands, etc., and they should be adequately lighted at nights.

Order.—The Government agree that every town-planning scheme should make adequate provision for all the amenities mentioned in the recommendation, with suitable modifications according to necessity.

(11) *Recommendation*.—In town-planning, we wish to stress the importance of water-supply, drainage, lighting, refuse collection and other services.

Order.—Provision is generally being made in all town-planning schemes for the services mentioned in the recommendation.

(12) *Recommendation*.—In every town-planning scheme there should be provision for certain essential buildings and amenities.

Order.—Provision for shops, health centres, offices and other essential amenities are usually made in all town-planning schemes. The Government consider that no special regulation or restriction need be introduced in this behalf.

(13) *Recommendation*.—Old towns were planned well according to the ideas of sociology then current. Excellent towns have been planned around a central temple, in squares connected by broad cross roads, and people of the same occupations used to live in one street or sector. In a secular State, we may not have the temple as the centre of communal life. The municipal building is a poor substitute for it. The civic centre seems logical in the present age. The centre of learning and the centre of healing should be away from the bustle of physical centre of the town.

Order.—Modern town-planning work is usually centred around the civic centre and it is common knowledge to a town-planner that centres of learning and healing should be kept well away from the bustle of the town. No action is considered necessary.

(14) *Recommendation*.—The planning should provide for zoning to segregate industrial areas, big transport centres, godowns, dangerous and offensive trades and dairies from residential areas and business areas. This is very important and has been badly neglected in the past. Zoning will help the regulation of speculation in land values too. There should be a thinning out of the population from the centre to the fringes and if possible a green belt all round. The planning of residential areas should ensure a fair mix up of all social groups and avoid too much segregation.

Order.—Zoning for various purposes and also provision of green belts are normally thought of as part and parcel of town-planning. No action is considered necessary.

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(15) *Recommendation*.—In planning of new towns, the population should be limited to 100,000. However, the opportunities for such planning may be few. It will not be possible to reduce the size of existing towns.

Order.—The Government consider that no arbitrary limit regarding the optimum population of new towns need be fixed.

(16) *Recommendation*.—It is difficult to carry out any planning in villages. If the Gram Panchayat Movement develops well, a little expenditure on public health engineering works in villages, such as water-supply and technical guidance may be able to evolve sufficient interest in members of the panchayat. It may be canalized for village planning. It is also possible that the people may accept what is given as a gift without doing anything themselves.

Order.—Though it has been admitted that the housing conditions in the towns and villages have been very unsatisfactory, it is not proposed under the Community Project Programme to remove the existing houses wholesale and build new houses as it is an impossible task to achieve within the resources and time available for this work. Therefore, only such items which can give reasonable standard of living will be attended to.

(17) *Recommendation*.—If there is an occasion to plan and build a model village, the gross density of population should be restricted to 20 per acre. A water-supply should be provided. Houses should be served by streets.

Order.—The suggestions of the Committee will be considered if and when any scheme for establishing a model village is taken up.

(18) *Recommendation*.—Regional planning is the regulation of development of a whole district or State, so that one part may not grow in a manner out of harmony with another. In drawing up a master plan for a big city like, Kanpur, Bombay or Bangalore, one has to think of an area beyond the municipal units, even for 10 or 15 miles, and set apart certain areas for industries, air fields, roads, harbours, residential areas, etc. To this extent, regional planning has a definite place and should be undertaken and approved by the State. However, regional planning by a town-planner becomes unreal if one tries to extend its application to whole areas exceeding 500 square miles.

Order.—The Government agree with the view that one regional planning scheme should not extend over 500 square miles. In the matter of determining regions, the Government consider that no hard and fast rule need be insisted on.

(19) *Recommendation*.—The scope, functions, etc., of Improvement Trusts are discussed in Chapter IV. When the improvement needed is of considerable magnitude a small executive body like an Improvement Trust is better suited to carry it out.

Order.—No action is considered necessary on this recommendation.

(20) *Recommendation*.—Those States which have no Town-Planning Acts should enact them immediately. Existing Acts in some States are inadequate. They should be amended.

Order.—The Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920, is in force in this State. The question of amending the Act with reference to the recommendations of the Madras Provincial Town-Planning Enquiry Committee is under consideration.

(21) *Recommendation*.—The State town-planner should be on the staff of the Ministry of Health as an adviser. In the practical execution of large housing projects, an engineer with knowledge of public health engineering, including town-planning will be more suitable than a pure town-planner to direct and execute the work.

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Order.—In this State, the Director of Town-Planning is under the administrative control of the Health, Education and Local Administration Department of the Government. The Government agree that, in large housing projects, an engineer with knowledge of public health engineering, including town-planning will be suitable.

(22) *Recommendation*.—The Central Government should assume responsibility for training personnel required for improving environmental hygiene. Different categories of personnel required for improving environmental hygiene are (a) . . . (c) town-planners . . . The training of high grade personnel should be the responsibility of the Central Government for at least ten years to ensure uniformity of standards.

Order.—No action is necessary on the recommendation so far as this Government are concerned. In this connexion, the Director of Town-Planning has proposed that apart from the Central Government the State Government also may depute some persons for training abroad in town-planning. The Government regret that, in the existing financial position of the State, it is not possible to agree to the Director's proposal.

(23) *Recommendation*.—The best way to meet housing shortage is to develop "satellite towns" and "neighbourhood units" to promote self-sufficiency and mixing up of social groups for housing populations of 10,000 to 20,000 instead of adding on the fringe of an existing town.

Order.—The Government consider that no special steps need be taken in this regard.

In this connexion, the Director of Town-Planning has suggested that the Government, local bodies, co-operative societies and industrial undertakings should, in respect of any scheme evolved by them for constructing more than 20 houses, obtain the approval of the Director of Town-Planning in the matter of planning of the scheme and designs of buildings.

(a) *Co-operative housing societies*.—It has already been laid down in G.O. No. 101, Development, dated 22nd January 1926, that the advice of the Director of Town-Planning should be obtained by the societies in regard to the layout of the site and the adoption of the designs for buildings wherever such societies propose to construct houses on compact blocks.

(b) *Industrial undertakings*.—The industrial undertakings which wish to take assistance under the Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme of the Government of India are required to construct houses on the lines of the plans and specifications prescribed in the scheme of the Government of India. The Commissioner of Labour has reported that there may be no objection to obtain the formal approval of the Director of Town-Planning by the Industrial undertakings and that if the Director of Town-Planning suggests any changes to the plans, such changes may be communicated to the Government of India for their decision. The Government agree to the suggestion.

(c) *Local bodies and Government departments*.—The Government direct that all departments of the Government and all local bodies should, in respect of any scheme evolved by them for constructing more than 20 houses, obtain the prior approval of the Director of Town-Planning in the matter of the planning of the scheme and designs of buildings. If, in any particular case, a Government department or a local body is not prepared to accept the suggestions of the Director of Town-Planning, it should refer the case to the Government for their decision.

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2: The Chief Engineer has in this connexion suggested that in the case of irrigation projects undertaken, a portion of the water conserved should be set apart for supplying drinking water to nearby towns, the irrigation rights being compensated where acquisition becomes necessary.

The Government propose to make a general provision in the Irrigation Bill under their consideration to bring out this idea.

(4)

Letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Health, New Delhi, dated 3rd July 1954, Reference No. 3510-H-6/53-22, Health.

[Report of the Environmental Hygiene Committee—Chapter V—Water-supply—Paragraphs 17, 18, 19 and 20.]

With reference to Sri Venkatasubban's letter No. F. 21-3 (V)/53-L.S.G., dated 17th March 1953, I am directed to state that the action taken and proposed to be taken in respect of paragraphs 17, 18, 19 and 20 of the report is as indicated below:—

(1) *Establishment of plant control laboratories.*—In this State, the Director of King Institute is now carrying out periodical as well as special analysis of water and sewage effluent samples from the several local bodies. The Madras Corporation and the Madurai Municipality are having their own laboratories for the purpose. The Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore Municipalities have been advised to establish similar laboratories.

(2) *Organisation of the training of plant operators.*—The filter-bed operators are now being trained at the Experimental Filter Station at Kilpauk (Madras City) and the men in charge of filters in the several local bodies are required to undergo this training at their cost. When plant laboratories are established, the personnel to man these will be specially trained for the purpose based on the training now contemplated to be given at Delhi with the co-operation of the World Health Organization or in the Technological Institutions in this State.

(3) *Organisation of Public Health Engineering Service.*—The Sanitary Engineering Branch functions as an independent unit under the control and direction of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department. The administrative control rests with the Health Ministry. The question of forming an independent Public Health Engineering Department with the Sanitary Engineer at its head is engaging the attention of the Government. Rural water-supply is under the control of the Board of Revenue, rural sanitation under the control of the Director of Public Health, and town-planning under the control of the Director of Town-Planning. It will have to be considered as a long-range plan to bring all the Public Health Engineering functions under the unified control of a Public Health Engineering Department, at a future date. The Sanitary Engineering Branch is now in charge of the design and execution of urban water-supply and drainage schemes. The maintenance of water-supply and drainage works and other public health engineering works is a responsibility of the local body concerned. It is considered that it is not desirable for the State to take over from the local bodies the responsibility of maintaining the public health engineering works.

(4) *Plan for gradual extension of water-supply.*—The Government are carrying out the execution of the water-supply schemes on a programmed basis. They cannot, however, go ahead as expeditiously as they would wish, for want of finance.

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(5)

Letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Health, New Delhi, dated 3rd July 1954, Reference No. 3510-H-6/53-7, Health.

[Report of the Environmental Hygiene Committee—Recommendation No. 24 (S2)—Chapter V—Paragraphs, 11, 13, 14, 15 and 16. Reference.—Sri Venkatasubban's letter No. F. 21-3 (1)/53, L.S.G., dated 17th March 1953.]

With reference to the recommendations of the Committee for executing five-year plans in respect of water-supply, I am directed to state that this Government had already drawn up a programme for five years from 1949-50 to 1953-54 for the execution of water-supply and drainage schemes in this State and had followed it and that proposals for drawing up a second five-year plan are under consideration. I am directed to add that the other recommendations of the Committee in the paragraphs in question are kept in view by this Government, and they are being implemented to the extent the finances of this Government permit.

(6)

Memorandum No. 3510-H-6/53-8, Health, dated 3rd July 1954.

[Report of the Environmental Hygiene Committee—Chapter V—Paragraph 31—Water-supply—Municipalities—Wastage of protected water by consumers—Appointment of vigilant unit of staff. Reference.—From the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General and Buildings), letter No. 7199-P.W., V.S./50-13, dated 29th August 1951.]

It is considered that wastage of protected water supplied by municipalities to their residents should be prevented by making the supply continuous where possible, by re-adjusting the hours of supply in a judicious manner where the supply is intermittent, by educating the community and taking other necessary steps in that direction and that for this purpose a vigilant unit of staff should attend to this particular item of work in every municipality. The above suggestion is commended to municipal councils for adoption provided they are able to meet the expenditure.

(7)

Memorandum No. 14414-H-6/55-2, Health, dated 30th August 1955.

[Water-supply—By-laws—Amendment with reference to the recommendations of the Environmental Hygiene Committee—Chapter V—Paragraph 43—Incorporation as sub-paragraph to clause 7 (c) of the water-supply by-laws of local bodies—Commended. Reference.—From the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General), No. 1302-P.H.-1/55-1, dated 9th February 1955.]

The Government approve the following draft by-law submitted by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General) and commend the same to all municipal councils and panchayats for adoption as a sub-paragraph to clause 7 (c) of the Water-Supply By-laws of local bodies:—

“The risk of inlets to water tanks in houses and public cattle watering troughs getting submerged and allowing back syphonage should be eliminated completely by providing overflows below the level of the inlets even when they are fitted with ball valves.”

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aspect than manual removal of nightsoil from latrines and should be installed in such cities. If large municipalities are allowed to compost nightsoil they will develop a complacency about insanitation and put off sewerage for ever. When such cities are sewered, the nitrogen content of the sewage can be conserved by sewage farming.

The Government accept that in a town with a population of over 100,000 underground sewers should be constructed in preference to the collection of nightsoil by manual labour. In constructing the sewers, the question of utilizing the sewage for raising fodder and foodcrops in sewage farms should also be considered. In sewered towns the disposal of refuse and katchra may be done by composting them with the sewage-sludge as starter.

(iv) *Recommendations of the Environmental Hygiene Committee.*—In the case of smaller municipalities, composting of nightsoil should be done on a site at least half a mile away from the municipal limits on the leeward side under good supervision. It will be redundant to trench nightsoil if composting is carried on.

Orders will be issued separately from Health Department.

(v) *Recommendation of the Environmental Hygiene Committee.*—Composting in private compounds in municipal areas is positively dangerous and any such move should be firmly resisted.

Orders will be issued separately from Health Department.

(9)

Letter to the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Agriculture), New Delhi, dated 29th January 1955, No. 39078-F.P.-V.C./52.

[Sanitation—Environmental Hygiene Committee—Action on the recommendations. *Reference.*—From the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Agriculture), dated 12th November 1952, letter No. F-5-10/51-M.]

With reference to the Government of India's letter cited, I am directed to state that the recommendation contained in paragraph 57 of the report of the Environmental Hygiene Committee has been examined by this Government and they consider that a workshop of the kind suggested therein can be opened by a municipality, only if sufficient work-load can be assured for its maintenance, as otherwise it will be an additional burden on the already slender resources of the municipalities in this State. The State Government have, therefore, decided to defer the implementation of the above recommendation for the present.

(10)

G.O. Ms. No. 3504, Health, dated 25th September 1953.

[Environmental Hygiene—Recommendation of the Environmental Hygiene Committee—Incineration of hospital refuse in hospitals—Orders passed.]

READ—the following papers:—

From the Director of Medical Services, dated 25th April 1953,
R. No. 30837-W/53.

From the Director of Medical Services, dated 19th August 1953,
R. No. 30387-W/53.

Order—No. 3504, Health, dated 25th September 1953.

One of the recommendations of the Environmental Hygiene Committee is that there should be incineration of refuse in crowded cities where there are no opportunities for integrating refuse disposal with land reclamation scheme.

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The Government have examined the recommendation in consultation with the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General and Buildings), and the Director of Medical Services. The Chief Engineer and the Director of Medical Services are of opinion that incineration of public refuse may not be a practical problem for several years more and that if incineration could be enforced for all hospitals, it will be sufficient for the present. The Government agree with the above view of the Chief Engineer and the Director of Medical Services.

2. The Director of Medical Services has submitted a list of important hospitals (3 in Andhra area and 8 in the residuary Madras area) where the system of incineration should be enforced. The Director of Medical Services is informed that he may address the Director of Medical Services of the Andhra State Government in October next regarding the construction of incinerators in the three hospitals in the Andhra area, namely, the District Headquarters Hospitals at Cuddapah and Kurnool and the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Visakhapatnam. As regards the construction of incinerators at an aggregate cost of Rs. 4,675 in the eight hospitals in the residuary Madras area, the Director is informed that he is competent to sanction original works not exceeding Rs. 5,000 and that he can have the works included in the Minor Works Budget for 1954-55.

(11)

G.O. Ms. No. 436, Health, dated 23rd February 1954.

[Sanitation—Environmental Hygiene—Report of the Special Committee constituted by the Government of India—Recommendations regarding composting of nightsoil—Orders passed.]

READ—the following papers:—

Report of the Environmental Hygiene Committee, 1949, of the Ministry of Health, Government of India.

From the Director of Public Health, dated 31st March 1953,
R. No. 98702-8-Hygiene (1)/52.

Order—No. 436, Health, dated 23rd February 1954.

The Government have examined the suggestions contained in paragraphs 64 and 65 of Chapter VI of the Report of the Environmental Hygiene Committee in regard to the composting of nightsoil and they issue the following instructions:—

(1) *Recommendation of the Committee.*—In the case of smaller municipalities composting of nightsoil should be done on a site at least half a mile away from the municipal limits on the leeward side under good supervision. It will be redundant to trench nightsoil if composting is carried on.

The Government accept the above recommendation but they consider that instead of composting being done on a site at least half a mile from the limits of the local body concerned, it is sufficient if the compost depot is pitched half a mile from the residential area of the limits of the local body on the leeward side. The Government direct that the recommendation as modified above should be given effect to in all municipalities as well as in areas under district boards and major panchayats which provide scavenging service.

(2) *Recommendation of the Committee.*—Composting in private compounds in municipal areas is positively dangerous and any such move should be firmly resisted.

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The Government accept the above recommendation. The attention of the Commissioners of Municipalities is invited to sections 153, 157 and 158 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and they are informed that composting in private compounds will not be possible if the above provisions of the Act are strictly enforced.

2. The Government have also examined a suggestion that there should be a minimum distance of 100 feet from the nearest residential house or drinking well for rural composting by ryots. They do not accept the suggestion as rural composting usually consists of cattle-dung, cattleyard sweepings, fire place ash, straw and leaves and does not include nightsoil and as there are practical difficulties in giving effect to the suggestion.

(12)

G.O. No. 2346, Health, dated 19th August 1954.

[Public Health—Environmental sanitation—Report of the Environmental Hygiene Committee—Recommendations of the Committee relating to storage establishments, markets, location of factories, usage of insecticides, cinema houses, restaurants, etc.—Improvements to be effected therefor—Orders passed.]

READ—the following papers:—

From the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration), dated 4th June 1953, L. No. 24326/53-1, General.

From the Board of Revenue, dated 21st July 1953,
L. Dis. No. 92105-M-2/53 (C.S.)

From the Director of Public Health, dated 29th September 1953,
L. Dis. No. 67426-4-Hyg. (3)/53.

From the Director of Public Health, dated 29th October 1953,
L. Dis. No. 86240-1-Hyg. (3)/53.

From the Board of Revenue, dated 13th February 1954,
No. 6869-E-254/ (C.S.)

Order—No. 2346, Health, dated 19th August 1954.

The Environmental Hygiene Committee has made *inter alia* certain general recommendations in that part of its report which relates to storage establishments about arrangements in and facilities to be provided in markets, demarcation of residential and industrial areas, theatres and cinema houses, use of insecticides, provision of facilities in restaurants and eating houses, improvement of hygienic conditions in temples and chatrams, etc. The above recommendations have been carefully examined by the Government in consultation with the Board of Revenue, the Director of Public Health and the Commissioner for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration), Madras. They now proceed to pass the following orders on the recommendations detailed below:—

Recommendations of the Committee.

Orders of the Government.

(1)

(2)

(1) Paragraph 17 of the report (c) storage establishments—

In this category we include the Government and private grain stores and the whole-sale godowns; the goods sheds and warehouses in railway stations and ports and also the cold storage establishments for storing perishables. The amount

The recommendations of the Committee regarding storage establishments are already being adopted by the Civil Supplies Department of the Government to the extent they are practicable.

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Recommendations of the Committee.

(1)

of food that is lost by spoilage or is consumed by rats from these storage establishments forms a respectable proportion of the food shortage in the country. The public health consequences of encouraging rats to flourish in the neighbourhood of these godowns are well known. The buildings used for storage of food should be designed for the purpose, should be free from damp and should be rendered rat free by structural alterations and periodic anti-rat measures. Insecticides may be used, but they should not affect the quality of food, fruits or grains. The Public Health Engineer and the Health Officer should both be consulted and their joint inspection and approval should be made a condition for the opening of wholesale godowns, warehouses and cold stores in every part of the country. This may be done by a suitable provision in a provincial or national Public Health Act.

(2) Paragraphs 19, 20 and 21 of the report—

19 Exposing of food, cut fruit, etc., for sale on pavements should be stopped. Public opinion and police action can achieve this. It is beyond the powers of any municipal health organization to prosecute and get every offender convicted.

20 Model markets should be built in every urban area. Particular attention should be paid to the provision of a pure water-supply for drinking, washing and general cleanliness; the paving of paths; the lining of drains; the provision of stalls so that the articles to be sold will not be exhibited on the floor; lighting and ventilation; latrines and urinals; and arrangements for refuse collection and removal. Articles particularly likely to attract flies should not be allowed to be displayed in other than glass or fly-proof cages. The general standard of cleanliness will be inversely reflected in the prevalence of flies. Municipalities will find the building in public markets a profitable investment.

21 Wholesale markets should have adequate facilities for storage of perishables. In retail markets, storage of perishables overnight should be discouraged so that the articles may be fresh.

(3) Paragraph 10 of the report—

10 Atmospheric pollution can be effectively controlled only by zoning and the gradual shifting of factories from residential zones to industrial zones by legal compulsion and by offering suitable inducements and facilities to factories to shift. Even after shifting, the pollution of the atmosphere can be controlled only by offering feasible technical advice to the factories. They should be educated on the loss

Orders of the Government.

(2)

The Government have framed model by-laws for rat-proof godowns and commended them to local bodies for adoption. Building of rat-proof godowns for storage of grains is still considered to be one of the permanent anti-plague measures. The existing provisions in the by-laws framed under section 306 (13) of the Madras District Municipalities Act read with clause (c) of Schedule V of the Act applicable to the construction of buildings for the storage of food-grains are sufficient and adequate to meet the public health requirements referred to in the recommendation. No separate provision under the Public Health Act is considered necessary for the purpose.

A copy of the recommendation No. 19 is communicated to the Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

Communicated to the Executive Authorities of municipalities and panchayats and Special Officers of district boards for such action as they deem fit.

The provisions in section 93 (2) of Madras Village Panchayats Act and the executive instructions issued by the Government in their order No. 4054, P.H., dated 3rd September 1940, are adequate to achieve the object of the recommendation. The question of incorporating provisions in the Madras District Municipalities and Madras District

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Recommendations of the Committee.

(1)

they incur through the escape of unburnt carbon particles in the air in the form of smoke, and given practical advice such as how to increase the air supply to ovens, how to improve the quality of fuel, how to raise the temperature of the fume gases and how to build taller chimnies. The method of enforcing the law about smoke control is a negative approach. The Smoke Inspector uses his chart, observes black smoke issuing for more than the time allowed and complains. The factory is on the defensive, some explanation is offered, and the matter is dropped. The positive approach should be through zoning of the town and technical services to factories as outlined above. The so-called dangerous and offensive trades should be disallowed in residential areas.

(4) Paragraph 18 of the report—

18 We recommend that all cinemas and theatres in electrified towns and villages should have artificial ventilation by means of which the air in the occupied building will be circulated as well as changed.

(5) Paragraphs 22 and 23 of the report—

22 Restaurants, eating houses, etc., are often located in buildings not suitably designed. The kitchens are dirty and dark, the washing facilities and toilets are of a low standard and collection of garbage most unsatisfactory. These can be improved only by a public demand for a better standard. But Health departments should insist upon the provision of a boiler for hot water for sterilisation of utensils; garbage bins of an approved pattern with lids; an adequate supply of safe water; and the provision of closets and washing facilities for customers and staff, separately and separated from the kitchen and the dining room. The penalty for failing to provide these should be deterrent. These minimum standards should be applied not only to public hotels, restaurants and eating places but also to industrial canteens, tiffin rooms in public offices and railway refreshment rooms. In fact, the restaurants, in Government and municipal offices, the railway refreshment rooms, the industrial canteens and the kitchens in school and college hostels should come up to optimum standards and not minimum standards, and should be models for educative purposes. Travelling canteens that we saw in Madras were popular and clean.

23 The regular spraying of a suitable insecticide should be made a condition for granting a licence for a food retailing establishment to operate.

Orders of the Government.

(2)

Boards Act on the lines of section 93 (2) of the Madras Village Panchayats Act is under consideration.

The provisions in rule 2 (ii) and 19 of the rules framed under the Places of Public Resort Act are sufficient.

The recommendations are commended to the Executive Authorities of municipalities, panchayats and Special Officers of district boards for adoption in their respective areas.

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Recommendations of the Committee.

(1)

(6) Paragraphs 24, 25 and 26 of the report—

- 24 A large number of people visit temples, fairs and festivals and take, in a devout spirit, food and holy offerings prepared and distributed under unhygienic conditions. We have seen this in Puri and some of us know it is done in many other places too. Many suffer in health themselves. Afterwards they spread disease to others when they go back to their homes. There is every chance of food being infected in these places because of the congregation of many diseased persons, who seek the solace of religion and the favour of Almighty for cure and because of the presence of filth and flies.
- 25 There are also charitably-minded persons or institutions feeding the poor. The arrangements for cooking their food and feeding them are also far from hygienic in many places.
- 26 The ordinary standards of sanitation relating to restaurants and eating places cannot be applied in these institutions. Religion and sentiment obliterate the value people normally attach to hygiene. It is a case of cleanliness being displaced by the Godliness instead of remaining next to it. No health authority dares inspect a temple kitchen or a poor feeding kitchen and criticize it. However, it is necessary at pilgrim centres and poor feeding centres that kitchen should be well lighted and ventilated; that food should be kept covered and not exposed till it has to be served; that water and food should be served by ladles and spoons untouched by hand; that washing facilities should be provided for those who eat; and that leaves and garbage should be cleaned up and disposed of by burial or by feeding them to cows, etc. These should be accomplished by the health authorities by negotiation with temple authorities and managers of poor feeding establishments. The Public Health Act should also include provisions to cover these cases.

(7) Paragraph 49 of the report—

- 49 The use of fire-proof materials and the provision of adequate fire escapes and fire-fighting appliances should be insisted upon in these places. We considered that there should be at least one door 7 feet by 4 feet wide, for fire escape for every 100 seats or part thereof. It should not be closed by anything other than a curtain and its position should be clearly visible to the audience. Tent cinemas and touring cinemas should not be permitted for more than a month.

Orders of the Government.

(2)

The Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, is requested to impress upon the temple authorities the need to observe rules of hygiene and sanitation in the temples and keep in view the above recommendations of the Environmental Hygiene Committee. The Director of Public Health is requested to issue instructions to the Executive Authorities of municipalities and panchayats and Special Officers of district boards calling upon them to pay special attention to the hygiene and sanitation in and around religious institutions. The Government do not consider it necessary to extend the provisions of the Public Health Act to the temples.

The provisions in rule 28 (5) of the Places of Public Resort Rules relating to fire precautions are adequate. The Government are unable to accept the latter part of the recommendation.

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Recommendations of the Committee.

(1)

(8) Paragraph 50 of the report—

- 50 Audiences in big towns prefer comfortable chairs, but those in small towns are willing to tolerate less comfortable accommodation if it is cheaper. We have no particular recommendation to make about this, except that at least 5 square feet of floor space should be available per capita in the auditorium.

(9) Paragraph 51 of the report—

- 51 We have recommended elsewhere (Chapter VIII, paragraph 18) that in all electrified towns and villages, the cinemas and theatres should have artificial ventilation. This should be effected by fans for circulating the air and by exhaust or propeller fans which can effect at least six air changes per hour. In non-electrified towns, we recommend that smoking should be prohibited.

(10) Paragraph 52 of the report—

- 52 There should be an adequate number of urinals for the audience and separate toilet facilities for the green room. The number of urinals should be not less than one for every 75 seats or part thereof, about 75 per cent of the total number being for men and the rest reserved for women. The urinals and latrines should be flushed and cleaned and the contents disposed of in a septic tank if no sewerage system exists.

(11) Paragraph 53 of the report—

- 53 Service of refreshments in most theatres is far from hygienic. The glasses are not washed properly. Either a water-tap or at least 40 gallons of water should be provided in cistern with a tap for washing glasses. Sale of ice-cream in theatres should not be allowed unless its source is approved and certified by the Health Officer.

(12) Paragraph 54 of the report—

- 54 The municipality should insist upon disinfection of the cinema and theatre seats with D.D.T. or other satisfactory insecticide at least once in three months. The work may be undertaken by the municipality itself on payment of actual charges.

Orders of the Government.

(2)

The provisions in rules 10 (1) and 21 of the Places of Public Resort Rules are sufficient. No amendments to the rules are considered necessary.

The provision in rules 2 (ii), 17 (a) and 19 of the Places of Public Resort Rules are sufficient.

The provisions in rules 14 and 22 of the Places of Public Resort Rules are adequate.

The recommendation is commended to the Executive Authorities of municipalities and panchayats and Special Officers of district boards for adoption in their respective areas.

The Government accept the recommendation of the Committee. The Executive Authorities of municipalities and panchayats and Special Officers of district boards are requested to impose an additional condition under rule 30 of the Places of Public Resort Rules while granting licences under the Places of Public Resort Act, Orders amending the rules suitably in this regard will issue separately.

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Recommendations of the Committee.

(1)

(13) Paragraphs 55 to 60 of the report—

55 With regard to public bathing places and swimming pools, there are well-known academic standards but we realize their futility in India in practical implementation. Where facilities are provided by a club, it is comparatively easy to attain these standards. But the majority of public bathing places and swimming pools are open to all and sundry and the public are free to pollute them. In such a state of affairs it is impossible to control them.

56 We are of opinion that municipalities should not encourage such free amenities. It is better to work up to certain standards and levy a fee instead.

The following are the minimum standards we recommend:—

57 Municipalities should maintain or insist upon the maintenance of life-saving appliances in bathing beaches. They should also build, for the use of bathers, an adequate number of urinals connected to sewers or septic tanks and leaching pits. The standard of cleanliness of these urinals should be really high if they are to serve their purpose, namely, preventing the pollution of the beach, the pool and the water.

58 An adequate number of dressing booths should be built at these places.

59 The use of booths by beggars and persons suffering from communicable diseases should be prohibited. This means employing a care-taker who should also be responsible for general cleanliness.

60 Other places of public resort are the public parks. We recommend the provision of water taps for drinking water and provision of public conveniences containing five seats, two for men, two for children and one for women in every public park. The type of latrine should be such that the excreta can be disposed of safely at site. A certain number of benches should be provided in parks and at least 70 per cent of the accommodation should be reserved for women and children. We also recommend that letter boxes should be provided in public parks.

(13)

Letter to the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Health, New Delhi, dated 28th April 1953, No. 16649/53-2-D, L.A.

[Report of the Environmental Hygiene Committee—Recommendation No. 123 (155). Reference.—Your letter No. F. 21-3 (VIII)/53, L.S.G., dated 17th March 1953.]

I am directed to state that the financial position of municipal councils in this State is generally satisfactory. In the recent years, the financial resources of local bodies have been considerably increased. There is, however, need for improving the finances of the local bodies especially district boards still further to

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meet the growing expenditure on the maintenance of the several services. The tax levied on entertainments after deducting 10 per cent towards collection charges has been assigned to local bodies. The local bodies have also been enabled to levy a stamp duty on instruments on sale, gift and mortgage with possession of immovable property (this is in addition to stamp duty payable to Government and is a surcharge on stamp duty). The Government have also taken power to fix the rate of property tax levied by municipal councils (other than the Madras City Corporation), without the consent of the municipal councils concerned. In recent years, the rate of education cess levied by district boards has been increased in several cases up to the maximum limits of three annas in the rupee of land revenue. The question of revision of compensation payable to local bodies under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act is under the consideration of this Government. Government are sanctioning grants every year to poor local bodies towards payment of dearness allowance to their staff to the extent to which they are unable to meet the expenditure from their own funds. The Local Finance Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India have made certain recommendations for improving the finance of local bodies. Some of these recommendations are under consideration of this Government, and some are under correspondence with the Government of India. It is hoped that, when orders are passed on the recommendations referred to, the finance of the local bodies in the State will be considerably improved to enable them to devote more attention to environmental hygiene.

Communicated to the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, and the Executive Authorities of municipalities. The Executive Authorities of municipalities are requested to take such action as they deem fit consistent with the financial position of the municipalities.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Friday, the 1st November 1957.

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.

Language Tests in Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese.

* 10 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to abolish the language tests in Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese prescribed for Government servants in the State?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The answer is in the affirmative.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Pending the issue of regular orders, may I appeal to the Government that the passing of these tests should not be insisted upon because promotions are withheld in the case of some Government servants for not passing the language test?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think it will take a long time. We are expecting replies from various Departments and we hope to take an early decision.

Noise and vibration caused by trains which run close to the Madras General Hospital.

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of noise and vibration caused by trains which run close to the Madras General Hospital; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal before the Government to take up the matter with the concerned authorities with a view to mitigate such noise and vibration?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Railway authorities were requested to limit the speed of the trains at least to 10 miles per hour from Stanley Viaduct up to Sir Muthuswamy Iyer Overbridge and *vice versa* so that the nuisance caused by the trains running close to the

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General Hospital may be minimised but they stated that it was not desirable or feasible to impose such a speed restriction as it would increase the running time of trains between these points and consequently affect the intensity of the service during peak hours resulting in complaints from the travelling public. They are, however, investigating the possibility of treating the rails for the length between the Stanley Viaduct and the Road overbridge with a view to reduce the noise. But even with this arrangement they consider that the general din associated with the moving of a running train will still continue to a noticeable extent.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. Minister enlighten us—if such information is available—on when the old rails were laid? Also, will the Government take up the matter with the Railway Ministry for renewing old creaking rails?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I cannot say when the rails were renewed but I may tell the hon. Member that any amount of new rails will not very much reduce the noise unless we devise other means. Therefore, I do not think that by mere renewal of old rails we can get any appreciable lessening of the noise.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Could not some device be made to put up a covered tunnel in that particular place and would the Government consult experts in the matter for ensuring needed relief?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : That would be very costly. But I would request the hon. Member to come along with one or two experts for discussion with us so that we may devise ways and means to reduce the noise.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : As trains are generally running late, there would not be any difficulty in reducing the speed to 10 or 15 miles for the purpose of minimising the noise. It does not matter very much as the train generally comes one or two hours late.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : If it is generally one of two hours late and if this is also allowed, then it will be coming further late.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know from the Hon. the Minister for Health whether the noise and vibration caused by trains have in any way deteriorated the health of the patients in the General Hospital and whether any such thing has been referred to by the doctors?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : No. The point is not whether it actually deteriorates the health of the patients. It has got a psychological effect which affects the sleep of the patients.

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Viswakarma Community.

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

(a) whether 'representations have been received by the Government from members of the Viswakarma Community for classifying that community as a most backward class for purposes of grant of educational concession admissible to Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. Minister kindly tell us what the criterion is for classification of a community as a 'most backward class'?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : The Government classify it after verifying the economic and educational backwardness of the community.

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : தலைவர் அவர்களே, சாலியர், செங்குந்தர், தேவநங்குர், செவ்வாஷ்டுரர் போன்றவர்கள் போளாபாரத் துறையிலும், கல்வி போன்ற இரா துறைகளிலும் மிகப் பெரு இரூபத் தால், என் அவர்களை மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தைவர் ஜாபிசாவில் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளக் கூடாது? அப்படி சேர்த்துக்கொள்ள அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்குமா?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : பார் யார் மிகவும் பின்புறிய வகுப்பினர் என்று "கனவீட்டர்" பண்ணித்தான் ஒரு விஸ்ட் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் வேறு எவ்வாறு சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், இந்த விஸ்வகர்மா இனத்தோடு அடையும் சேர்க்க முடியுமா என்று பார்க்கலாம்.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Will the Government attempt at least in the next 25 years to abolish all castes in India?

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : இந்தச் சலுகை காட்டுவதில் ஒரு நபரின் பொருளாத நினைவை வைத்து, முற்பாடுகளில் வரும் முயற்சியை வைத்து அவர்களுக்குச் சலுகை காட்ட வேண்டுமென்றால், ஜாதியை வைத்துக் கொடுக்கக் கூடாது என்ற கொள்கையை அரசாங்கம் ஒப்புக்கொள்கிறார்களா? அதை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவர என்ன நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள்?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : தனிப்பட்ட முறையை வைத்து இந்த முடிவு செய்யவில்லை. பொதுவாக சமூகாயத்தின் இருக்கிற நிலையை அனுசரித்துச் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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constrained to mention the names of certain communities. It is with great reluctance that I mention them because in their statement, the Government have repeatedly accused the Maravar community and Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar, leader of that community, as communal bigots. What was happening in the Ramanathapuram district? There was one rising, flourishing community there. Mr. Chairman, in the meanwhile, I suggest some arrangement may be made to adjust the mike so that I could stand erect and speak.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I think the hon. Member is audible even now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can hear the hon. Member without mike.

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: With great reluctance, I may mention that in Ramanathapuram district, there was a rising community. Its history dates back to very early days and that community's aggressive policy started in the year 1899, when the notorious Sivakasi disturbances took place. In the Tirunelveli District Gazetteer published in the year 1917—it was written by an Englishman who was definitely not under the influence of Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar and who could never have been under his influence—it was stated that the Nadar community was aggressive and that the Maravars were, unfortunately, on the defensive side. That is the history of the Sivakasi disturbances. Ever since that time, the Nadars of Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts as one man excepting Sri Kamaraj Nadar and one or two other Nadars were strongly, violently and aggressively pro-British, anti-Congress and anti-national. Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar came into politics as a Congressman. I remember, Sri Kamaraj Nadar should remember and Sri Bhaktavatsalam should remember, the number of pilgrimages to his village Pasumpon to draw him out and make him work actively for the Congress organization. He came out and started work. Naturally enough, he came into clash with this community. In those days, when the Nadars drove Sri Kamaraj through the streets of Virudhunagar naked, and an S.O.S. was sent to Sri Thevar, he rushed in with his retinue and saved the prestige of the Congress. The speech of the late-lamented and revered leader, Sri S. Satyamurthi, at Madurai in 1937 still rings in my ears. He said in his typical way—

“இராமானுஜபுரம் தொகுதியில் வெற்றிபெற்றது காக்கிரஸ் அல்ல, முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவரிதான். இயத்திலிருந்து குமரி வரையிலும் அடிவணங்கும் சேதுபதி ராஜாவைத் தோற்கடிப்பது என்றால், அது காக்கிரஸ் தான். திரு. முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவரினால்தான் ஆகும்.”

Immediately after the 1937 elections, he said in Madurai, 'We will be ungrateful wretches if we forget the services rendered by Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar to the cause of the Indian National Congress.' So, naturally, Sri Thevar came into clash with the Nadar community. The British Government, as our present Government are doing most shamelessly, clapped him in jail, instituted proceedings against him and called him a communal bigot. We

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could understand this during the British Raj. But I shudder to think that our Government a Congress Government, and most Congressmen are trying to level charges, which were levelled by the British, against him. At this stage, the House and you, Sir, should take note of one significant factor. In Tirunelveli district the Nadar population is much more numerous than in Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts. The population of Maravars in Ramanathapuram and Madurai is also less than in Tirunelveli. They are called Kondayankottai Maravars to which community the ex-Minister, the Raja of Ramnad, belongs and Appanadu Maravars to which community Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar belongs. The former may be 20 to 25 thousand strong and together the communities will not be more than 40,000 in population. Is this a large number? I said, Sir, one significant factor, the House should take note of. In Tirunelveli district the population of Nadars is much larger than the population in Ramanathapuram and Madurai districts. The population of Maravars is also much larger in Tirunelveli district than in Ramanathapuram and Madurai districts. But ever since the dawn of history, the Nadars and the Maravars and the Harijans of Tirunelveli district have been living in perpetual amity and peace. Why is it so? It is because the Nadars of Tirunelveli district who are called 'Dhakshina Mara Nadars' were as one man, as one community, anti-British, pro-Congress and pro-national. The Maravars with their anti-British tradition and the Tirunelveli Nadars with their anti-British tradition could live as brothers. The Harijans too did live like that and they are all living like that in spite of these disturbances. We have not heard of disturbances in Tirunelveli district where we could expect such a disturbance to take place. On the contrary, it happens in other places.

What happened after the winning of independence? The Nadar community of this area waited till Sri Kamaraj Nadar became Chief Minister in Madras and as one man walked into the Congress. This reminds me of the definition of 'pick-pocket' in the Brewer's 'Dictionary of Phrases and Fables'. Originally, people used to carry their purses in their belts and the thieves used to cut away the purses. Hence, they were called cut-purses. Fearing the 'cut-purses', people started having pockets and carried their purses in their pockets. Promptly the 'cut-purses' became 'pick-pockets'. Like that the tradition of the Nadars had been to support the Government in power. So, as one man, they came into the Congress with their anti-Congress tradition, with their hatred for the Congressman, with their hatred for the Congress work and everything Congress stood for, and started their political game once again in that area. That is why the East Ramanathapuram area body-politic is so weak for this communal virus to be injected to take effect immediately and flare up into a violent disease. So, they started this game.

I would request the House, Mr. Chairman, to consider this very deeply and ponder over it. The Mudukulathur constituency consists of more than 300 villages and the whole trouble centred

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round only 16 villages. If you go back to the history, you will find that the 16 villages are predominantly inhabited by Harijans. There is also a misconception, and the Government are deliberately misleading the public and also the Harijans. We use a single word for the Harijans. But the Harijans of that area are divided into three sections, namely, 'Pallars', 'Parayars' and 'Chuklars'. The Pallars do not treat the Chuklars as their equals. During our tour of that area with Sri Datar, I pointed out to our Minister for Public Works the treatment meted out by the Pallars to the Parayars of that area. The Government seem to be following a very nice policy of pandering to that section of the Harijans who are in a majority in any particular area. In the southern area if the Pallars are in a majority, they rush to their help. In the northern area if the Parayars are in a majority, they would rush to the help of the Parayars. I do not know whether they will rush to their aid, also if they get sufficient political awakening. What will happen if the Parayars get sudden social awakening and start attacking the Pallars? So, these 16 villages—even formerly when Mr. Thevar was doing Congress work and we were pampering him, everybody inclusive—were the trouble spot. All the Nadars, as one man, belonged to the Justice Party and the Harijans in that area, as one man, belonged to the Depressed Classes Federation headed by late Dr. Ambedkar. This late Emmanuel about whom much is talked was a Member of that Federation and was taken into the Congress fold in the 1952 elections. These Harijans voted anti-Congress. But the Congress forces built up and nurtured by Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar and the anti-Congress forces changed places and once the Government started their move, things flared up in that area.

Mr. Chairman, if you will study the chronology of events, you will note one significant fact. The trouble was not confined only to the 16 villages. A new village, Arunkulam in Paramakudi taluk and not in Mudukulathur taluk, also got this infection. The significant fact is this. Sri Emmanuel was murdered on the 11th. There was trouble in Arunkulam on the 13th. When we went along with Sri Datar and enquired there in the village, the Harijans who deposed before Sri Datar were not aware that one Emmanuel had been murdered. The Hon. Minister Mr. Kakkan was there. The Harijans of that place were not aware of it on the 13th. But there is a significant sentence in the Statement of the Hon. the Home Minister. 'Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar chided his followers for allowing even Pallars like Emmanuel to talk back to him.' There was altercation between Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar and Emmanuel and the next day he was murdered. What is the insinuation? I would like to recall to our Congress friends how the Wavell Conference broke down during the Independence struggle. Why did it break down? It broke down because among other things, the Congress said that it represented the Muslims of India, but the Muslim League and Jinnah said that they represented the Muslims of India. The Wavell conference broke down. But on that account did Gandhi murder

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Jinnah or did Jinnah murder Gandhi? It was a similar altercation that took place in the peace conference. Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar said, 'Emmanuel did not represent all the sections of the Harijans though he might represent some of his followers. I have got an M.L.A. who really represents the Harijans of that area. If I accept that Emmanuel represents all the Harijans of that area, I will be letting down my followers. So, let us sign the appeal separately.' Does this mean that Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar challenged the leadership of Emmanuel? Do you expect Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar to sink so low as to throw challenges to all and sundry? Yet, Government say that.

In his narration of the incidents the Hon. the Home Minister states: 'At about 6 a.m. on 16th September 1957 there was a clash between the Thevars of Illanjambur and Harijans of Veeram-bal, in which four Thevars including a woman and two Harijans died and 17 Harijans and two Thevars were injured. The same day a mob of armed Thevars burnt nearly 60 houses in Erulandi-patti and Senthakottai villages. Three Harijans including one woman were killed, and a Harijan woman seriously injured'. It was a planned attack, a deliberate attack. About 2,000 or 3,000 Harijans marched from Veeram-bal to Illanjambur. There was a state of seige. On the way, a whole family, persons who were sleeping, were hacked to pieces except that an old man who was taken to be dead was left wounded. It was a gruesome tale that was told about the murder, cold-blooded murder, of sleeping persons. There was a pregnant woman. She was hacked to pieces. The womb was torn open and the embryo of the child was brought out and cut to pieces. It was not a mere clash. The Harijans attacked Illanjambur. It was a seige. It was repulsed by the Maravars of Illanjambur. In that area it is the only village where you have Maravars in considerable numbers. In the other villages the Harijans predominate. As I mentioned earlier, if there were 150 Harijan houses, there would be 10 Marava houses. If there were 100 Harijan houses, there would be 5 or 6 Marava houses. In that way the Harijans predominate in that area.

In the next paragraph the Hon. Minister states: 'On 16th September 1957 a Police party on patrol duty came upon some 500 Harijans at Keerandai and arrested 120 of them to prevent any possible attack by them on Maravars. Several aruvals and other weapons were recovered from them.' We should be truthful and conscientious in pronouncing facts and in bringing facts to the notice of the people. So, what happened was that the whole thing was engineered by the old Justice Party people there. I do not know if the Government were directly responsible for this. I do not think the Police would have resorted to such drastic action, such unwarranted violence, if they had not had the previous sanction of Government or the oral approval of some of the Ministers of Government. Anyway my interpretation of the whole happening was this. What the Government wanted to do was 'Set up one community against another and after a serious

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clash, after both the parties have destroyed one another, step in under the guise of establishing law and order, come out and say to the world 'See Maravars' attacked the Harijans and we saved the Harijans'."

The Government wanted that the trouble should be localized. 3 p.m. They thought that they could put an end to this easily and they were confident of that. But the whole plan miscarried. In Arunkulam, the Harijans were in a majority and they thought that they could successfully attack the Maravars of that village. Incidentally, I may mention that in Arunkulam, there are only five Marava houses, while the remaining houses are those of Kallars, Athamudayars, Konars and Pandarams. Many houses are not there belonging to Maravas. Only five houses are those of Maravas. During our tour, the people were scrupulously clear in referring to them as "செலவர்கள்" "செலவர்கள்" "செலவர்கள்" They said so. The remaining houses belong, of course, to other sections of the Mukkulathar community. They expected that the Harijans would come out better off, but they came out worse off in the clash. Therefore, to maintain their prestige, to sustain their prestige, to show to the Harijans that still the Government were powerful and that the Government could come to their rescue, took the Harijans to other places. They had to go to Keelathooval. It was a measure to terrorise the Maravars of that area. According to the Police Inspector's version, one fine morning they should have proceeded to Melathooval to arrest some persons, but wrongly went to Keelathooval. And do you expect, Mr. Chairman, a crowd of 300 or 400 to remain collected there expecting this Inspector with a posse of constables, to attack and destroy them? You, Mr. Chairman, and some of the hon. Members of this House should visit that Keelathooval village. It is a tiny hamlet, a bit removed from the main road, some 25 miles away from Arunkulam village where the previous day incidents had taken place. Sir, the villagers of Keelathooval do not read newspapers; they do not have radios; they do not get wireless messages. They were completely unaware that something had happened in Arunkulam 25 miles away. Even road communication is very difficult there. Even to go by a jeep from one village to another, it takes two hours or three hours. In that village particularly, the Harijans and Maravars live together. There is no Harijan cheri in that whole area and the Harijans do not live separately. So, the Police people go there and shoot down the people. But we are asked to believe that 300 people collected there and attacked the Police, and that they (the Police), in fear of their life, in self-defence, shot them down! It is impossible to believe. It is to resuscitate their losing prestige that they have done it.

The next day, on the 16th, Illanjambur is attacked. Then the Harijans move to Keerandai, a Marava village. They are baulked in their attempt. By chance, by a mere chance, the Police officer stops them. What happens afterwards? On the 17th, the Police come to Keerandai and shoot down people. That

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What do you find then? On the morning of the 20th in retaliation, the Maravars attack the Harijans of Veerambal: they attack the Harijans in the early hours of the 20th morning. By 12 noon, the Harijans of Veerambal once again attack Illanjambur. That is not mentioned in the Minister's statement. That village has been deserted by the Maravars. The Harijans go there, burn all the Marava houses, destroy the cattle, demolish the vessels, spoil the foodgrains and commit all sorts of atrocities. A sort of personal vendetta has been carried on in that area. So much so all these troubles take place and the Government choose to arrest Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar. When? Not when the trouble is taking place, but after all this trouble is over and when there is peace established. Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar has been consistently appealing for peace, but he is being jeered at. It is mentioned that he was persistently saying that Bose was alive and was inciting his followers. Well, is it inciting communal hatred to repeatedly say that Bose is alive? He sincerely believes in what he said. Just as there are people who believe that there is God and some others who equally sincerely believe that there is no God, so also he sincerely believes that Bose is alive and that a third world war will take place. What is wrong in that? By this argument do the Government mean to suggest that the Maravars of the whole area were given by Mr. Thevar a *carte blanche*? Is it the argument of the Government? Even now the Indian National Congress has not passed a resolution touching the death of Bose. Recently I saw in the newspapers that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would bring the ashes of Bose to India, but he has not done that. So, there is still an atmosphere of mystery around Bose and it is believed that he is still alive and that he may be expected any day in India. It can be no argument of any Government to clap him in jail for this terrorism. As Mr. Nehru once remarked, Mr. Chairman, it only shows the attitude of this Government. He says, "Every Government, every reactionary Government, alien or Swadeshi, when it fears

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for its own existence, indulges in territorism and such a reactionary Government lives in an atmosphere of deception in the name of law and order and under cover of peace, shoots, kills and imprisons and gags and does every illegal and disorderly act". That is what the Government of Madras are doing now. There has not been any communal enmity between the communities there. Possibly hon. Members of this House are mistaken due to the misleading reports of the Government. They seem to imagine that the position of Harijans in that area is analogous to that of Harijans in some other districts. It is not so. The Hon. Minister was there. Ninety per cent of the Harijan population in Arunkulam village own lands and cultivate their own lands; they are not serfs of the Maravars. I challenge the Hon. the Minister for Home to produce a single case in the past 50 years, a single prosecution where Harijans and Maravars had not figured as the joint accused. They might have committed wrong; they might have committed criminal offences. But the Maravars alone did not do them. In those places, Pallar is called Kudumban. So in every case of prosecution, you will find a Marava and a Kudumban standing together in the dock. They were together. Never was it the case that the one was the serf of the other. In Arunkulam a Harijan told us when asked, "Are you serfs of the Maravars here? Do you go to their fields for work like harvesting, transplanting, etc.?" that they were not serfs and that they would not do such work. He said, "We own our own lands. Sometimes even a Marava may come to work in our lands for wages. But we do not work for them." That is the position there. They live in such amity. Except in these sixteen villages which had been nurtured and brought up in the British tradition in those days, in no other place in that area was there even a single incident. The British tactics, unfortunately, have been adopted by the present Government. What I would like to warn the Government is: 'You are in a playful manner, to save your own skin, spreading this virus of communalism. What will happen if it seeps through into the Services? Beware.' You will have to send Policemen to shoot down people when a communal clash breaks out. If a communal clash breaks out in your own Services, they will have to shoot one another down. You will then stand condemned before the world. For God's sake, for the sake of the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, leave off communalism. Don't try to protect Policemen if they have exceeded their limit. The Chief Minister is a bachelor. Napoleon once said, 'Power is my mistress and I will zealously guard her. I have got her at such a heavy cost and I will not share her with anybody else.' Similarly our Chief Minister is wedded to power and he is impervious to finer human sentiments. But the other Ministers have families and children. Search your conscience and tell the people what you think. In the name of Mahatma Gandhi whose follower I am and whose followers we are, assess the situation, and cure the disease. In your statement, in the help you render, in your rescue work, don't mention these communities. Thus save the country. Otherwise, you will stand condemned by posterity. You

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are going to be in power for four more years. I know no noconfidence motion will shake you out of office, because you have got a brute majority. How you have obtained that brute majority is another history on which I shall not dilate now.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGUR: Is the term 'brute majority' parliamentary?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is parliamentary.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: All majority is brute majority.

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: All majority need not necessarily be brute majority.

You are going to continue in power for four more years. Don't lose your heads, don't develop vanity, don't try to treat people with contempt. There is demand for a judicial enquiry. Why do you shirk it? Why do you fear it? Just think at least for this one reason. After the Congress came into power in this country, there have been so many shooting incidents. Nowhere was the charge levelled against the Government, against the Police, that unarmed people were deliberately taken blindfolded and shot dead. Everywhere the grievance was that the Police need not have resorted to shooting and that they could have controlled the situation without resort to shooting. Here alone that rumour is coming up. To allay the suspicions of the people of Tamil Nad who are your masters and my masters, institute a judicial enquiry and release Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar who is an apostle of peace. He was for peace. People who know him know that. When I was in the Congress—and I did not know him as intimately as I know him today—I too was thinking wrongly about him. But, after having known him, I say he is not a man for violence at all. He wants peace in the area. The Government are afraid of him; they ignored him, as they say they have ignored E. V. Ramaswami Naicker. We have come together, our political party is strengthening itself and the Government are naturally afraid. They think that by clapping Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar in jail, the Democratic Congress Party can be weakened. Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar must be released and a judicial enquiry must be instituted.

One word about the amendment. It is a sneaky way to make a Member introduce such an amendment to the motion moved by the Minister. I request the hon. Member to withdraw that amendment. The Lower House has passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry. The Ministry will continue in office and the Member need not be apprehensive that it will go out of office. Let not the Ministry do this in such a sneaky way in this House.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Is the Chairman also a party to this sneaky method?

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: He is above all these things even if he is a party to it.

DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT *re* DISTURBANCES IN THE
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

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clash, after both the parties have destroyed one another, step in under the guise of establishing law and order, come out and say to the world 'See Maravars' attacked the Harijans and we saved the Harijans'."

3 p.m. The Government wanted that the trouble should be localised. They thought that they could put an end to this easily and they were confident of that. But the whole plan miscarried. In Arunkulam, the Harijans were in a majority and they thought that they could successfully attack the Maravars of that village. Incidentally, I may mention that in Arunkulam, there are only five Marava houses, while the remaining houses are those of Kallars, Ahamudayars, Konars and Pandarams. Many houses are not there belonging to Maravas. Only five houses are those of Maravas. During our tour, the people were scrupulously clear in referring to them as "செல்ல ஜி திக்க மு வீடு" "செல்ல ஜி திக்க மு வீடு". They said so. The remaining houses belong, of course, to other sections of the Mukkulathar community. They expected that the Harijans would come out better off, but they came out worse off in the clash. Therefore, to maintain their prestige, to sustain their prestige, to show to the Harijans that still the Government were powerful and that the Government could come to their rescue, took the Harijans to other places. They had to go to Keelathooval. It was a measure to terrorise the Maravars of that area. According to the Police Inspector's version, one fine morning they should have proceeded to Melathooval to arrest some persons, but wrongly went to Keelathooval. And do you expect, Mr. Chairman, a crowd of 300 or 400 to remain collected there expecting this Inspector with a posse of constables, to attack and destroy them? You, Mr. Chairman, and some of the hon. Members of this House should visit that Keelathooval village. It is a tiny hamlet, a bit removed from the main road, some 25 miles away from Arunkulam village where the previous day incidents had taken place. Sir, the villagers of Keelathooval do not read newspapers; they do not have radios; they do not get wireless messages. They were completely unaware that something had happened in Arunkulam 25 miles away. Even road communication is very difficult there. Even to go by a jeep from one village to another, it takes two hours or three hours. In that village particularly, the Harijans and Maravars live together. There is no Harijan cheri in that whole area and the Harijans do not live separately. So, the Police people go there and shoot down the people. But we are asked to believe that 300 people collected there and attacked the Police, and that they (the Police), in fear of their life, in self-defence, shot them down! It is impossible to believe. It is to resuscitate their losing prestige that they have done it.

The next day, on the 16th, Illanjambur is attacked. Then the Harijans move to Keerandai, a Marava village. They are baulked in their attempt. By chance, by a mere chance, the Police officer stops them. What happens afterwards? On the 17th, the Police come to Keerandai and shoot down people. That

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What do you find then? On the morning of the 20th in retaliation, the Maravars attack the Harijans of Veerambal; they attack the Harijans in the early hours of the 20th morning. By 12 noon, the Harijans of Veerambal once again attack Illanjambur. That is not mentioned in the Minister's statement. That village has been deserted by the Maravars. The Harijans go there, burn all the Marava houses, destroy the cattle, demolish the vessels, spoil the foodgrains and commit all sorts of atrocities. A sort of personal vendetta has been carried on in that area. So much so all these troubles take place and the Government choose to arrest Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar. When? Not when the trouble is taking place, but after all this trouble is over and when there is peace established. Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar has been consistently appealing for peace, but he is being jeered at. It is mentioned that he was persistently saying that Bose was alive and was inciting his followers. Well, is it inciting communal hatred to repeatedly say that Bose is alive? He sincerely believes in what he said. Just as there are people who believe that there is God and some others who equally sincerely believe that there is no God, so also he sincerely believes that Bose is alive and that a third world war will take place. What is wrong in that? By this argument do the Government mean to suggest that the Maravars of the whole area were given by Mr. Thevar a *carte blanche*? Is it the argument of the Government? Even now the Indian National Congress has not passed a resolution touching the death of Bose. Recently I saw in the newspapers that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would bring the ashes of Bose to India, but he has not done that. So, there is still an atmosphere of mystery around Bose and it is believed that he is still alive and that he may be expected any day in India. It can be no argument of any Government to clap him in jail for this terrorism. As Mr. Nehru once remarked, Mr. Chairman, it only shows the attitude of this Government. He says, "Every Government, every reactionary Government, alien or Swadeshi, when it fears

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I appeal to the Members of this House to consider what all I have said about the disturbances, and I appeal to the Members of the Party in power to tell the Ministry in the course of their speeches: 'Let them be temperate in their language; let them institute a judicial enquiry and let them release Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar.'

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: Sir, I am sorry I cannot speak in Tamil. My acquaintance with Tamil is so poor that I cannot express my views adequately in that language. I can say what I wish to say better in English. Unfortunately, I have been brought up in a school where in my younger days all my debating qualities were developed only in English. There was no Tamil debating society in the Madras Christian College in those days. Therefore, I had to speak in English in season and out of season till I joined the labour party where I was obliged to speak in broken Tamil, in Tamil that could be understood by the common people.

Sir, there are two things inter-related in this matter. One is the deplorable incidents that took place in Ramanathapuram and the second is the attitude of the Government. I do not want to confuse these two issues. In the first place, I should like to say that I do not belong to any of the communities affected by the incidents to which reference has been made in an elaborate manner by the previous speaker. I do not belong to the Maravar community or the Harijans community or the Nadar community or any of the other communities in the South. As one who is above all these communities, I wish to say a few words.

The unfortunate thing is that the Government did not appoint a judicial body or a judicial officer of the rank of a High Court Judge to enquire into this matter. They appointed a Member of the Board of Revenue whose capacity I do not doubt, but whose capacity to weigh evidence and to come to real conclusions on evidence is not accepted by me. If a judicial enquiry had been made, we would have been more satisfied. But, unfortunately, for reasons best known to themselves, the Government have not acceded to this popular request. Apart from this omission of the Government, I should like to know what is at the bottom of the disturbances. Some people say that it is communal, other people say that behind the communal facade there were political feelings. I do not know what conclusion I should come to, because the report of the gentleman appointed by the Government (Sri Venkateswaran) does not refer to this matter at all. He seems to brush aside the popular view and says, 'I cannot accept the popular view. It is all false. The Police are justified in shooting.' He was appointed evidently to find justification for the Police shooting. As a Government officer, he could not help doing that. It is an unfortunate thing that the Government should appoint one of their own officers to conduct the enquiry. When their own conduct is being challenged, what is the point in appointing a subordinate to go into this matter?

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Therefore, do not accept the findings of Mr. Venkateswaran, however good he may be in his own Revenue Department in collecting revenue. Unfortunately, this is not a matter for collection of revenue, but a matter for weighing evidence and proposing measures for the prevention of such occurrences in the future. The question is whether this is purely a communal affair or whether there is something behind it. Some political animosity that has been slumbering for years has come to the front and has brought about these disturbances. It is very difficult to make up my mind on this question. People say that it is a communal question. Of course, there are so many communities in our country. If communal feelings are going to lead to disturbances, then there cannot be a single day without disturbances taking place. There has been a good deal of anti-Brahman feeling all over South India—in the Tamil country especially. But there has been no such thing as violent riots between Brahmans and Non-Brahmans. Because the Brahmans are quiet-going people, it does not mean that they cannot fight when it comes to a question of preserving their lives and property. Somehow or other, Non-Brahmans have never thought it right to attack Brahmans, although there are leaders who say that the Brahmans must be attacked violently. This is a stupid assertion with which I am entirely in disagreement. Although my sympathies are with Non-Brahmans, still I do not believe that any such propaganda is conducive to the growth of peace and harmony in our country. We want unity in our country from one end to the other. This cannot be brought about by trying to provoke some slumbering jealousies and antagonisms in our country. Therefore, I should like the Government to make up their mind and tell us what exactly there is behind this disturbance. Is it purely a case of communal feeling between Maravars and Harijans? The term "Harijan" is a very large term, and Gandhiji, unfortunately, coined this term in order to placate the depressed classes. 'Harijan' covers such a multitude of tribes and races that one does not know exactly how many tribes it covers. Therefore, it seems to me that we must try to discover what is at the bottom of this trouble—whether it is purely communal feeling brought about by some members of one community speaking ill of the members of another community, which very often happens. Now the Maravars are called Thevars. I remember a stanza in Nannool, which, I think, the Finance Minister will confirm. My knowledge of Tamil grammar is fading, but I will tell you what Nannool says.

It says—

‘மக்கள் தேவர் நாகர் உயர்திணை மற்றுயிர் உள்ளவும் இல்லவும் அஃறிணை’.

This is a stanza which I got by heart when I was studying in the fourth form or fifth form. The Ministers are distinguished Tamil scholars, but I am a poor specimen. So far as the stanza goes, it says, 'தேவர்' comes under 'உயர்திணை'.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That term refers to "Gods".

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SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: You may say that it refers to "Gods". I do recognize that. That is also an interpretation. But I use the term for the purpose of emphasising my view that because Thevars are comparable to gods like Indra and others in Heaven, they must cease their antagonism. I appeal to them all from this place, if my appeal is of any use, that they should stop their antagonism and behave like gods. Of course, at one time there were fights between the Devas and the Asuras. In our puranas, we read so many of these stories. But I hope there is not going to be a recrudescence in modern times of the ancient feuds between the gods and those inferior to them. A judicial enquiry would have been quite proper to tell us exactly what lies at the bottom of this trouble and what steps should be taken in order to bring about peace and harmony. In the second place, I should say, Sir, that Police interference and shooting is not at all a happy affair. They thought of preserving the peace by shooting down people. Cannot they preserve the peace without shooting down people? Anyone can shoot down people. If I am attacked, I attack my opponent in turn and give him two blows for one blow. This is one way of meeting violence. But good people try to pacify and bring about better relations. Why cannot the Police be imbued with the notion that, instead of shooting down people at short range, they should bring about peace by forging concord among the leaders of the communities? I suppose the Police are being trained in their schools to bring about peace among hostile groups. Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God. I wish that our Government should bear this in mind and teach our Police not to use force and that they should not shoot down people. Tear-gas may be used on the people. You may let out laughing-gas which will make the combatants on both sides laugh and laugh and finally embrace each other. Shooting down people does not do credit to Government. Look at the way in which the Communist Government in Kerala are carrying on. There too there is communal feeling between Nayers and other communities. But there they are trying to keep peace and order without having resort to the Police, whereas in Tamil Nad, with all the Tamil culture, there is resort to police firing. The stanza in Purananooru says, "யாதும் ஊரே யாவரும் கேளிர்". This is an ancient saying. If such a country indulges in shooting, then it is a very deplorable thing. Something is wrong to-day with the morale and the sociology of our people. I wish the Government paid attention to these things instead of referring to appointments given to this community or that community. This is our greatest curse. I thought that we had passed that stage after we attained independence. But, unfortunately, it still clings to us from the days of the British regime when the Britishers used to set up one community against another for the sake of getting appointments. Even now it is not too late to appoint a judicial officer of the eminence of a District Judge or a High Court Judge preferably, to go into the matter and weigh the evidence. Mr. Venkateswaran brushes aside completely the story of the villagers and

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says that it is all false and that the Police are justified in shooting. He does not give even the approximate number of people who attacked. He says that the number might be somewhere between 300 and 1,000. What am I to conclude from such an uncertain report that a huge number of men were ready and prepared to do mischief and that the Police were justified in shooting down people? Instead of shooting down men, they could have taken less harmful measures. I wish that the Government should consider along with experts what they should do in order to put down, without shooting people who resort to violence or who are prepared to do something in the nature of breaking the peace. I am not satisfied with the attitude of the Government in this matter. I do not say that the Government are communal minded, but I say that the Government will be discharging their duty well by ordering an enquiry of the kind demanded by all the parties in the country, namely, Communists, Dravida Kazhagam, etc. An enquiry by a judicial officer in this matter will reveal whether there is caste feeling behind these disturbances or there is mere political feeling behind, which the caste men have taken advantage of. Very often, in political relations, caste feelings play a great part. I have myself had a good deal of experience in this respect. All people voted for me even though they knew that I was an Indian Christian. Hindus voted for me as probably they thought that I was a good Hindu by birth, though Christian by faith. At that time, there were, of course, feelings of Brahmin and anti-Brahmin, Justice Party as opposed to the Congress Party, and so on. But in those days, there were no communal clashes. I know of a small incident which took place at that time in George Town. Some rowdies entered some Brahmin houses and created nuisance, and this was condemned by the Party in power at that time. Because, no caste can ever prosper by the use of force. Force will be met with counter-force. Even in international affairs, we see the same thing. When America says that it has invented some atomic weapons, the Soviet Union in rivalry produces something else and the whole world reverberates with such weapons of destruction. Let us hope that such unfortunate incidents will not recur in future and that our Government will think seriously about what they should do to improve the social conditions of our people.

Sir, reference was made to the existence of political background to the whole thing. My hon. Friend referred to various political parties. I do not know much about Ramanathapuram. I have never gone there myself. I would very much like to go there, study the situation in detail and see whether there have been political feelings in those parts. I once again request the Government to go into the matter in detail instead of merely depending on a very superficial report submitted by Sri Venkateswaran who has not delved deep into the matter. He simply says that the people's version is wrong and false and that the Police were justified in shooting. Evidently, he was appointed with instructions as it were to whitewash the actions of the Police and put all the blame upon the poor Maravars of the place. The Maravars have become the victims

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of all these vilifications which, I hope, will be avoided at least in future. I hope that the Government will come to the right conclusion in regard to this matter. I appeal to the Government to go into this matter a little more carefully and find out the real cause behind these incidents as the Special Officer has not gone into the details.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to enter into the political controversy of the unfortunate happenings in Ramanathapuram district. I propose to confine myself to one or two points in this connexion. Firstly, I take serious exception to the appointment of Mr. Venkateswaran to enquire into the happenings in that district. As the Congress Party itself knows, he is a member of the wonderful Steel Frame . . . What was the opinion that the Congress Party itself held about the officers of the Steel Frame? Now, it suits those people to make use of that officer. He might have been a District Magistrate a long time ago. But, he has ceased to have connection with legal proceedings. It is very difficult for ordinary human brains to switch over from one profession to another. It will take a long time. That is the one valid reason and scientific reason for which I would suggest the institution of a judicial enquiry. As the Tamil proverb டிசுயிடு கனம் இனத்த டிசுயிடு கனம்? goes, why should the Government be afraid of such judicial enquiry if they are sure that they are not in the wrong? Why should they refuse the request for a judicial enquiry? After all, this request is made by all sections of the people. Whatever be the reasons, the refusal of the request for a judicial enquiry makes one suspicious about the Government. It leads one to believe that there must be something rotten in the State of Denmark, as somebody said. Therefore, I request the Government to reconsider their decision and not to take this as a question of prestige, as the Britisher used to do. The Congress Party has in the past charged the Britishers with having stood on false prestige. That being the case, why should these people do the same thing for which they themselves blamed the Britishers? Great men will have humility and will not stand on prestige. If they admit their fault, it will not be taken as weakness. Only small people will hesitate to do it and in their case, it may be taken as weakness. After all, the Congress Party is very strong and it need not be afraid of anything. That is why I say that the Government need not hesitate to appoint a judicial officer of senior rank to go into the question. There are three parties involved in this matter. There is the Maravar community, there is the Harijan community and there is the Government which is charged with having taken part in the incidents. It may be political, or communal or political-cum-communal. Only a person with judicial background and judicious temperament will have the ability to sift the evidence and come to logical conclusions. Especially, when we have separated the Judiciary from the Executive, the Government need not be afraid of appointing a person of high judicial rank to go into this matter. Surely, the Law Officers of

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the Government will be in a position to defend the Government who have been charged with complicity in this matter. In this connexion, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to what appeared in today's 'Hindu' about the enquiry into Raipur Police Firing. Mr. Justice Bhatta, the officer appointed to enquire into the incident, is reported to have ruled that the Advocate-General could not participate on behalf of the State Government in the proceedings of the Commission as the State Government were not a party and that the Advocate-General could, however, appear before the Commission on behalf of the district officials. A sister Government has done it. So, there is no harm in the Madras Government also doing the same thing. Even now it is not too late to reconsider the whole matter and appoint a member of the Judiciary to go into the question.

Now, I propose to dissect Mr. Venkateswaran's report a little. On the question of examination and cross-examination of witnesses, he seems to have asked the lawyers to put questions to the witnesses through him only. There are a number of Advocates on the Treasury Benches.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Can a doctor switch over to the lawyers' profession?

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I am talking from the common-sense point of view and not as a doctor. As a man having some commonsense, I can certainly point out certain discrepancies found in the report. There is nothing wrong in doing it. One need not be a doctor or a lawyer to do it.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : As jury.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I do not say that I am jury and all that. As an ordinary man, I notice certain discrepancies in the report. I consider it my duty to present those discrepancies before the Ministry for its consideration. There are the members of the legal profession. They know the *modus operandi* in regard to cross-examination of witnesses. They have got a knack of doing things. Therefore, Mr. Venkateswaran could not handle questions in the same manner as a trained lawyer. That is why I say that it is absolutely unjust on the part of Mr. Venkateswaran to have prevented the lawyers from putting questions to the witnesses directly.

Mr. Venkateswaran says that it is only a fact-finding commission and I do not think that he went there to find out any facts at all because he contradicts himself in a number of places. Whenever it suits his convenience, he accepts the evidence of certain people, and when it does not suit his convenience, he rejects the evidence of certain other people which he considers false. Therefore, it is rather very unfortunate that a person of his rank should have been involved in this matter of enquiry. A person with a judicial frame of mind would not have committed the mistake regarding the number of people forming the crowd. Some people say that it was

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1,000 and some other people say that it was 300. Mr. Venkateswaran believed the evidence of the Police officers in certain matters when it suited him and he rejected the evidence of the same Police officers in certain other matters when it did not suit him. Therefore, there is blowing of hot and cold in the same breath.

Regarding the five Maravars who were supposed to have been kept bound up and shot dead and all those things, it is a very difficult matter and it is a very tricky matter for anybody to go into. Only a careful and experienced judicial officer will be able to go into this matter easily. A judge will not accept the evidence unless it is corroborated and it is also consistent. So, if there is corroboration of the evidence, he will accept it and if there is any discrepancy, he will reject it. Truth must always be consistent. Therefore, it is a fallacious argument to say that people gave a parrot-like version about the incident, which Mr. Venkateswaran used when he rejected the evidence regarding the five Maravars who were supposed to have been blindfolded, shot dead and the like. If I were in the position of Mr. Venkateswaran, I would not have disbelieved it for this reason. Are we not aware of the fact that the Police used the same methods against the Communists when they wanted to put down the Communists? It is a well-known fact. Even our Congress friends would have known their tirade against the Communists. The Police have to use the same sort of excessive force occasionally and in this case they might have been mistaken and have done it. Therefore, in the interest of the Government and in the interest of the officer concerned, it would be the very best thing for the Government to appoint a judicial officer to go into this matter because a lot of mud has been slung on the face of the Government. Any reasonable Government must try to come out with such an offer when charges are made against them. In this connexion, I wish to refer to another matter which the Hon. the Minister for Home also referred to the other day. It is about the judicial enquiry into the allegations against the former Inspector-General of Police who was charged by somebody and in order to absolve himself of that charge, he himself volunteered for an enquiry. When an officer has got that courage to ask for an enquiry against himself, I do not know why the Government have not got the courage to face an enquiry by a judicial officer. This is another argument which I use in favour of a judicial enquiry.

Next, I come to the post-mortem examination. It is very unfortunate that a junior Civil Assistant Surgeon has been asked to perform the post-mortem examination in a medical case of this magnitude. Mr. Venkateswaran himself says that this lady doctor was ignorant of medical jurisprudence. There was some coloration caused by the bullet. It has to be considered whether it was due to carbon and sulphur being associated with blood; it might be that they would have used disintegrated blood. It is more than 30 years since I studied jurisprudence and I still remember the fact that if a

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little salt water is added to the blood, it goes into solution. Then we will find particles of the blood there. If the doctor has not got sufficient experience to conduct such post-mortem examination, they could have at least sent that portion of the tissues affected for examination by a specialist. In a case like this, the Government should have ordered the Professor of Jurisprudence to conduct the post-mortem examination. It is very unsafe to entrust the post-mortem examination of this magnitude to such junior officers.

Lastly, I wish to invite the attention of the Government to one matter. Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar has been painted in very dark colours. I do not know whether they are true or false. Only people who are in the know of things can give a correct opinion in this matter. So far as the Government are concerned, they are not in a position to keep an open mind in this matter because he was with them till recently. He parted company with them for reasons of his own. Now he happens to be their political enemy. Therefore, when a question like that arises, they will have to be a little more charitable because even an enemy should not question their motive. The Government clapped him into the jail under the Preventive Detention Act. The Government themselves stated in their statement that he was a sort of chronic criminal. What were they doing all these days? Why did they not proceed against him under the Preventive Detention Act before these disturbances started?

Again, I come to another relevant subject. I hope the Hon. Chairman will permit me to do that. There is another such person in the State of Madras, threatening a particular community with dire consequences. It may be an idle threat or it may be real but the point is this.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I know his name?

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : It is better not to mention his name. I think the Government know it and, therefore, I need not mention it.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : I think the hon. Member Dr. John also knows it.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : For obvious reasons, I do not want to mention his name. I hope hon. Members will appreciate my feelings.

Are the Government going to allow this man to go on doing his propaganda against a particular community? The Government may not take his words very very seriously and sometimes they might treat him with contempt. Of course, human nature being what it is, it is better sometimes to allow persons to go on talking like that so that they might not have notoriety. But there may be some followers who may take his very words as gospel truth and do something. In Kumbakonam something took place. In Tuticorin another thing took place. So, there is no use of locking the stable after the horse has been stolen. When a man incites a person to violence, it is an offence, according to law. He need not

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p.m. commit violence. Therefore, I wonder what the Government are going to do in this matter. Of course, they are waiting for the report of his speech but one of the easiest things would be to ask the Police Department to investigate into the matter. If it is not possible to get the report from the Press, I think the Police can issue summons and get the report of his speech from various newspapers. Already much water has flowed under the bridge and the Government must take action quickly. Even in the case of medical treatment, it is easy to treat the disease at a particular stage. If it is allowed to become chronic, it is most difficult to treat and even a veritable Dhanvantry may not be able to do anything in the matter. I want you to place yourself in the position of a doctor and whatever the symptoms may be, it is better to go to the root of the disease and try to offer proper remedy.

In the matter of shooting, I want to say one word. When a similar shooting took place in Delhi recently, the Hon. the Home Minister at the Centre said in Parliament that it was a very unfortunate incident and that whenever shooting took place in future, he would see that a judicial enquiry was ordered. Rightly or wrongly, you may think the common man is mad. But there is goodness even in madness. He has implicit faith in the Judiciary. People like me—hundreds and thousands of them—have pinned their faith on judicial findings.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Even if the Judge happens to be a member of the Steel Frame?

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Yes; I know what the Hon. Minister is hinting at. He refers to Mr. Ramaswami's findings. I am not on that subject. The point is this. Whoever be the man, whether he has been recruited from the cadre of District Judges or directly recruited and made High Court Judge, we have faith in him. That is the experience of very many people in this country. When the person takes the place of a Judge, he always tries to do justice. Here and there, there may be some black sheep.

DR. V. K. JOHN: An important point is that a High Court Judge cannot be removed by the State Government.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Even the members of the All-India Services cannot be removed by the State Government, without the concurrence and approval of the Central Government.

DR. V. K. JOHN: But it is much easier to remove an I.C.S. man from service than a High Court Judge.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: My charge against Sri Venkateswaran is this. He has not been accustomed to judicial proceedings of late. He was a District Collector some time ago and he is a very good man. But he has been out of touch with such things and when one is out of touch, it is very difficult for one suddenly to switch over to another circumstance. I was mentioning about the Central Home Minister's speech in Parliament on Police firing.

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He himself wanted some sort of judicial enquiry and it took place. I do not find the reason why the Madras Government should persist in saying that no judicial enquiry is necessary at all. Their argument may be this. "If we order a judicial enquiry, the fire will consume everything." But they themselves called Sri Venkateswaran's enquiry a sort of judicial enquiry. Has it increased the riots in those places?

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI: I think it has added to the riots.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Yes; you know better. Our Home Minister is a seasoned politician and rubs shoulders with all sorts of people. He knows human psychology very well. Even now, it is not too late to reconsider his position. Whatever may have been his reasons to decide that no judicial enquiry is called for, yet let him reconsider the question and try to have one. Politics itself is a series of compromises. No harm will be done to the Government or their prestige by having a judicial enquiry.

Finally, Sir, will the Government please see that the Police squads are provided with tear-gas apparatus in the place of rifles?

DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Member Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthy has given a graphic description of the whole affair in the phraseology of Medicine and Pathology. He said that it was a sort of virus infection disseminated in all districts. I do not know how he got that idea. But whatever it is, this subject, as he himself said, has been thrashed out in the Assembly. Now, he has come forward not with any idea of censuring the Government, but to know the root cause for it, how it has spread and how far it lies in our power to arrest its spread. If we go into the history of the riots, we can find that a sort of feudal system was prevalent during the time of the alien rulers and that it has continued even after they left the country. It is really a pity that in some taluks in Ramanathapuram, our expectations have not been fulfilled in the matter of progress of National Extension Service and Local Development Works. Sir, a sort of accusation is levelled against the Hon. Minister for Finance by some politicians that a good amount of money has been spent on such works in the Coimbatore district, and that good progress has been made.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: அதுவும் இரண்டு தாலுகாக்களுக்கு மட்டும்தான் கொடுக்கப்பட்டதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது.

DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM: If that were the case, it is because the people in that district have co-operated with the Government and come forward with all kinds of help. There are five taluks in Ramanathapuram district in which development works have been taken up. Only in one of them, viz., Srivilliputtur, people have co-operated and good work has been done. In other taluks like Mudukulathur, no work has been done. It was stated in the Lower House yesterday that we had fine irrigation facilities and that water was provided to the maximum extent possible in

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our district alone. Sir, in Ramanathapuram also there are facilities available but the people have not come forward to take advantage of them. Of course, we cannot find fault with the people also. There are leaders and it is only the leaders that have to come forward and tell the people that the Government will give maximum help if they co-operate. The leaders have failed in their duty and they have not cared to lead the people in the proper way. They have not cared for the improvement of their status. Hence they have been put in the dark, in the background. I was told that there were no proper roads and no proper irrigation facilities. But these leaders, instead of improving the status of the people who
4 p.m. believed in their leadership, failed in their duty to give them a correct lead and enable them to go in the right path. Such being the case, naturally there is a certain amount of jealousy between party and party. In the neighbouring districts we see the people have improved quite a good lot. A lot of people have utilised their money with the help of the Government and have come up.

Now, for this kind of communal strife that was going on in that place, it was said that Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar was partly responsible. Whether a particular person is responsible or not is not the question we are concerned with. There are two prominent communities, Harijan and Marava communities in that area. For a very long time, the Harijans were ill-treated, trodden down and treated as slaves. From a booklet recently published, we could see how the Harijans of that area were treated. They were subjected to such treatment for hundreds of years and such treatment is still being meted out to them. When these Harijans realise that they have been so badly treated, it is but natural for them to expect that they should be treated properly especially when the Congress is wedded to abolish untouchability and uplift the Harijans and the Depressed classes. It might be asked, 'Why did they not exhibit their desire before?' They were under tyranny for a long time and they could not break it easily. But the fact is there that they were treated very, very badly and that they were not given the amenities which the people in the other districts and in some areas in the same district enjoyed. Such good things were forbidden to them. One community was treating them very badly.

Sir, reference was made to the Nadar community. I say it is not good of us to say that the Nadars incited the Harijans. There is a feeling among the public why the Chief Minister did not go to that district. I can understand this feeling and can also give an answer. It would have been, of course, proper on the part of the Chief Minister to go to that district at a time when there was rioting going on because he comes from that district. But he stood out. Why? There is now a sort of communal feeling there. We have found out even from the last election that there is a good amount of misunderstanding between party and party and caste and caste. Sri Kamaraj Nadar happens to be the Chief Minister at present. He happens to belong to the Nadar community. Definitely the same voice, which says now that it is wrong on the part

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of the Chief Minister not to have gone there, would say if he had gone there, that he went there because he was interested in Nadars and that he incited the Nadars and other people against the Maravars. It is proper and justifiable that he did not go there. I am happy that good sense prevailed in the Cabinet and that Sri Kamaraj Nadar did not go there. Because he did not go, it is not possible for people to say now that Nadar was behind all this. On account of party feelings or to take advantage of the present troubled position, they may say a lot of things. Sir, there was an enquiry. Two senior Ministers went there. All this ought to have been appreciated by the critics of the Government. But they failed in that also. Their criticism is that Nadar has not gone there.

When this ill-treatment had been going on there for a long time, it was natural that some things happened. A Peace Committee is formed. The Government statement refers to it. I do not know what exactly the fact is. One party says, 'Why was Emmanuel still kept there?' The other party says, 'Such a thing is not good'. Sir, I have had no chance of coming into contact with Mr. Thevar. But several times I have seen him addressing meetings at Coimbatore. At least I thought that he was a wholesome man, a good man with control over his people, with communal feelings in him. He is called 'Pasumpon Thevar'. That is the nickname given to him. He is not an ordinary man. He is a man who knows everything. He knows 'Kural'. He is a God-fearing man. We cannot find fault with him. He is of the conviction that Mr. Nehru is still alive. (Hon. Members: Netaji Bose.) I am sorry, it is his conviction that Bose is still alive and will come out with his Asian liberation army. He believes it. His strong hold and control over the Maravars in that part of the country made them believe that Bose was still living and that he would be coming. (Laughter.) He used to say that he (Bose) would be coming on Sashti. He never mentioned on which Sashti he would come. In that manner he was bringing up his people. Those people with a poor standard of living, without proper education, could not think independently. What should a powerful man like him have done when this kind of strife arose in his place, and a peace conference was convened to bring about peace in that area? Whoever it might be, whether it was Emmanuel or anybody representing the Harijans, when people came forward to die for the country and to bring about peace in that area, he must have thought that that man was his equal and signed the appeal along with him. Somehow, due to communal feeling, he could not consider Emmanuel as the proper leader. Some things happened subsequently. We do not know whether Thevar was responsible for them, for the murder of Emmanuel, or not. But what really happened was that in broad daylight in the evening he was murdered near the bus-stand. Everybody there kept quiet. Sir, I ask, "If a man is murdered in the corridor of this House, will everybody here keep quiet? Don't we have human sympathy?" If the Chairman is tyrannical, if he is having a strong hold on us all, then we will keep quiet.

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Otherwise, we would go out and ask the man who committed that act, 'Why, dear friend, are you doing like that?' This incident is sufficient to prove that people in that area shudder to come forward and say that a particular man has killed Emmanuel. That shows that people are afraid of something and that is why they are not willing to come forward to say who killed Emmanuel. Whom do they fear? It is the leader, who is there for a long time getting their votes and coming to the Assembly, they are afraid of. He is a leader and whether he is responsible or not, his name will be dragged into this. It is on account of him that they are afraid. If they say anything about the happening, something bad will befall them. That is why the Government have not come forward complying with the request for a judicial enquiry. A senior member of the I.C.S. has made the enquiry. That officer has gone to the place and enquired fully into the matter. If hon. Members want a judicial enquiry, that will be a vote of censure on the senior I.C.S. officer with whose help we practically run the administration. That being the case, there is no point in asking for a judicial enquiry. Still why do some Members ask for it? We know perfectly well what they are driving at. If, according to their request, a judicial officer is sent and if that officer also happens to come to more or less the same decision, will they be prepared to accept it? Then they will find fault with him and say that he also belongs to that same Steel Frame of officers and that he has only obeyed the Ministers. Now, therefore, we have got to make out a catalogue of the incidents and find out what the root causes are. According to me, the root cause is that the place is much under-developed. There is no use of finding fault with the Government or that officer, Sri Venkateswaran, or anybody else. We have to find out ways and means to improve the place and rid it of casteism, wrong leadership, etc. Things have got to improve that way. It is the duty of not only the Congress Party, but of all the Parties in the country to come forward and see that the existing defects there are rectified. Unless we do such things, things will not improve there. If all the Parties come together, realise that the place is under-developed, examine why it is under-developed and chalk out a programme to improve the area, if they find that leadership is bad there and that leadership has been there for years having such a tremendous hold on the people as to cripple the efforts of Government to improve the conditions of the people, and then if they take steps to provide all the amenities as laying of roads, starting of schools, provision of irrigation facilities for growing more food, etc., then we can change that under-developed area into a well-developed one. I feel that Mr. Thevar himself must come forward and say that his taluk is most backward and that, therefore, efforts should be made to improve it properly and to raise the standard of living of the people there. I have heard of him as having a tremendous hold on his people. Hence, it is not even the duty of the Government but the duty of the leadership. The leaders must come forward to improve the condition of the people. If the condition of the people is improved, naturally communal strife will disappear in course of time. So, it is in the leadership that the responsibility lies. So,

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Mr. Thevar himself who has such wholesome control over the people must take the lead. If he does so, nobody can say 'no' to that. All the parties must join together and see that such a thing comes to pass.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: So, you are for releasing Mr. Thevar?

DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM: That is for the Government to say. I am only giving my opinion.

So, the parties must create such a climate there that the place improves and flourishes. If that is done, communal hatred will automatically disappear. When leaders show the right path, people will follow that. Hence, I request the Members of all the Parties and leaders of all the Parties to come forward and see that that particular area which is very backward today is improved soon. It has been long enough neglected. It is the prime duty of all to raise the standard of living of the people there so that they may realise that they are also equal to other people in the country in sharing the fruits of Independence. Thank you, Sir.

* SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: கனம் சேர்மன், ஸார், இந்த சமயத்தில் தமிழ் நாட்டில் தமிழர்கள் தலை குனியக்கூடிய ஒரு சம்பவம் நடந்து உலகம் பூராவும் அது வியாபித்து தமிழர்களுடைய குணத்தையதைப் பற்றிப் பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் முதுகுளத்தூர், மற்றும் இதைச் சார்ந்த பகுதிகளில், நடந்த கோரமான அந்தக் காட்சியை சென்ற ஐந்து, ஆறு தினங்களாக நமது சட்ட சபைகளில் வர்ணித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அந்த வர்ணனையைக் கேட்டு அடங்காத துக்கத்தில் மக்கள் ஆழ்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள். துக்கத்திற்குக் காரணமாக இருந்தவர்கள் யாராக இருந்தாலும் சரி, இந்தக் கொடிய சம்பவத்தில் உயிர் நீத்தவர்களுக்கும், மனைவி மக்களை இழந்தவர்களுக்கும், சொத்து சுதந்திரத்தை இழந்தவர்களுக்கும் அனுதாபத்தை முதலாவதாக நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த சபையில் அது ஒரு தீர்மானமாகவும், உங்கள் சார்பாக இறந்துபோன ஆத்மாக்கள் சாந்தி மாக வரவேண்டும். அடையதற்கும் சொத்தை இழந்து, மனைவி மக்களை இழந்தவர்களுக்கும் நம்முடைய அனுதாபத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, முதுகுளத்தூரில் நடந்த சம்பவம் இன்னும் நீடித்து நடைபெறாமல், அந்தக் கோரக் காட்சியை இன்னும் வளரவிடாமல், நம் முடைய மந்திரி சபையானது தைரியமாக நிமிர்ந்து நின்று சரியான காலத்தில் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்ததற்கு நாம் அவர்களைப் பாராட்டக் கடமைப் பட்டிருக்கிறோம். சென்ற நான்கைந்து தினங்களாக நடந்த இந்த விவாதத்திலே ஒருவர்கூட நாம் பெரும் அபாயத்திலிருந்து தப்பித்துக்கொண்டோமே என்ற விஷயத்தைத் தெரிவிக்கவே இல்லை. முதுகுளத்தூரிலும், அதைச் சார்ந்த இதர கிராமங்களிலும் தீப்பற்றி எரிந்துகொண்டிருந்தது. மதுரையிலும் தீப்பற்றிக் கொண்டது. எங்கேயோ ஒரு பக்கத்தில் பிடித்துக் கொண்டது, தொத்திக்கொண்டே போகின்றது என்று பத்திரிகையிலே விளம்பரங்கள் செய்துவந்தார்கள். அவர்களுடைய எண்ணம் பல பகுதிகளிலும் கலகம் பரவி இந்தப் பிரதேசத்தை நாசப்படுத்தி தமிழர்களுடைய பெயரைக் கெடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பது போலும். பத்திரிகையாளர்கள், நம் தேச மக்கள் சுதந்திரம் அடைந்து சுயராஜ்யத்தை நடத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கும் இந்த சமயத்தில், அதற்கு ஆதரவு கொடுத்து அதை அமைதியாக நடத்துவதற்கு உதவி புரிய வேண்டும். பத்திரிகையாளர்கள் அதைச்

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அடக்கியது. அதைக்கொண்டுதான் இப்பிரதேசக் கலகத்தைச் சமாளிக்க முடிந்தது. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் ஹிந்து-முஸ்லிம் கலகம் ஒரு சமயம் ஏற்பட்டபோது, வீடுகள் தீப்பற்றி எரிந்தன. கலகக்காரர்கள் வீடுகளில் புகுந்து வஸ்திரங்களையும், பணத்தையும், பாத்திரங்களையும் கொள்ளையடித்தார்கள், மக்களைக் கொலை செய்தார்கள். அதை அடக்க அப்பொழுது ஒரு வருஷத்திற்குப் போலீஸ் பந்தோபஸ்து போடப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதற்கு யாரும் ஆட்சேபணை செய்யவில்லை. அப்படி இருக்கும்போது, நீங்கள், அரசியல் வாதிகள் மட்டும் இப்பொழுது முதுகுளத்தூரில் போலீஸ் படை என்வைத்திருக்கிறீர்கள் என்று கேட்கிறீர்கள். எங்கும் குழப்பத்தை ஏற்படுத்தி கும்மாளம் போடப் பார்க்கிறீர்கள். நமது அமைச்சர் கனம் ஸ்ரீ பக்தவத்சலம் கூடச் சொன்னார். “கடலில் அலைகள் கொந்தளிக்கின்றன. அந்த சமயத்தில் மீன்கள் மேலே எரிக்கொண்டு வரும். அதைப் பிடிக்க சில ஜனங்கள் பார்ப்பதுபோல், இந்த அரசியல் வாதிகள் தங்கள் ஆதிக்கத்தைப் பரவச் செய்வதற்காக சமயம் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்” என்று சொன்னார்கள். இது 100-க்கு 100 உண்மை.

கனம் மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ கக்கன் அவர்கள் திருவண்ணாமலைக்கு வந்திருந்தபோது என்னிடத்தில் சொன்னார்: ஹரிஜனங்களைவிட மறவர்கள் கேவலமான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். என்னைப் பார்த்து ஒரு கிழவி தன் பிள்ளையைப் பரி கொடுத்ததாகச் சொல்லி, “இந்தத் துப்பாக்கிகளெல்லாம் சோளத்தட்டு என்றும், அவற்றில் குண்டுகள் இல்லை என்றும் சொன்னார்கள். இப்படியெல்லாம் சொன்னதினால் என் மகன் இறந்தான்” என்று கதறினார். இந்த நிலைமை இன்னும் நீடிக்க விடக்கூடாது என்று சபையோரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இவைகளை எல்லாம் விசாரிக்க நீதிமன்ற விசாரணை வேண்டும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஜட்ஜைப் போட்டுவிட்டால் மட்டும் சமாதானம் ஏற்பட்டுவிடுமா? ஜட்ஜு குற்றம் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டால் எரிந்த வீடுகள் வரப்போவதில்லை. ஜட்ஜு வைத்து விசாரணை செய்வது சரியல்ல. ஜட்ஜு அரசாங்கம் தப்புப்பண்ணி விட்டார்கள் என்று சொன்னால், நீங்கள் மந்திரி சபையைக் கைப்பற்றிவிடலாம் என்று எண்ணமா?

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: முடியாது.

* SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: சென்ற சட்ட சபையில் 1952-ம் வருஷம் 126 காங்கிரஸ் அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது 151 பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இதிலிருந்தே யாருக்கு பலம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது என்று தெரியவில்லையா? ராமனாதபுரத்தில் கொலை, கொள்ளை முதலியவைகளெல்லாம் இந்த ஆட்சியில் நடந்தன என்று சமீபத்தில் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் அரந்தாங்கி தாலுக்காவில் நடந்த எலெக்ஷனில் பிரசாரம் செய்தார்களே. காங்கிரஸ்தானே ஜெயித்தது. இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் மந்திரி சபை மீது என்ன புகார் சொல்லப் போகிறீர்கள்? யார் லஞ்சம் வாங்கினார்கள், யார் திருடினார்கள், யார் பெர்மிட் வாங்கினார்கள், வாங்குவதற்குத் தயாராய் இருக்கிறார்கள்? இதுமாதிரி ஏதாவது குற்றங்கள் இருக்கிறதா, கிடைக்குமா என்று பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறீர்களே, மந்திரி சபையைக் கவிழ்க்கலாமா என்று. நேற்றுக்கூட ஒருவர் வந்து கனம் ஸ்ரீ பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்களுக்குச் சிபாரிசு செய்தால், 5,000 ரூபாய் கொடுப்பதாகச் சொன்னார்கள்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: அவர் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்தானா?

4-40 * SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: ஜஸ்டிஸ் கட்சியில் இருந்தால் அவர்
P.M. மட்டும் தப்புப் பண்ணவில்லை என்று சொல்வதா? இதைப் பெர்சனலாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டாம். இதே ஸ்ரீ ராமசாமி நாடாளு எலெக்ஷன் நேரத்திலே என்னிடத்திலே வந்திருந்தாரே.

பொதுவாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்வது ஒன்று. இப்பொழுது நமக்கு வேண்டியது சமாதானந்தான். நாட்டில் சமாதானம் நிலவ வேண்டும். அப்பிராந்திய மக்கள் பயமற்று வாழும்படியான நிலைமையை நாம் உண்டாக்கவேண்டும். அதுதான் இப்பொழுது உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டியது.

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டியது. இப்பொழுது ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவரை வெளியே விட்டால், சமாதானம் நிலவி விடும் என்று நினைப்பது பகல் கனவாகும் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. அப்படி அவரை வெளியே விடுவதனால் சமாதானம் உண்டாகும் என்றிருந்தால், அவர் அங்கு இதுவரையிலும் சமாதானத்தை நிலைநிறுத்தியிருப்பார். இமானுவேல் கொலை செய்யப்பட்டார். அது எப்படி நடந்தது? அதைப்பற்றி நான் ஒன்றும் சொல்ல விரும்பவில்லை. அது கோர்ட்டில் இருக்கிற விஷயம். ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவர்* இமானுவேலைப் பார்த்து, “நீயா தலைவன்?” என்று கேட்டிருக்கிறார். அதற்கு அடுத்த நாள் அவர் பலியாகி விட்டார். அப்படிப்பட்ட ஒரு நிலைமை இந்த நாட்டில் நிலவுவதை நான் விரும்பவில்லை. வீடுகள் தீப்பிடித்து எரிந்திருக்கின்றன. தீப்பிடித்து எரிந்த வீடுகள் 2,879. இவைகளில் மறவர்களின் வீடுகள் 107, ஹரிஜனங்களின் வீடுகள் 2,735, பிற வகுப்பினர்களின் வீடுகள் 37. 2,735 வீடுகள், ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய வீடுகள் எரிந்திருக்கின்றன. ஏற்கனவே ஹரிஜனங்கள் தரித்திர நாராயணர்கள். அவர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டு வாழ்க்கை நடத்திக்கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள். இதனால், அவர்கள் மேலும் கஷ்டத்திற்கு உள்ளாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு ஏதோ சர்க்கார் பணம் கொடுத்து உதவி செய்வதாகச் சொல்கிறார்கள். 100 ரூபாய் கொடுக்கிறார்களாம். அது போதாது. அதை விட கூடுதலாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு ஒட்டு வீடுகள் போட்டுக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இல்லையென்றால், “பாஸ்பரஸ்” போன்று எதை யாவது போட்டுவிட்டால், அவர்களின் ஓலை வீடுகள் மறுபடியும் எரிந்துவிடும். அதுவும் தவிர, இதன் பலனாகத் தவிக்கும் மக்களுக்கு, ஆண்களுக்கும் பெண்களுக்கும் துணியும் புடவை போன்றவைகளும் வாங்கிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, நான் சொல்ல விரும்புவது என்னவென்றால், ஹரிஜனப் பெண் ஒருவளைத் துன்புறுத்தினார்கள், அவமானப்படுத்தினார்கள். மற்றொரு பெண்ணை எங்கேயோ கொண்டு போய்விட்டார்கள்; இன்னும் காணப்படவில்லை. இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமை அங்கு இருந்து வருகிறது. சரியான ஒரு நிலைமை அங்கு ஏற்படும் வரை, பாதுகாப்பு இருக்கவேண்டியது அவசியந்தான். நிலைமை அங்கு சீரடைந்து அமைதி ஏற்படும் வரையில் போலீஸ் இருக்கவேண்டும். நேற்றைய தினம் ஸ்ரீ அண்ணாதுரை அவர்கள், “வோட்டு எப்போ, வேட்டு எப்போ வைப்பது” என்பது நமது முதன் மந்திரிக்குத் தெரியும் என்று சொன்னார்கள்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: On a point of order, Sir. Is it in order for us to refer to the speeches made in the other House, because the usual practice has been to avoid such references?

MR. CHAIRMAN: A fair reference to the speeches made in the other House does not matter, so long as the Members are polite in expression.

* SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: ஸ்ரீ ரஸா கான் அவர்கள் என்ன சொல்கிறார்கள் என்று எனக்குப் புரியவில்லை. அந்த சபையில் நடந்ததை இங்கு நான் சொல்வதால் அவர் இல்லை என்று சொல்லப் போவதில்லை. அது எனக்குத் தெரியும். அந்த சபையில் சொன்னதைத் தான் சொல்கிறேன். அங்கு நடந்த பேச்சைப் படித்துக் காட்ட வேண்டுமானாலும் காட்டலாம். ஆனால் பொய்யாய் இருக்கக்கூடாது. இது பொய் அல்ல. ஸ்ரீ ரஸா கான் கூடக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: வார்த்தையைத் தப்பர்த்தம் பண்ணியிருக்கிறார்.

* SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: என் புத்தியில் அப்படிப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. நமது முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் பற்றற்று வேலை செய்தால்தான் இந்த நாட்டிற்கு, இந்த நாட்டு மக்களுக்காக வேலை செய்தால்தான்,

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தேச மக்கள் அவருக்கு இந்தப் பதவியைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால்தான் அந்தப் பதவியில் அவர் நீண்ட நாட்களாக இருந்துகொண்டிருக்க முடிகிறது. மேலும் மேலும் அவருக்கு பலம் ஏறிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறதேயொழிய, பலம் குறையவில்லை. அவரது பலத்தைக் குறைப்பதற்காகத்தான் எதிர்க் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் அவர் மீது புகார்கள் சொல்கிறார்கள். அதனால்தான் இதில் அரசியலைப் புகுத்திவிட்டார் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். கனம் ஸ்ரீ பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள் நேற்று அவரது முடிவுரையில் ஜாதிச் சண்டை வந்து அரசியலில் தானாகப் புகுந்துகொண்டு பொருமை, துவேஷம் போன்ற உபத்திரவங்களைக் கொடுக்கிறது என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஜாதிச் சண்டை தானாகவே அரசியலில் நுழைந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த ஜாதிச் சண்டை 30 வருஷங்களாகவே நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. காந்திஜி அவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களை முன்னேற்றப் பாதையில் கொண்டு விட்டு, அவர்களைப் படிக்க வைத்து பெரிய உத்தியோகத்திற்கு வரும்படியான நிலைமைக்குக் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். நம் வீட்டில் நேற்று வரை வேலை செய்து வந்தவன் இன்று வேலை செய்ய வரமாட்டேன் என்று சொன்னால், நமக்குக் கோபந்தானே வருகிறது. அதேமாதிரித்தான் இதுவும். அங்கு இப்பொழுதுள்ள நிலைமையைச் சமாளிக்க வேண்டும். அங்கு அமைதியை நிலைநாட்ட நாம் எல்லோரும் பாடுபடவேண்டும். ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி உட்பட இதில் நுழைந்து வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். நுழைந்து வேலை செய்வது வேறு விதத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடாது. ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி கெட்டிக்காரர்தான். சாக்ஷாத் கிருஷ்ணனைப்போலவே சக்தியிலும் சாணக்கியத்திலும் தேர்ந்தவர் அவர். மஹாத்மாவின் பெயரைச் சொன்ன நீங்கள் அவரது பெயரை வைத்துக்கொண்டு தர்மத்தை வளர்க்க முன் வரவேண்டும். ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடேஸ்வரன் விசாரணை செய்தாலும் சரி, அல்லது வேறு யார் விசாரணை செய்தாலும் சரி, வேறு முடிவு இருப்பதற்கு இல்லை. ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடேஸ்வரனை வைத்து விசாரிக்கச் சொல்லிவிட்டு, மறுபடியும் வேறு ஒருவரைப் போட்டு விசாரிக்கச் சொன்னால், யாராவது அதற்கு வர வேண்டாமா? (சில அங்கத்தினர்கள்: “வருவார்கள்.”) மானம் உள்ளவர்கள் வரமாட்டார்கள். “கடுப்பே தேவுடா” என்று மானம் இல்லாதவர்கள் வருவார்கள். விசாரணைக்கு உயர்ந்த ஒரு மேதையை அனுப்பினோம். அவருக்குள்ள மரியாதையையும், கண்ணியத்தையும் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கூறிக்கொண்டு என் உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this House is obliged to you, to the Home Minister and to the Leader of the House for enabling us to discuss this matter of very great importance in this House. Not only lives have been lost, property worth lakhs of rupees has been lost and a few thousands of houses have been burnt, but the reputation of this State in other parts of India and outside India has been very much damaged by what has occurred recently in Ramanathapuram.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

If this matter was not discussed in this House, it would have been a great pity and the people would have said that this House counted for nothing. Therefore, I am deeply obliged personally and I think the other Members of the House also are obliged to the Home Minister for the statement he made in this House. You have allotted the whole of to-day for the discussion. We have agreed that, if the discussion is to be continued to-morrow, we will give up the non-official day.

4-50 P.M. I find many Members like to speak on this subject. It would be a high level discussion in this House, and the Government might be helped in their attitude. Therefore, I think that it will be of

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very great importance to allow speakers sufficient time to speak. I wish the hon. Member Sri Krishnamoorthy had spoken for a longer time, because he knows all about it. I hope, Sir, you will allow sufficient time for all the speakers and also another day for a full discussion.

I am unhappy to note that an hon. Member of this House wanted to make this a party matter and gave notice of an amendment to the main motion approving the action of the Government. I am definitely of the opinion, whatever be the political party to which he belongs and whatever be his political persuasion, that in a matter like this where lives have been lost and disturbances have taken place, we must consider the question as a national one and not as a party matter. I am not allowed to make a comment on the discussion in the other House. The other House must take the responsibility for its discussion. There are certain matters which are not at all party matters, for instance, food, flood, drought, and any other national calamity. It is a very wrong thing and it is a great mistake—I call it a blunder—that this matter should be considered in this House or in any other place as a question of party politics, and that a Member of the majority Party, knowing fully well that here is a steam-roller majority for the Government, should move an amendment approving of the action of the Government. I am not on the legality of it, but I am on the propriety of it. It is very wrong to move an amendment saying that the House approves of the action taken by the Government. Even if the name of the hon. Member was not mentioned to me, I would have certainly said, ‘It is such and such a member’. He alone, I say, is capable of supporting the Government in that manner. I condemn this, although the Hon. Chairman has ruled out the objection from the side of the Opposition that there is no provision in the rules for such an amendment. Taking full responsibility as a Member of this House, I say that there is no provision in the rules for an amendment to a motion like the one that has been moved. But I am not on the legality of it. The Hon. Chairman has ruled it out and, therefore, I would give my suggestion, ‘Let there be no amendment’.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The Hon. Chairman has ruled it in order.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : The Hon. Chairman has ruled out the objection. I am only talking of the objection and not about the amendment. Let the rules be amended and let everybody know that even in a matter like this an amendment supporting the Government can be moved. I say, Sir, in these matters the Government also should not take up the position, ‘We are all right; we shall not listen to anybody; we will do what we think is right; let members who are the elected representatives of the people in the other House and in this House talk; let newspapers write editorials; we do not care’.

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : May I know, Sir, from the Deputy Leader of the Opposition under what rule this discussion is taking place? The hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition very much wanted this discussion and, therefore, with due deference to his wishes, the motion was moved. I would like to know from him under what rule this motion has been moved and the discussion is taking place.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Well, the Hon. Minister himself must say under what rule he has made the motion. Rule 82 under which this motion is made does not prevent a discussion. A discussion was agreed to by the Hon. Chairman. If anybody has gone wrong, it is for the Leader of the House to say that.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am obliged to clarify this point, though I tried my level best to keep quiet and listen to the observations of the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. The only way in which this subject could have been discussed in this House is under rule 42 of the Council Rules by way of a no-confidence motion. A motion under this rule would have required the support of at least ten Members. It was doubtful whether there would be that support. The other way in which a discussion can be raised is under rule 57. Hon. Members represented to me that one hour, which was allowed under that rule, would not be sufficient for the discussion. Therefore, in order to allow this House to have a full discussion on this matter, the Government came forward with a Statement, and they also moved the motion, which they are entitled to do during official days, 'that the Statement be taken into consideration'. Objection is being taken by the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that such a procedure is not proper. On the contrary, it is the well-known and well-established procedure in the House of Commons, in the Lok Sabha, and also in our House. I am saying that the amendment is in order and that it is in accordance with the rules of procedure. It is a well-known practice in the House of Commons, the Lok Sabha, and our own House. I will read to you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, the bulletin of the Lok Sabha for 2nd September 1957. This motion was moved by the Prime Minister of India. The motion is—

"That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration".

A substitute motion was moved. The substitute motion is as follows :—

"This House having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, fully agrees with and approves the said policy."

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In our own Assembly, there is a precedent. In 1948 (Assembly Debates, Volume XIII, 1948, page 434-5), the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan moved, "That the statement on the food situation in the Province may be taken into consideration". Thereupon, Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig moved the following amendment :—

"The following shall be added at the end—

'and on such consideration this House is of opinion that the policy of derationing and decontrol be revised and rationing and control be reintroduced in the interests of the people of the Province'."

Therefore, this is neither new nor is it contrary to any well-established practice. This amendment is consistent with our own rules and practice.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : The Hon. the Leader of the House can quote practice, but practice does not make principle. The objection was overruled. I do not know what the Lok Sabha rule is. But I am against the propriety of the amendment. I said that I was not so much concerned with the legality of moving the amendment as I was with the propriety of it. It should not appear to the public that the Government have their own men, that they are in a majority and that they will carry on. A high level discussion which should take place in both the Houses on a matter like this must be a non-party discussion. Every Member of the House has got the responsibility not to support the Government in a matter like the one where lives and property have been lost. Has anything like this occurred in Madras State for a hundred years? We have got a situation which must be cleared up by the efforts of Members on either side of the House in a non-political way. This amendment which supports the Government is moved by a Member of the Party in power. It should not be the case. So, I very strongly and very sincerely protest against the propriety of such an amendment. I said before and I say again that even if I did not know the Member's name who brought forward the amendment, I would have put the cap on the head. 5 p.m.

Having said this, I must congratulate the Government on their providing some relief to the people affected. I am not saying that the relief given is adequate. The Government have considered that the relief should be given not merely to particular communities but to all communities who are in trouble. It is to the credit of the Government. But the Government should come forward to afford adequate relief.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The Government have given relief.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, you are also anxious to come to their help.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member is making a wrong statement.

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* DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, I am proceeding step by step. The first thing is provision of relief. I do not say that the Government have not given relief. The second thing is whether they have given adequate relief. There, I say that they have not given adequate relief. If I were to advise the Government on this matter, I would have certainly said that the dependants of every person who died in these disturbances—a large number of people are reported to have been killed by the Police—should be helped by the Government. Anyway, I cannot find fault with the Police nor can I support their action unless I know the full facts. To-day I do not know much about these incidents except what appeared in the papers. If I were to advise the Government on the matter, I would advise them to give permanent relief to every dependant of the person who died. It may be that a member of a family who was the bread-winner and who had many dependants—his wife, children and poor parents—has died. Such persons' dependants should have been given permanent relief. That is one thing. Then, a number of houses are reported to have been destroyed. These must be newly constructed at Government expense, that is, public expense. After all, Government money is public money. Again, it is reported that damages to the extent of over Rs. 3 lakhs have been caused. It must be very much more. These should be paid by the Government. I do not say that welfare-minded people should not go and help the poor people there. What I say is that it is the Government's responsibility to give permanent relief to all the people who have suffered in those parts by the death of their near relatives. We do not have correct figures as to the number of people who have sustained injuries. Their number should be very large indeed. The Government must go to the rescue and help of all these people and give adequate relief to all of them. I am very pleased that the question of giving relief has attracted the attention of the Government. But, I am sorry that the relief given is very sparse. I do not know why the Government should be so miserly. It is not as if they do not have the necessary funds. They have got the money and they are wasting crores and crores of rupees on various items. Even now it is not too late. They must, at least now, come forward to give permanent and adequate relief to the affected persons.

Sir, I am very pleased to note that the Government are anxious—they have expressed their anxiety—to find some solution for preventing the recurrence of these incidents. I think they are also asking the Members of the Legislature to find out what could be done to prevent such incidents in future. This is a very, very important matter. While the provision of relief is important, it is equally important to give thought and attention to finding out the means and methods for preventing the recurrence of such incidents. What is it that the Government have done? I say that the Government have committed two blunders. I do not want to use very strong language as I consider this not a party matter. That is why I only use the word 'blunder'. I am not finding fault with anyone.

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The word 'blunder' will, I hope, give an idea of what I wish to express in this regard. As some Members said, I do not say that the Government have incited these incidents. As far as I know the Ministers of the Government—I know every one of them—I do not think any one of them is capable of being a party to the commission of murders and all those things. It may be I am wrong. But, the presumption is always in favour of the Ministers. As far as I know—I know them all intimately—I do not think there is one Minister in this Government who is capable of being a party to any murders and damages caused. But, people have made allegations against them. I say that in the face of these allegations, the Government have committed two blunders. What is the way to prevent it? As the hon. Member Dr. Sreenivasan pointed out, the doctor must know the disease—the root causes—before prescribing the medicine. Who can find out the root causes? Allegations have been levelled against the Government saying that the Ministers have been a party, particularly, the Chief Minister has been a party to all these. I would emphatically repudiate, speaking for myself and for the Opposition in this House, all these charges against the Ministers. But, these charges have been made not by loafers in the street, but by Members of the Legislature who are the elected representatives of the people. Even if one Member of the Legislature made a charge, took the responsibility of making a charge against the Government that the Government had been a party to all these disturbances, all the murders, damages of property and burning of houses and that the Government had been at the bottom of all these incidents, the Government, as they have done in the case of the Inspector-General of Police who has just now retired, should have conducted a judicial enquiry. Now, Member after Member has attacked the Government and the party. What do the Government say about all these? The Home Minister's statement—except the special pleading against Sri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar—is a good document and gives the facts clearly and chronologically. The Home Minister has stated in the statement which he has placed on the table, 'The only political element in these regrettable incidents is that the deep-rooted communal animosities in this area have been deliberately worked up by interested political groups. Unfortunately as these happenings are, it is even more tragic that these should have been exploited by interested parties for their own political propaganda.' Now, certain parties say that it is the Congress and the Government that are the interested parties. Now that a charge has been made against the Government, they should have come forward with an offer to conduct a judicial enquiry. But they have stated in that paragraph—

'Unfortunately as these happenings are, it is even more tragic that these should have been exploited by interested parties for their own political propaganda'.

If I had written that part of the paragraph, I would have substituted the following:—

'It is most tragic that the Government refuse to have a judicial enquiry.'

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That is the most tragic thing in this matter. Now, what is the reason given for not conducting a judicial enquiry? The Hon. the Minister for Home cites instances of I.C.S. officers and senior officers conducting such enquiries in the past when disturbances took place. But when those disturbances took place, was there a charge that the Government were a party to those disturbances? When the Government are alleged to be a party to the disturbances, can they ask an Executive Officer of the Government to conduct the enquiry? Will anybody be satisfied with it? It is a fundamental principle of law accepted in all the civilized countries of the world—not only in the British system of jurisprudence but also in the Roman system of jurisprudence—that no man shall be a Judge in his own cause. As hon. Members know, I established in the Madras High Court by means of a writ petition, that no person can be a judge in his own cause even if the Parliament passed a legislation giving such power to him. Here the fundamental principles of law come in and declare the Act of the Parliament *ultra vires*. Two Judges of the High Court stated that no man could be a Judge in his own cause. Now, when the Government are accused of having started these disturbances for their political ends, how can they ask an Executive Officer of their own Government to conduct an enquiry? Suppose I am involved in a case. Can I appoint myself or a person depending on me as a Judge in the case? Are there no impartial High Court Judges in Madras? I know that there is no High Court Judge about whom the Government can say that he is not impartial.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Can we refer to High Court Judges?

DR. V. K. JOHN : It is absolutely relevant.

When the railway accident occurred in the Hyderabad State, what did the Government of India do? They went to the extent of getting a High Court Judge from Calcutta to conduct an enquiry. Even this Government could have done like that. By this I do not mean to say that this Government should bring a High Court Judge from outside the State. But my point is that whenever a charge is made against the Government, they should come out with an offer to hold a judicial enquiry.

Another reason given against the institution of a judicial enquiry is that at this juncture, it would only aggravate the situation. Sir, the Judge can sit in Madras and the witnesses can come here and give evidence. Any amount of money does not matter at all. Let the Judge say whether certain Ministers are responsible for these disturbances or not. He must clear up the position. Instead of doing that, the Government are fighting it tooth and nail. They do not want a judicial enquiry because they know that an impartial judicial enquiry will find them guilty. Otherwise, there is no reason for not holding a judicial enquiry. It is a great blunder that the Government have committed. Even now it is not too late and they can hold a judicial enquiry into this matter. I do not find fault with the Government and for that matter, I do not find fault with anybody.

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(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

The second blunder which the Government have committed is the arrest and detention of Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar. Sir, Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar is not a friend of mine. I know him. I also know that he is a person who is respected very much in a large constituency, viz., a parliamentary constituency. I challenge any Minister of this Government or any other Member of either House or any person in the whole of India including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to stand for election in his constituency either to the Parliament or to the Assembly. He will never win but Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar will win. He has got a big following and he is a very popular man.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I want to know from the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition how long he has known Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : I have met him once or twice and I have known him as an M.L.A.

Sir, I am on the point that Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar is a most popular man.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Does that mean that a popular man can commit crimes and be left free?

* DR. V. K. JOHN : It is very unfair for any hon. Member of this House to say that he has committed any crime.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : I never meant Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar. Generally, even if the most popular man commits a crime, the law will take its own course.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : I never said that the law should not take its own course if the most popular man committed a crime.

Sir, I am on the point that the Government have made a blunder in arresting Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar, a man of status and position. Four highly placed persons, Mr. Sa. Ganesan, the Raja of Ramanathapuram, Mr. Sivagnana Gramani and Mr. Ramamurthi, against whom the Government cannot say anything at all, went to the affected area and found that Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar was exercising all his influence on the side of peace, and that was also reported in the papers. Are they not people who could be trusted? Not one word about their statement was mentioned in the statement circulated by the Hon. the Minister for Home. I say it is a great blunder to have put Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar under lock and key. By putting him under lock and key, they have only put under lock and key every voter who elected him with a large majority in the Parliamentary constituency. He was also elected with a large majority in the Assembly constituency. By arresting such a person, the Government may only drive the discontent to go underground. Is that the way to prevent future disturbances? Now, there is discontent underground and it will come up. The Government ought not to have arrested Mr. Muthuramalinga

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Thevar even after the statement of those four big persons in the country—one of them being an ex-Minister—that Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar was exercising his influence on the side of peace.

5.20 p.m. Now, Sir, these are the two blunders which the Government committed. Will the Government retrace their steps and say, 'All right; there is demand for a judicial enquiry and we are charged with having incited the Police to kill people there. We will order an enquiry. And we have committed a mistake in arresting and detaining Sri Thevar. We will release him.'? If this happens, what will the people think? They will feel quite satisfied. And the Judge who sits and hears the case will listen to all parties—Maravars, Harijans, Nadars and the Government. The Government will know the actual facts of the case. If the Government are honest, why do they not have a judicial enquiry? Why are they shy and why do they say, 'We have had an enquiry by an Executive Officer'. Sir, I do not know Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar well. But I know Sri Venkateswaran very well. There cannot be an officer under the Government of Madras who could be said to be better than he. He is a wonderfully good man. But he was asked to enquire into only one firing incident.

Then, Sir, this Government are getting the reputation of being communal-minded. We have grown up; we have had a lot of communalism—Brahmin—Non-Brahmin, for instance. I see some person is going to be weighed, not in gold, but in silver a few days hence, and this person says, 'Kill all Brahmins'. I do not know what he actually said but that is what has been reported in the papers.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: What is his name?

* DR. V. K. JOHN: I leave it to the Government to find out. I am only illustrating my point. Now there is any amount of this communalism and sub-communalism—Brahmin and Non-Brahmin, Nadar and Thevar, North Indian and South Indian, Malayalee and Tamil, Christian, Muslim and Hindu. It has gone to an extent to which it should not go. There are very many communities and sub-communities and why should we not deal with them as one? After this Government have taken over the administration, communalism has developed to an extent, which any Government should be ashamed of. No Government in any other State can be charged with feelings of communalism and sub-communalism as our Government are charged with. When the Government of Madras are communal-minded, the communities also will be communal-minded. They will always say, 'I am a Thevar; I am a Nadar; give me some job.' Then the Government distribute patronage. I do not want to say anything about what I know very well myself, matters with which I am concerned. I know, if there is a small appointment, small contract to be given, a permit to be issued, everything goes on patronage. My friend over there was kind enough to say that he was offered Rs. 5,000 to make a

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recommendation. Why have this Government earned the reputation that people must go to my friend there and to me here for a recommendation and that only on that recommendation, Government will act?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition would not mind, I hope, if I say that he himself has recommended persons on one or two occasions to me. But I have not cared for recommendation, whether it is from him or from any other Member.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Yes; I have recommended a few cases. But it is all recommendation on merit. I know appointments and promotions are ordered not with reference to merit but on recommendation. Leave that alone. Your own partyman said that Rs. 5,000 were offered to him.

* SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, என்னிடத்தில் யாரோ வந்து ரூ. 5,000 லஞ்சமாகக் கொடுத்ததாக பாக்டர் ஜான் அவர்கள் சொல்கிறார்கள். ஒருவர் என்னிடம் வந்து, நான் ஒரு காரியத்தைச் செய்தால் ரூ. 5,000 கொடுப்பதாகச் சொன்னார். இதை நான் ஒரு உதாரணத்திற்காகச் சொன்னேன். நான் ரூ. 5,000-ஐ வாங்கிக் கொண்டு சொல்லவில்லை. நான் கூறியதைத் தவறாக அர்த்தம் செய்து கொண்டு விட்டார். நான் ஒரு உதாரணம் சொன்னால், காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் லஞ்சம் வாங்குகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லக்கூடாது என்று கூறிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: He did not follow my English speech. I did not say he took money. I only said that he was offered money by somebody. I am only pointing out the reputation of this Government which must be retrieved. They should be non-communal-minded. There should be no such thing as Brahmin and Non-Brahmin. There should be no patronage.

Coming back to the immediate proposition before the House, I once again ask, 'Why are the Government shy about a judicial enquiry?' I know they are strong enough to defend their action and they will defend themselves. Why should they spoil their reputation further by refusing the request for a judicial enquiry? Therefore, with all the strength I command and with all the emphasis with which I can speak, I beg and advise the Government, 'Have a judicial enquiry'. Let there be a High Court Judge or two or three of them to go into the matter because the parties involved are big. I would request the Government not to make this a Party matter and in that context, I would request the hon. Gentleman opposite who has moved an amendment to withdraw the same.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Not at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition made reference to the decision I gave. He will find in rule 83 that the Chairman's decision is final; and every Presiding Officer takes the strongest exception if his ruling is questioned.

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [1st November 1957]

4-20
p.m.

செய்யவில்லை. சில பத்திரிகையாளர்கள் சரியாக தங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தைச் சொல்லாவிட்டாலும், நரி வலம் போனால் நல்லதா அல்லது இடம் போனால் நல்லதா என்றால் நரி வலம் போனால் என்ன, இடம் போனால் என்ன, நம் மேல் விழுந்து பிடுங்காமல் இருந்தால் நல்லது என்று சொல்லுவதுபோல், தலையங்கம் எழுதாமல் இருந்தார்கள். ஆனால் சில பத்திரிகைகள் இதற்குத் தூபம் போட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தன. அவர்களுடைய தூபத்தினால் சில பேர்கள் ஆத்திரம் அடைந்திருப்பார்கள். ஜனங்கள் ஆத்திரம் அடைந்து மனம் கொதித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிற நேரத்தில், நம்முடைய சர்க்கார் தைரியமாகப் போலீஸ் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து அந்தப் பிராந்தியத்தில் அமைதியை உண்டாக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். நாம் அதைப் பாராட்ட வேண்டாமா? யார் பாராட்டினார்கள்? நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன் சர்க்காரை. (ஸ்ரீ டி. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி: சுட்டதற்காக.) எந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் சுடவில்லை? பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆட்சி காலத்தில் எத்தனையோ இடங்களில் சுட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்? ஒரு சிறைச்சாலையில் 20 பேர்களைச் சுட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதை நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்களும் அறிந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ராஜ்யத்தில் கொலை, கொள்ளை, செய்பவர்களைச் சுடாமல் என்ன செய்வது? கடந்த முப்பது வருஷங்களாக மேல்சொன்ன பிராந்தியத்தில் சாதித் துவேஷம் வளர்க்கப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறது என்பதைப்பற்றிப் போலீஸ் மந்திரி அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்படிப்பட்ட அவல நிலையை இன்னும் வளர்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்கிறீர்களா? மனித வர்க்கம் இதைச் சகிக்குமா? நாம் என்ன பேசுகிறோம் என்பதை யோசித்துப் பேசுவதே இல்லை. “சர்க்கார் ஆத்திரப்பட்டார்கள், சுட்டது தப்பு. நீதி மன்ற விசாரணை வேண்டும்?” என்ற கூச்சல்தானே போடுகிறார்கள். கொலை, கொள்ளை, அராஜகம், இவை பரவாமல் தடுப்பதற்கு ஒரு யோசனையும் சொல்லவில்லையே. என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு சமயம் அராஜகச் செயல் நடைபெற்றது, மக்கள் கொலையுண்டார்கள், கொள்ளை அடிக்கப்பட்டார்கள். அதைச் செய்தவர்களை என் சுடக்கூடாது? சுட்டார்கள். (ஸ்ரீ டி. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி: ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில்தான் இம்மாதிரி இருக்கிறதென்று சர்க்கார் சொல்கிறார்கள். உங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலும் உண்டா?) இப்படிச் சுட்டபது பயன் உடைய வார்த்தையா? ஏதாவது ஒரு வார்த்தை பயன் உடையதாகச் சொன்னால், அதை மதிக்க நான் தயாராக இருக்கிறேன். என்னைக் கிண்டலாகப் பேசினால், இதற்கு என்ன அர்த்தம்? எந்த ஜில்லாவில்தான் நடக்கவில்லை? எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் உண்டு. மதுரை ஜில்லாவில் உண்டு. கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் உண்டு. இன்னும் எந்த ஜில்லாக்கள் வேண்டும்? கேட்டால் நான் சொல்கிறேன். எந்த ஜில்லாவிலும் ஒரு சுட்டம் கொலை செய்வது, கொள்ளை அடிப்பது, பலாத்காரத்தில் இறங்கி சாதி வெறியைக் கிளப்புவது என்றால், அதைச் சகித்துக் கொண்டிருக்க முடியாது. உறுதியாக அவர்களை அடக்கித்தான் அமைதியை நிலைநாட்டியாக வேண்டும். ஜனங்கள் பெயரைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, சாதி வெறியர்கள் ஆனந்தத் தாண்டவம் ஆடினால், அதை அனுமதித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தால், நாடு என்ன ஆவது? அந்தப் பிராந்தியத்தில் கடந்த முப்பது வருஷங்களாக நடந்து வந்தது என்ன என்று பாருங்கள். நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி இங்கே பேசுகிறார். கீழ் சபையில் ஸ்ரீ சசிவர்ணத் தேவர் பேசுகின்றார். அந்த வட்டாரத்தில் இருக்கிற ஹரிஜனங்கள், மறவர்கள், அகமுடையார்கள் ஆகிய எல்லோரும் தோளோடு தோள் சேர்ந்து ஒன்றாக உராய்ந்துகொண்டுதான் இருந்தோம் என்கிறார்கள். இவர்கள் எப்படி வாழ்ந்துகொண்டிருந்தார்கள் என்பது தெரியாதா? என்னுடைய வீட்டில் எப்படிப் பழகுகிறார்கள் என்று எனக்குத் தெரியும். முப்பாலுக்கப்பாலும் பாழ் என்கிற தத்துவம் நிரம்பியவராக இருக்கலாம் ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி. ஆனால் நாட்டிலே இன்னும் தீண்டாமை போயிற்று? என் பிராந்தியத்தில் இன்னும் தீண்டாமை மனப்பான்மை இருக்கிறது. இப்படிப்பட்ட நாம்தான் காந்தியின் சிஷ்யர்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறோம். உண்மையிலேயே தீண்டாமை என்பதை அறவே அகற்றாது, என்னைக் காந்தி சிஷ்யன் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள நான் வெட்கப்படுகிறேன். நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி நிலைமை என்ன என்பதைப் புரிந்துகொள்ளாமல் பேசுகின்றார். நிலைமையைச் சீர்

1st November 1957] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

தூக்கிப் பார்த்திருந்தால், இந்த விஷயத்தில் தலையிட முடியுமா? அவரே ஒரு சங்கடமான நிலைமையில் இருந்துகொண்டு, யார் சாதித் துவேஷத் திற்குத் தூபம் போடுகிறாரோ, அதற்கு உந்தையாக இருக்கிறார்.

“ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் சென்ற 1930-ல் அமைதியைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்காக 63 ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களிடமிருந்து போலீசார் கி.பி.கோ. 107 பிரிவின்படி நன்னடத்தை ஜாமீன் கோர வேண்டியிருந்தது. ஏனெனில் எவ்வளவுகோட்டை தேர்த் திருவிழாவின்போது ஹரிஜனங்கள் மீது பல பலாத்காரங்கள் நடந்தன. அச்சம்பவங்களுக்குக் காரணமாக இருந்த ஜாதி இந்துக்களுக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் பூசல் தொடர்ந்து நீடித்தது. 1932-ல் ஒரு பெரிய கொள்ளை நடந்தது. ஹிந்துக்கள் கோஷ்டி ஒன்று ஹரிஜனங்களின் வீடுகளைத் தாக்கி பல ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் காயம் உண்டாகியதோடு நில்லாமல், ஹரிஜனங்களின் உடமைகளும் நகைகளும் கொள்ளையடிக்கப்பட்டன. ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களின் அந்தச் செய்கையை அப்போது காந்திஜி பகிரங்கமாகக் கண்டித்தார் என்பதையும் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன்.”

“பறையருக்கும் இங்கு தீயர் புலையருக்கும் விடுதலை
பறவரோடு குறவருக்கும் மறவருக்கும் விடுதலை”

என்று பாரதி விடுதலை முழங்கினான். அன்றைக்கு ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய சுதந்திரம் மறவர் நாட்டில் பறிக்கப்பட்டதைக் காந்திஜி கண்டித்திருக்கிறார். எந்த சாதி வெறியை ஒழித்துக்கட்ட வேண்டுமென்று காந்தி சொன்னாரோ அந்த சாதி வெறியினாலேயே அவரை ஒரு பாவி கொன்றான். அதற்காக நாம் வெட்கப்பட வேண்டும்.

இனியாவது நம்முடைய தலைமுறையில் அந்தச் சாதி வெறி தலைதூக்க இடம் கொடுக்கலாமா? தலை தூக்கிறேன்றால், அதை உடனடியாக அடக்க வேண்டாமா? சர்க்கார் அடக்கியிருக்கிறது. தைரியமாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறது. ஹரிஜன மக்களுடைய வீடுகள் 2,735 சுட்டுப் பொசுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அதை அடக்க வெறியர்களைச் சுட்டது தப்பா. என்று கேட்கிறேன். எங்களுக்குள் பகை கிடையாது. நாங்கள் ஒன்றாகத்தான் இருந்துவருகிறோம் என்றால், திருவண்ணாமலையிலும் சுப்பராயன் வீட்டுக்குப் பக்கத்தில் மாயாண்டி வீடு இருக்கிறது. சிந்தாதிரிப்பேட்டையில் சங்குவார் அக்கிரகாரம் இருக்கும் தெருவில் இந்தப்பக்கம் முதலியார், அந்தப்பக்கம் ஹரிஜன் குடியிருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்கள் நானும் கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தியும் கடிக் கொண்டு புரளுவதுபோல் புரளுகிறார்களா? ஜனங்கள் ஆக்க வேலையில் ஈடுபடாமல் அழிவு வேலையில் ஈடுபடுகிறார்கள். இதனால் பல விபரீதங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. ஏற்கனவே சில ஜில்லாக்களில் ஹிந்துக்களுக்கும் முஸ்லீம்களுக்கும் சண்டை நடந்தபோதிலும்கூட, இன்றைக்கு ஒருவரோடொருவர் ஐக்கியமாயிருக்கிறார்கள். “பில்லி சிப்ளை லகேதோசுவான் சுரானே லகே” என்ற பழமொழி ஒன்று ஹிந்தியில் இருக்கிறது. அதாவது பூனை பதுங்க ஆரம்பித்ததால், எலி தாராளமாகத் திருட ஆரம்பித்ததாம். அதைப்போல் சர்க்கார் துப்பாக்கி, பீரங்கிகளை வைத்திருந்தபோதிலும், இந்தப் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பது வெறும் சோளத் தட்டு, துப்பாக்கியல்ல, மக்களைச் சுடாது என்றெல்லாம் திரு. முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவர் தூண்டிவிட்டிருக்கிறார். லாகூரில் 20 லட்சம் சேனை தயாராய் இருக்கிறது. அது காஷ்மீர் வழியாக இங்கே வரப்போகின்றது. கொரியா விற்குச் சென்று போர் செய்துவிட்டு வந்தேன். நான் சுபாஷ் சந்திர போசுடன் இப்போழுதுதான் பேசிவிட்டு வந்தேன் என்றெல்லாம் பிரசங்கம் செய்து மக்களை நம்பும்படி செய்திருக்கிறார். நாட்டில் இவ்வளவு பெரிய கலகத்தை உண்டுபண்ணிவிட்டார் ஒரு மனிதர் என்றால், அவரைக் கைது செய்வதைத் தவிர வேறு என்ன செய்வது? அவரைக் கைது செய்த பிறகு கலகம் அடங்கியிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் சீர்திருத்தக் காங்கிரஸ் அங்கத்தினர்கள், கம்யூனிஸ்ட் தோழர்கள், பிரஜா-சோஷலிஸ்ட் தோழர்கள் இன்னார்கள், கம்யூனிஸ்ட் தோழர்கள் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் எல்லோரும் ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவரை விடுதலை செய்யவேண்டும் என்றும் முதுகுளத்தூரில் உள்ள போலீஸ் படையை வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டும் என்றும் அறிக்கை விட்டார்கள்; மேடை மீதேறிப் பேசினார்கள். அங்கிருந்த குழப்பத்தைப் போலீஸ்தான்

4-30
p.m.

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* DR. V. K. JOHN : There is a mistake. I have not questioned your ruling. In fact, I cannot question and I did not question it. I only referred to the question of propriety.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I listened to the speech of the hon. Member.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Please read my speech.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Mr. Chairman, having moved an amendment to the motion before the House, I now rise to say a few words on the motion as proposed to be amended by me.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Who seconds his amendment?

5.30
p.m.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : My amendment was seconded by the fair Member sitting behind me. In fact, Sir, when the air was thick with various misapprehensions in our State with regard to the Ramanathapuram incidents, I wanted to move a substantive motion of confidence in the Ministry in this House. But looking into the rules, I found that there was provision for moving a no-confidence motion and that there was no provision to move a motion of confidence. So, I take the earliest opportunity to move an amendment to this very motion to express the approval of this House of the action of Government with regard to these incidents. The hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has congratulated the Government on the steps taken with regard to these incidents. (Interruption.) My amendment seeks to express the approval of the Council. The Hon. the Leader of the House has just now pointed out the precedents in this Legislature for moving amendments to motions of this kind. My hon. Friend, Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthy having spoken on this motion and in fact, having solicited that there should be a motion of this kind in this House so as to have an opportunity to have a say in this matter, I do not see why he should fight shy of a conclusive verdict of this House on the action taken by the Government. In fact, a motion for consideration having been moved by the Hon. the Home Minister, we cannot have an inconclusive, 'talked-out' motion on an important question like this. Therefore, I do not see any impropriety whatsoever in moving an amendment of this kind. I am only sorry that the Deputy Leader of the Opposition should have asked me to withdraw the amendment which, I know, is the usual practice in this House to move to motions of this kind.

Sir, I have listened carefully to the speech of the hon. Member Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthy. He makes speeches rarely and when he makes one, he drops an atom bomb. (An hon. Member : No, Hydrogen bomb.) He was on this side of the House formerly. I still remember ringing in my ears the spirited speech he made just not long ago in support of Sri K. Kamaraj Nadar.

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SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Which I very much regret now.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : You will not repent of this speech later on!

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : On a later occasion, I heard his spirited denouncement of Sri Kamaraj. In between these two important speeches that he made on this side of the House, we had a virile speech from him on vasectomy. To-day he has reverted to his attacks on Sri Kamaraj but I am not going to refer to the personal remarks that he made about our Chief Minister. That is not my problem at all. I am only concerned with the action taken by the Government with regard to these incidents. It is for that that I wanted to seek the approval of this House.

Sir, hon. Members may not be aware that I know the Ramanathapuram district thoroughly well. I have been there for five years and I know very well and personally everyone of the villages mentioned in the Hon. the Home Minister's statement. It is a most backward area and I, in my own way, in my official capacity then tried to improve the conditions in that very taluk about which we are speaking to-day. As my hon. Friend Sri V. V. Ramaswami would bear me out, I took bold steps to cut across communal barriers that were there and that had been continuing there for a long time. I can quote an instance, Sir, where in that locality a big drama was arranged and K. S. Chellappa and K. S. Ananthanarayana Ayyar were due to act in that drama. In the handbills notifying the drama it was stated that upper class tickets would not be issued to Harijans and that they must sit in the last class whatever tickets they might hold.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Who organised the drama please?

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : That was a private drama organised in a public theatre but because the contractor could not arrange a drama to which Harijans would be admitted, they had to publish such notices. The Harijan Members of the District Board came to me and represented and I had the drama licence cancelled that night on the plea that cholera was prevailing in that area. (Laughter.) I say this because I wish to mention to the hon. Members of this House, who might not have visited that area, that Harijans were subjected to such atrocities and that communal clashes are a normal feature there. (An hon. Member : Is that peculiar to that district alone?) We are talking about that district, and so it is, I am referring to that question. Speaking of Kamuthi, I tried to develop educational institutions there and to develop the high school and see that Harijans were admitted there as free scholars.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : How was your relationship with Mr. Thevar? (Laughter.).

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* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Speaking of Mr. Thevar, I may say I have had several occasions to preside over meetings which he addressed. He is not new to me. But what I should like to emphasize is that after I left that place, when the Headmaster of the school came and saw me, he had to admit with shame that much progress could not be made there on account of communal troubles and differences that stood in the way and that the Harijans who wanted to prosecute their studies could not do so under caste Hindu duress. There was opposition to open schools lest these people should learn and live. That is the picture of the East Ramanathapuram district. I am just mentioning these facts to show that in the state of affairs . . .

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: When did all this happen?

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: This happened a few years ago and I need hardly say that in such an atmosphere a little spark is enough to kindle a huge fire in that area. The cause of the Ramanathapuram riots is certainly communal in its origin and in its further development too. This has not been denied by the Opposition Parties. The elections and village factions might be contributory factors, but to say that it is all due to political manoeuvres is something which it would not be easy to gulp, in the absence of definite facts. Vague allegations have been made that the Government are communal-minded and that Sri Kamaraj Nadar belonging to the Nadar community has been taking sides in this matter. I do not think it is fair to say so. I personally know of an incident when at a public meeting we met at Virudhunagar to congratulate Sri V. V. Ramaswami on his first election as Chairman of the Municipal Council and I happened to preside on that occasion. Mr. Kamaraj Nadar organized a demonstration against such communal functions arranged by the Nadars of Virudhunagar to honour a Nadar Chairman. I well remember and the hon. Member Sri Ramaswami reminds me that on that occasion even stones were thrown at us. (Laughter.) I am only saying that Sri Kamaraj Nadar is not communal-minded as some would want to make it all to be. In fact, on that occasion we had to seek the help of Mr. S. K. Chettur, I.C.S., who is now in the Secretariat here and who was the Sub-Collector there then. I am mentioning this to show to hon. Members that such communal activities were detested by our Chief Minister and that he is above such narrow predilections.

I am glad that the Hon. the Home Minister has come forward with a frank statement on the whole East Ramanathapuram affair and that an opportunity has been given to the other House and to this House to express our frank views so that the public at large could judge the actions of the Government. There have been wild reports appearing in the Press and there have been irresponsible statements made at public meetings regarding the incidents. I am sure that the details given by the Hon. the Home Minister would clear much of the misunderstanding on the subject. Sir, nobody

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sympathises with cases of Police shooting and once the trouble started—I am glad the hon. Member Mr. T. G. Krishnamoorthy has also admitted it—the Government had to take measures to control the situation, to restore law and order. (Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthy: I did not admit it.) Anyway, I am glad that the Government have taken very prompt action and that is what we see in the report placed before us.

In all discussions on the subject, Sir, one noteworthy feature is that it is admitted on all hands that an officer of high repute and one who has been an impartial official throughout his service has been deputed to conduct the enquiry. His report and his findings are an enlightening piece of public record of the happenings viewed from the impartial angle of an official. The Hon. the Home Minister also has come in for an amount of criticism in the affair. But I am sure hon. Members know our Home Minister too well and if the charge is that he ordered the Police to shoot and to kill the people, it is a most ungracious charge that could be levelled against him. An unfortunate situation has, of course, arisen and the Hon. the Home Minister, like everyone of us, regrets the happenings. But to attribute motives is not fair even in politics. (Interruption: They do not believe in it!)

Well, Sir, the Hon. the Home Minister has detailed the steps taken in the matter and referred seriatim to the relief measures and rehabilitation schemes that have been enforced there. We are glad that the Central Government also have come forward to assist the State Government in the matter. It is with regard to these measures that I seek the approval of the House and not on any political issues that might have been referred to in the course of the debate. What are the steps taken by the Government? They have taken prompt action. As soon as reports of outbreak of trouble were received, they instituted an enquiry into the Police action and they have taken needed steps to check the spread of violence. They have instituted relief measures and permanent rehabilitation schemes in the shape of introduction of Block Development Scheme in that area. I congratulate the Government, as the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has done, on the action taken and I am sure the Government would strive their best to restore communal amity and concord in that area. I trust that early implementation of permanent improvement schemes would yield satisfactory results ere long. I have great pleasure in commending my amendment for the acceptance of the House. Thank you, Sir.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will do my best (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan: We never doubt you!) (Cheers) to confine my observations to only a few points. As a matter of fact, Sir, to the Government all are equal, whether they are Harijans or Maravars and there is no doubt about that. They are equal to the Government, and I know the present Government; I know the Hon. Ministers intimately. I know, Sir, that everyone of them is imbued with the highest possible motive

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Their object is to render service to the people of our State whether they belong to this community or that community. I am very glad that the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has made some such observation, when he said that the Ministers were incapable of doing any wrong thing. I was glad to hear that from him. Who could believe that they were allowing the people to commit murders and all that? After all, they are our people, whether Maravars committed excesses or the others. I know they cannot make any distinction. Suppose there is a mother with three children and the children fight among themselves. It is very difficult for the mother to decide who is at fault. No doubt, sometimes, she may find fault with the eldest boy and decide that he has committed excess and she may even beat him for that. It is not done with the object of doing that boy any harm. So also when the Government have to face some serious situation, some serious trouble between communities, the weaker of the communities has to be helped merely because the other community is in the wrong. They have to do that and it is their job. That does not mean that the Government are actuated by bad motives.

Now, Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. T. G. Krishnamoorthy, when his attention was drawn to the encomiums he once paid to our Chief Minister, I am sorry, said now that he regretted it. On the other hand, he need not regret it. Perhaps a day will come when he will regret what he has said here to-day. (Sri N. Annamalai Pillai : அது சீக்கிரமே வந்துவிடும்). I shall be happy about it. We have been friends; we have fought the battle for freedom together; we have suffered together. This is a minor phase of things and things will improve very soon. The hon. Member Mr. Krishnamoorthy will come to us and when he comes, we will embrace him in open arms.

5-50 P.M. Sir, the one thing which I wish to impress upon this House is—I am a lawyer myself—that I have great faith in our Judiciary. As a matter of fact, throughout the country our Judiciary is very famous and people have no doubt a great deal of faith in the decisions of our Judiciary. As a matter of fact, High Court Judges are thoroughly independent. They are not in any way subordinate to the State Government. Even the Union Government cannot remove them without going through certain formalities. So, their position is very independent and no one can say anything against them. If the Government were to change their view and order a judicial enquiry, I shall not say anything against that. As far as I am concerned, I say that even this enquiry by a Member of the Board of Revenue which was ordered by the Government was done in a hurry. That was what I said. When I was interrupting the hon. Member Dr. Sreenivasan, I said that this enquiry had added to the trouble. Perhaps I might have been misunderstood. What I meant was this. If the enquiry had been held *in camera*, it would have been a different thing. There was enquiry in an open Court. What was the result? Any

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nonsense that was uttered by the witnesses was given great publicity in the newspapers and almost every newspaper was vying with one another in giving publicity. The result was that it spoiled the whole situation.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: People drew the right conclusion.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: It spoiled the whole situation. Take, for example, the evidence that the hands of five people were tied and the people shot. As a trained criminal lawyer and as one who knows something of these things, I know it is, on the very face of it, absurd and it can never be true at all. Merely because somebody said so and some officer had taken it down, the newspapers made it a point to give great publicity to a statement like that. My own feeling is that if an *in camera* enquiry had been held, perhaps the subsequent incidents would not have taken place. When both Harijans and Maravars were killed, people really lost their temper. Now, there is demand for holding a judicial enquiry. In a judicial enquiry also, the Court will say that whatever takes place in the Court will be an open affair. The public will attend and when a witness is being examined, he can utter a lot of lies or truth, everything will be recorded and everything will be published. What will happen? My hon. Friend Sri Annamalai Pillai said in very moving language that people had been killed, that properties had been destroyed and that the reputation of this State had gone down. When the reputation of our State has gone down in the whole country, what is our duty? Our duty is to restore it. With all respect to the hon. Member Mr. T. G. Krishnamoorthy and the leaders on the Opposition side, I ask them, 'Have you not tried to take advantage of the situation to build up your own political power out of the misfortunes of our people?'

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: No.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: If you have consciously not done so, it is quite good. But what I said was my impression and the impression of the thinking people throughout the country.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: My charge is that the Government are trying to exploit the situation.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: I honestly felt what I said. This is not the occasion for that. What should they have done? They should have constituted peace committees and done similar things, instead of holding meetings and condemning this man or that man or condemning this thing or that thing. Perhaps we may like or dislike personally Sri Kamaraj Nadar. We can hate him personally; that is a different thing. Merely because we hate Sri Kamaraj Nadar, merely because he happens to be a member of a certain community, it is not a good thing for us to-day to recall that there was some trouble fifty years back and remind the

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people about it. Whether the people who were killed are Harijans or Maravars, they are our own people. The misfortune is that we have lost our own people and it is from this point of view that we have to tackle this problem. My own feeling is: Don't hold a judicial enquiry at present, for two, three or four months. If you feel that people have unjustly attacked you, let the situation become calm and quiet and let normal conditions be restored in that unfortunate place, and then it will be time for you to consider this matter. Personally speaking, I am thoroughly opposed to the institution of any kind of judicial enquiry at this moment.

The second thing is the detention of Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar. My Friend, the learned Advocate and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, at least knows him. I can say I do not know him at all, I have not seen him and I have only heard about him. He may be a most popular man. The hon. Member Mr. T. G. Krishnamoorthy said that once upon a time he did a lot of service. We honour him for that. That does not justify that we should honour him to-day also. I might have done good things in the past. You may honour me for the good things that I did in the past. Suppose I am doing bad things to-day. You must tell to my face: 'Mr. Allapichai, you are doing the wrong thing.' That is how we should conduct ourselves. Dr. Sreenivasan and some other Members also said that the Government should have taken action against that gentleman long long ago. My view also is that in the interests of our people, they should have taken action against that gentleman at least six months ago. (Sri V. V. Ramaswami: Before the bye-election?)

Another point I wish to suggest to the Government and I hope they will take serious note of it. Our election rules have got to be modified. Now, at election meetings everyone talks a lot of nonsense against parties and even communities. I have taken part in elections, I have spoken at several election meetings and I have experience of these things. By God's grace, I have not done any such thing. No doubt there is a rule framed under the Representation of the People Act that if in an election campaign, an appeal is made to religion and things like that, that election may be declared invalid. I am not satisfied with such a rule. If a person attacks other communities or indulges in similar propaganda, it should be made a cognisable offence.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Do Congress candidates appeal for communal help?

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: As far as I know—if anyone has done it privately, God save him—we have not done any such thing. Even if some of the erring Congressmen were to do it in a stealthy way, they will feel ashamed of themselves.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: His point is they don't abuse.

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* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Some law must be made that when anybody attacks communities during election times, it must be made a cognisable offence and that the matter must be left to be decided by a Court. Let people be booked. I am positively sure that the kind of speeches that were made before the elections are responsible for the disturbances seen in East Ramanathapuram district. I know this definitely. We must stop this in the name of the country and in the name of democracy, this must be stopped effectively.

I shall continue my speech to-morrow, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member can continue his speech as long as he likes.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: There is one little observation I wish to make. The hon. Member Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthy made a remark that perhaps Government were responsible for all the disturbances. This is not fair. After all, Governments are not angelic or divine beings. Governments are carried on by human beings. There is nothing wrong in attacking Government. But when one attacks the Government, one should really believe in what he says against the Government and not attack the Government merely for the sake of attack.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: No, no. I believe in what I say.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Sir, it is not a secret that Sri K. Kamaraj has been very careful in this matter. He even used to ask our Party members not to make references to communities. As a matter of fact, even when some of us wanted to discuss this in our Party, he said, 'For God's sake do not say this community and that community; after all, both the communities are our own communities'. It will be wrong to accuse him of communal feelings. Some time back when Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja was the Chief Minister of Madras, I had to go to his house along with Sri Kamaraj. On our return, he said, 'Mr. Allapichai, casteism must be destroyed; otherwise, it will destroy all of us'. Merely because we are angry with him, it is not right to say that he is at the bottom of all this. People were saying, 'Sri Kamaraj was in Madurai; why did he not go to the disturbed area? Will any man with commonsense go? One community with all possible plans has been set up against another community. What will happen if he goes there? Suppose the Chief Minister goes there. The people will say, 'This Kamaraj is setting the Nadar community against the Maravas'. What did the Chief Minister do? As a very impartial person, a very sane person, a shrewd person, he sent two of his colleagues—senior members of the Cabinet. They went there and returned. It is very easy to talk, because there is absolute privilege here. We can say whatever we like. But that is not right. The statement of the Home Minister in

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the House has really cleared up the situation to a very great extent. There was a lot of misunderstanding throughout the State regarding these disturbances. Soon after the statement was made, many misunderstandings had been cleared up. No doubt something is lurking even now. Doubts and suspicions are there. But I am positively sure that as time passes, as feelings subside, and when people begin to think of the common welfare of all, things will improve. We must build up all that has been destroyed. Let us try our best and, if possible, send some eminent members—non-official members from this House—to that area to make peace efforts. Let all the communities in the particular area combine together, go to both the communities, and bring about peace. When I saw Debarji, President of the All-India Congress Committee, the only question he put to me was, 'How can you bring about peace between the two communities?' I said, 'They have always been living together'. In the interests of Tamilians, in the interests of our State, and in the interests of the fair name of our country, we should see that this incident is not magnified. What has taken place is bad enough, but we should not magnify it. What is the meaning of magnifying it and sending news to America and Europe?

Sir, I am really thankful to you for having given me this opportunity to speak.

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

The House then adjourned.

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

75. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1469, L.A., dated the 10th October 1957, regarding the inclusion of certain area within the limits of the Tirunelveli Municipality.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, the 2nd November 1957.

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.

Death of a boy in the School for the Blind in Poonamallee

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

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a boy of the School for the Blind in Poonamallee was found dead in a well situated within the school premises; and

(b) if so, the circumstances under which it happened?

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

(b) The boy accidentally fell into the well when he went to draw water.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: May I know whether any post-mortem was held on the body?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not have the information whether the post-mortem was held.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Was there an inquest?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is a case of an accident. There should have been an inquest.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: May I know why the well was kept open so as to expose the inmates to such accidents? Did the authorities take any precautionary measures to prevent such accidents? Why are the blind men allowed to draw water from the well?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I put the very same questions and this is the information that I received:—

'It is usual for the boys in the Government School for the Blind in Poonamallee to draw water from the well themselves as a matter of routine for their own use. This practice has been in vogue all these years. The well in the school is amply protected. However, the P.W.D. are making special arrangements to render the well safer so as to avoid accidents.'

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: Is it a case of the blind leading the blind?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is a case of the blind boy leading himself. This was what I heard. On enquiry, I find that it is the practice for the boys to go to that well and draw water. They have got accustomed to it. Since this accident occurred, I have now ordered that special precautionary measures should be taken to avoid all accidents.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. Minister be kind enough to instruct the authorities not to allow this dangerous practice of blind boys baling out water from the well?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If, as a matter of fact, it could be done without any chance of accident, it should be encouraged, because they should be self-confident and self-reliant, as far as possible. That is why all precautionary measures are being taken to avoid accidents.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: I want to know whether the Hon. Minister will be kind enough to stop this practice of blind boys baling out water from the well immediately, pending all the precautionary measures that the Public Works Department may take.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If they have been already taken, I do not think it is necessary to stop the practice. But I shall certainly see that the boys are not put to unnecessary risk.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Some people in that locality told me that there was some injury on the body of the boy. That was the reason why I put that question whether any post-mortem was held. What is the usual procedure adopted by the Police whenever an accidental death takes place. Has that procedure been followed in this case?

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

Overloading of vehicles drawn by animals

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

(a) whether the Government have prescribed any maximum weight of load in respect of vehicles with iron and pneumatic tyres drawn by animals and if so, what it is; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent overloading?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) The Government have laid down as a working rule that the maximum load that an animal can ordinarily pull is double its own weight, if the vehicle is iron-tyred, and four times its own weight if it is pneumatic-tyred. These points are to be taken only as a guide in deciding whether there has been overloading or not as the maximum load referred to above has to be qualified by local conditions, for example, on the ghats.

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(b) Applying the guiding principles referred to in the answer to clause (a) above, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is in a position to prosecute with success the cases of overloading.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: The Government have taken into consideration only the weight of the animal. But the weight of the animal varies from one animal to another. Therefore, is there any device by which the Police and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals may weigh the actual load that is being pulled by these bullocks? Have there been cases of prosecution for overloading?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have given in my answers only a rough assessment. Wherever there has been excessive load, prosecution has been launched with success.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: Does it come under the Act preventing cruelty to animals?

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

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: Has there been prosecution?

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

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: What punishment has been given on conviction?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not have that information.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: The Hon. the Minister for Home may be aware that in the case of the lorries plying in the City, whenever the Police suspect that they have been overloaded, they are immediately taken to the Deputy Commissioner's Office and weighed there. Could not similar measures be adopted in the case of the bullock-drawn carts and carts drawn by men also?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Bullock-drawn carts or carts drawn by men cannot be taken to that office as easily as the lorries can be.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: What about the bullock carts with rubber tyres which can be taken to that place and weighed there so that the cart-men may not escape punishment?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I am anxious that there should be no harassment of the cart-drivers though we should prevent overloading. Therefore, I do not think that it should be laid down that whenever they are to be weighed, they should be taken there.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Can we be cruel to the bullocks being solicitous to the cart-men?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: There should be no cruelty either to the men or to the animals.

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DR. V. K. JOHN : Will the Government find out the best check in respect of such matters?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Yes, Sir, that is being looked into.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : இரும்புப் பட்டை போட்ட வண்டிகளைக் குறைப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ஏதாவது உத்தேசம் உண்டா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That has been under the examination of the Government all along. But, at present, there is no specific proposal in respect of that matter.

Palar Water Dispute

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

(a) the terms of reference to the Chief Engineer, Madras, for the recent discussions at Bangalore with the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Mysore in regard to the Palar water dispute with the Mysore State;

(b) whether the report of the Chief Engineer of Madras has been received by the Government; and

(c) the further steps taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) The Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Madras, was instructed to conduct discussions on the basis that there has been a diminution of surplus at Palar anicut, a fall in the irrigated area in Madras and extension of Palar Irrigation in Mysore since the date of the 1892 agreement and that the extra draw off of Palar waters is in contravention of the 1892 agreement and of certain subsequent written undertakings. The activities of Mysore were also to be objected to under the general law as between upper and lower riparian States.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No final decision has so far been taken in the matter. Before taking a final decision on the conclusions arrived at at the Bangalore meeting, it is proposed to have further discussions on the subject with the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power.

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* MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 1st November 1957 from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly :—

"In accordance with rule 130 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1957 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1957), as passed and agreed to by the Assembly on the 1st November 1957, without any amendment and signed by me."

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III.—MOTION UNDER RULE 23 (1) OF THE MADRAS COUNCIL RULES *RE* TRANSACTION OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ON A NON-OFFICIAL DAY.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, 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 2nd November 1957."

MR. CHAIRMAN : 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 2nd November 1957."

The motion was put and carried.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : May I know the business of the House for the next week?

IV.—DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT *RE* DISTURBANCES IN THE RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT—cont.

MR. CHAIRMAN : To-day we have to finish discussion on this motion exactly at six of the clock when the Hon. Minister will reply. I have got the names of fourteen Members who want to speak and I am afraid I will be compelled to limit the time allotted to each Member to ten minutes. So, when I ring the bell, Members must immediately sit down.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, I want to move an amendment to the motion before the House. I do not want to make a speech on it. My hon. Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar will speak on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will the hon. Member formally move and get it seconded?

DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, I move—

"Add the following at the end :—

'And on such consideration, this House recommends that a judicial enquiry be instituted in respect of the recent disturbances in the Ramanathapuram district'."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : I second it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This amendment, I have admitted at a very late stage, and previous speakers had no chance to speak on the amendment. No further amendment will be admitted.

* SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது நமது சபையில் விவாதத்திலிருப்பது சென்ற மாதத்திலே இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா விலே ஏற்பட்ட நிகழ்ச்சியைக் குறித்து அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கொடுத்த அறிக்கைதான். இந்த சம்பவம்பற்றிப் பொதுவாக எல்லா விவரங்களும் அநேக பத்திரிகைகளில் வந்திருக்கின்றன. மேலும், அரசாங்கத்தின் சார்பிலும் எதிர்க்கட்சியின் சார்பிலும் சட்டமன்றத்தில் இதுபற்றிப் பேசப்

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பட்டது அல்லாமல், அறிக்கைகளின் மூலமாகவும் விவரங்கள் தெரிவிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கின்றன. நான் இந்த விவாதத்தில் கலந்துகொள்ளுவதற்குப் பிரியப்படுவது நடந்துவிட்டதை ஒருவாறு மறந்து இனி அம்மாதிரி சம்பவங்கள் நிகழாவண்ணம் தடுப்பதற்கும், இம்மாதிரி சம்பவங்கள் நடப்பதற்கு என்ன காரணங்கள் இருந்தனவோ அவைகளை நிவர்த்திப்பதற்கும் சர்க்கார் முன்வரவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத்தான். ஆதலால்தான் என்னுடைய கருத்துக்களை நான் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று பிரியப்பட்டேன்.

ஆனால் நேற்று இந்த விவாதத்தை ஆரம்பித்துவைத்த கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ டி. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய பேச்சிலே நாடார் வகுப்பினரைப்பற்றி சில அபிப்பிராயங்களைச் சொல்லியதன் காரணமாக, கொஞ்சம் அதுபற்றி நான் சொல்லக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். இந்த சம்பவம் நடந்ததற்குக் காரணம் அரசியலா அல்லது ஜாதி வெறுப்பா என்பதுபற்றி சர்ச்சை பண்ணிப் பார்த்தபொழுது, இது அரசியல் காரணமாக எழுந்தது என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. அதற்கு எடுத்துக்காட்டாகச் சொல்லும் பொழுது, இப்பொழுது அரசியலில் ஆதிக்கம்பெற்ற ஒரு நபர் தன்னுடைய ஆதிக்கத்தை நிலைநிறுத்துவதற்காகவும், தன்னுடைய எதிரியாகக் காணப்படுகின்ற ஒருவரின் செல்வாக்கைக் குறைப்பதற்காகவும், ஒரு வகுப்பினருக்கு மற்றொரு வகுப்பினர்மேல் வெறுப்பு மூளும் வண்ணம் நடந்து வந்தார் என்பது ஒரு குற்றச்சாட்டு. அதற்காக நாடார் வகுப்பினர் வெகு நாட்களாக இருந்த தங்களுடைய வெறுப்புகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு, ஒரு வகுப்பினருக்கு ஆதரவாக இருந்துகொண்டு மற்றொரு வகுப்பினருக்கு பல இடைஞ்சல்கள் நிகழும்படி செய்தார்கள் என்றும் சொல்லப்பட்டது. இந்தச் சர்ச்சையில் நாடார் வகுப்பினரைப்பற்றிப் பேசியிருக்கவேண்டிய நிலை என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். என்ன காரணத்திற்காக அது வெகுவாகச் சொல்லப்பட்டது என்பது எனக்குச் சரியாகப் புலப்படவில்லை. ஆயினும் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் திரு. காமராஜ் நாடார் முதல் அமைச்சராக வந்ததிலிருந்து எப்பொழுதுமே ஆங்கிலேய ஆட்சிக்கு அனுசரணையாக இருந்த நாடார்கள் எல்லோரும் இப்பொழுது காங்கிரஸில் சேர்ந்துகொண்டு தங்களுடைய ஆதிக்கத்தைப் பலப்படுத்துவதற்கு முற்பட்டு விட்டார்கள் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அதை உறுதிப்படுத்துவதற்காக 50 ஆண்டுகளுக்குமுன் நடந்த சம்பவங்கள்பற்றியும் அவர் சொன்னார். அதாவது, வெகு நாட்களாக நாடார்களுக்கும் மறவர்களுக்கும் பகைமை இருப்பதாகவும், நாடார்கள்தான் எப்பொழுதும் ஆக்கிரமிப்பில் இறங்குபவர்கள் என்றும் அவர் கூறினார். நான் இந்த சபை முன் தாழ்மையுடன் சொல்ல முன்வருவது நாடார் இனமானது வெகுநாட்களாக வெகு தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட நிலைமையிலே இருந்துவந்திருக்கிறது என்பது. அந்த நிலைமையில், கொஞ்சம் கல்வி அறிவு பெற்றவர்களும், வாழ்க்கையை நல்ல நிலையிலே நடத்த வசதி பெற்றவர்களும் தங்களுடைய இனத்திற்கு இருக்கிற இழிவு நிலையைப் போக்குவதற்காக பல காரியங்கள் நடத்தி வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது உண்மை. நம் அங்கத்தினர் குறிப்பிட்ட திரு நெல்வேலி ஜில்லா கெஜட் வெளியீட்டைப் பார்த்தாலும், நாடார் இனத் தவர்கள் தங்களுடைய ஜாதி இழிவைப் போக்குவதற்காக, தாங்கள் உயர்ந்தவர்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுவதற்காக தங்களை சுஷத்திரியர்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு தங்களுக்கு மற்றவர்கள் உயர்ந்த பட்டியலைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக அநேக நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள் என்பது தெரியவருகிறது. குறிப்பாக, கோயில் நுழைவு இருந்தால்தான், தங்களுடைய இழிவு நிலை போகும், மற்ற சமூகத்தவர்கள் தங்களைச் சமமாகக் கருதுவார்கள், இழிவான சமூகமாகக் கருதாமல் உயர்ந்தவர்களாகக் கருதுவார்கள் என்கிற அடிப்படையில் கோயில் நுழைவு ஒன்றையே பிரதானமாக வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். இவர்களை உயர்ந்த நிலைக்கு வரவிடக்கூடாது என்கிற எண்ணம் படைத்தவர்கள் வெகுகாலமாகவே மறவர்களை உதவியாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு இவர்களுக்கு இடைஞ்சல் செய்துவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக, 1895-ம் வருஷத்தில் சிவகாசியில் இருக்கிற கோயிலுக்குள் நுழைய நாடார்கள் திட்டம் போட்டிருந்தார்கள். அதன் காரணமாகப் பொதுஜன அமைதிக்குப் பங்கம் ஏற்படும் என்று கருதி, அப்போதிருந்த அரசியலார் அதைத் தடுத்தது

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திறுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். நாடார்களுக்கு எதிராக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துவந்திருப்பவர்கள் மறவர்கள்தான். 1899-ம் ஆண்டில் கமுதியில் இருக்கிற கோயிலுக்கு ஒரு நாடார் காவடி எடுத்துக்கொண்டு சென்று உள்ளே நுழைந்துவிட்டார் என்பதற்காகக் கோயில் தர்மகர்த்தாக்கள் அவர்பேரில் கேஸ் போட்டார்கள். செலவுத் தொகையை அவரே கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் செய்தார்கள். அவர் விருதுநகருக்கு ஓடிவந்துவிட்டார். இதற்கு முக்கியமாக ராமநாதபுரம் ராஜா இருந்தார்—இப்போது இருக்கிறவருக்குத் தாத்தா என்று நினைக்கிறேன். கமுதியில் தேர்போகும் வீதிகளில் நாடார் கள் ஊர்வலமாகப் போகக்கூடாது என்று எட்டையாபுரம் ஜமீந்தார் தடுத்திருக்கிறார். மற்ற சமூகங்களோடு சரிக்குச்சரி ஆகவேண்டுமென்று முயன்று கொண்டிருந்த நாடார்களுக்கு எதிராக வெள்ளாளர்கள் மறவர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்தார்கள் எனச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறது. அதைப்பற்றி இப்போது கவனிக்கவேண்டாம். கெஜட்டில் பார்த்தால், அந்த நாடார்கள் சமூகத் துறையில் முன்னேற்றம் அடைய கோயில் நுழைவு ஒன்றையே பிரதானமாகக் கருதி வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியும். மற்ற இனத்தின் மேல் அவர்கள் ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்துவதற்காக இல்லவே இல்லை. எந்தக் காலத்திலும், எந்தச் சமயத்திலும் பொதுஜன அமைதிக்குப் பங்கம் விளைவிக்கும் முறையில் அவர்கள் நடந்துகொண்டதே இல்லை. கமுகுக் கோயிலுக்குள் நுழைந்தவன் மேல் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தபோதுகூட, அவன் கொடுத்த வாக்குமூலத்தில், “என்னுடைய சமூகத்துக்குத் துணை வேலை செய்யும் வகுப்பினர்கள் கோவிலுக்குள் நுழையும்போது, எங்களைத் தடுக்கும் இழிநிலையைப் போக்கவேதான் இவ்வாறு செய்தேன்” எனச் சொல்லியிருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. இப்படிப் பலகாலமாக நாடார் சமூகத்தின் மேல் அங்குள்ளவர்களுக்கு, “இவனும் என்னடா உயர்சாதிக்காரன் ஆகப் பார்க்கிறான்” என்கிற எண்ணத்தினால் வெறுப்பு வளர்ந்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால் என் சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் வியாபாரம், விவசாயம் ஆகிய துறைகளில் படிப்படியாக முன்னேறியிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி வந்த பிறகு தான், இன்றைக்கு நாட்டிலே இருக்கக்கூடிய மற்ற சமூகத்தினரும் அவர்களை ஒருவாறு மதிக்க ஆரம்பித்தார்கள். ஆனால் மறவர்கள் எப்போதுமே அவர்களை மதிக்காத நிலைமையினால் தான், இந்தமாதிரியான சங்கடங்கள் வந்திருக்கின்றனவே தவிர, வேறு ஒன்றும் இல்லை.

1920-ம் ஆண்டில் சட்ட சபை ஏற்பட்ட பிறகு நாடார் வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்த சௌந்தரபாண்டியன் அவர்களுக்கு நியமனம் கிடைத்தது. அவர் உத்தியோகம் மற்ற விஷயங்களில் ஒரு முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்தார். அதே சமயத்தில் காஞ்சிசென்ற இராமநாதபுரம் ராஜா அவர்கள் இங்கே உறுப்பினராக இருந்ததனால், இரு சாதியினருக்கும் கொஞ்சம் ஒற்றுமை ஏற்பட்டிருந்தது. அவர் சிவகாசியில் 1922-ல் நடந்த எங்கள் வகுப்பு மகாநாட்டில் தலைமை வகித்து, இரு சாதியினரும் நட்புடனும் ஒற்றுமையாகவும் வாழவேண்டுமென்று உபதேசித்தார். அதிலிருந்து சுமுகமாகவே நடந்து வந்தது. நாளடைவில் இரண்டு பொதுத் தேர்தல்கள் காரணமாக எல்லா வகுப்பினர்களிடையேயும், சுதந்திரம் பெற்றதன் பயனாக, ஒருவித விழிப்புணர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டு விட்டது. எந்தச் சமூகமும் மற்ற வகுப்பின் ஆதிக்கத்துக்கு உட்பட்டதாக இருக்க விரும்பவில்லை. இந்தநிலையில் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியில் ஏற்பட்ட குழப்பத்தாலும், பிரிவுகளாலும் ஸ்ரீ காமராஜின் தலைமைக்கு எதிர்ப்பு ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. ஸ்ரீ காமராஜின் நடவடிக்கைகளினால் ஏமாற்றமும் செல்வாக்கினால் பொருமையும் ராஜரின் நடவடிக்கைகளினால் வேண்டுமென்று கங்கணங் கட்டி கொண்டவர்கள் அவரைத் தோற்கடிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கங்கணங் கட்டி கொண்டவர்கள். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி போன்றவர்களுக்குச் சொந்த தலைவர் கிடைக்கவில்லை. ஆகையால், ஸ்ரீ காமராஜின் பேரில் சொந்த வெறுப்புக் கொண்டவர்கள், நாடார் வகுப்பின் பேரில் வெறுப்புக் கொண்ட திரு. முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவரைத் தலைமையாகக் கொண்டு பிரசாரஞ் செய்தார்கள். திரு. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி போன்றவர்கள் இதில்தான் தப்பிச் செய்து விட்டார்கள். எங்கள் தலைவர் திரு. சௌந்தரபாண்டியன் உயிரோடிருக்கும் வரை, நாடார் சாதியைப்பற்றி யாதும் பேசாதிருந்ததேவர் 1953-ல் சௌந்தரபாண்டியன் காலஞ்சென்ற பின்னர், திரு. காமராஜ் முதன் மந்திரியாக வந்ததென்பது, நாடார் வகுப்பினரையே பலமாகத்

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தாக்க ஆரம்பித்து விட்டார். இது தான் தப்பு. திரு. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்களுக்கு ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். 1957-ம் வருட பொதுத் தேர்தலின் போது எப்படியாவது நாடாளுத்தேர்தலுக்கு விட வேண்டும் என அவர்கள் அங்கே வேலை செய்தார்கள். ஆனால், வெகு காலமாக மிகவும் இழி நிலையில் இருந்த நாடாளுத்தேர்தலுக்கு ஒரு விழிப்புணர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டிருந்த காரணமாக காமராஜரிடம் நமக்கு விருப்பு வெறுப்பு இருக்கலாம். அவர் ஒரு நாடார், அதுவும் முதலமைச்சர். ஆகவே, நாடார்கள் எல்லோரும் அவரையே தேர்ந்தெடுக்கவேண்டும் என்ற முறையில் அவரை அங்குள்ளவர்கள் எல்லோரும் ஆதரித்தார்கள். திரு. முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவர் அவர்களுடைய தலைமையில் திரு. காமராஜருக்கு எதிராகச் செய்யப்பட்ட முயற்சிகள் அங்கே தோற்று விட்டன. திரு. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் விருதுநகர் நாடாளுத்தேர்தலிலும் பட்டினத்தேர்தலிலும் உதவியும் உறவும் கொண்டாடியிருக்கிறார்கள். திரு. காமராஜரையே வலுப்படுத்த எல்லா நாடார்களும் உதவவேண்டுமென்று திரு. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் முயன்றிருக்கிறார். அப்பேர்ப்பட்டவர் இப்பொழுது ஜஸ்டிஸ் கட்சியில் முன்பு இருந்த நாடார்கள் எல்லாம் காங்கிரஸில் ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்துவதற்காக உள்ளே புருந்துகொண்டு விட்டார்கள் என்று ஏன் சொல்கிறோ, தெரியவில்லை. அவர் எதிர்ப்பால் நாடார்களுக்குள் ஏற்பட்ட ஒற்றுமை உணர்ச்சிதான் முதல் மந்திரியின் கையை அங்கே வலுப்படுத்திற்று. ஆகவே, இப்போது நாடார் சமூகத்தின் மீதே அபாண்டமான குற்றத்தைச் சுமத்த முன்வந்திருக்கிறார்களே என்று வருந்துகிறேன். அந்த ஜில்லாவில் மறவர்களும், ஹரிஜனங்களும் ஒற்றுமையாக வாழ்ந்து வந்தார்கள் என்று சொல்கிறார். அப்படியிருந்தால், அவர்களுக்கிடையே பிணக்கு ஏன் வருகிறது என்று கேட்கிறேன்.

பொதுத் தேர்தலின்போது, அங்கே வந்த இவர்கள் எல்லோரும் முதல் மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ காமராஜ் நாடாளுத்தேர்தலின் என்ன என்ன விதமாகப் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள், எவ்வளவு கேவலமாகப் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று என்னால் சொல்ல முடியாது.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : ஸ்ரீ காமராஜ் நாடாளுத்தேர்தலின் எங்களுக்கு வோட்டுப் போடுங்கள் என்று தான் பேசியிருப்போமே தவிர மற்றப்படி தவறாகப் பேசவில்லை.

*** SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI :** அங்கே பேசப்பட்ட வார்த்தையை இங்கே நான் சொல்வது என்றால், எனக்கே மனம் வரவில்லை. அவ்வளவு கேவலமான வார்த்தைகள். இப்படி நாடார் சமூகத்தைப்பற்றி இவர்கள் பேசியும் கூட, அங்குள்ளவர்கள் ஆத்திரம் அடைந்து பொதுஜன அமைதிக்குப் பங்கம் ஏற்படும் வகையில் நடந்துகொள்ளவில்லை என்றால், என்ன காரணம்? அப்படிப்பட்ட சம்பவங்கள் ஏதாவது நடந்தால் நாடார் சமூகத்தின் பிரதிநிதியாக, ராஜ்ய முதல் அமைச்சராக இருக்கும் ஸ்ரீ காமராஜ் நாடாருக்கு இழுக்கு வருமே என்கிற ஒரே அச்சத்தால்தான் அவர்கள் அத்தனை பேரும் பொறுமையாக இருந்தார்கள். எப்போதும் உயர்ந்த கொள்கையை அவர்கள் கைவிட்டே கிடையாது. ஜஸ்டிஸ் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்த எல்லோரும் காங்கிரஸிற்கு வந்து விட்டார்கள் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். நான் சொல்கிறேன், “ஒரு காலத்தில் ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவர் அவர்களுக்கு உதவியாய் இருந்தது பேரையூர் வேலுசாமி நாடாரும், கழுதி செளந்தர பாண்டியனும் ஆகிய காங்கிரஸ் காரர்கள்”. ஏன் அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது தேவர் அவர்களை விட்டுப் பிரிந்து போய்விட்டார்கள். தேவரின் போக்கு சரியில்லை என்பதுதான் அதற்குக் காரணம். அவர்கள் பிரிந்து விட்டாலும், நாடார்கள் எல்லோரும் ஒற்றுமையாய் இருந்து ஸ்ரீ காமராஜ் வெற்றி பெற்று விட்டார் என்பதுவும்தான் அவர்களுடைய எமாற்றம். அதற்காக அவர்கள் ஒரு சமுதாயத்தையே பழிப்பது என்றால், அது நியாயமில்லை. ஒரு தடவை ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவர் சட்டசபைக்கு வராமல் பதவியை இழந்து விட்டார். பின் காங்கிரஸ் சார்பில் திரு. எண்ணாகசுந்தரம் போட்டியின்றியே

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வந்துவிட்டார். இது எதைக் காட்டுகிறது? நான் சொல்லுகிறேன், “ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவர் பெற்றிருக்கும் செல்வாக்கு கட்சியின் செல்வாக்கல்ல. அது அவருடைய சொந்தச் செல்வாக்காகும். தேவர் அவர்கள் சொந்தத்தில் செல்வாக்கைப் பெற்றாரே தவிர, அது கொள்கையால் அல்ல. இதுகாறும் அந்த வட்டாரத்தில் நடந்திருக்கும் காரியங்களுக்கெல்லாம் காரணம், அங்கு சரியான போக்குவரத்து வசதி இல்லாததுதான். ஆகவே, மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து ஒரு ஸ்பெஷல் கிராண்ட் வாங்கியாவது அங்கு பட்டாளத்தை வைத்து கிணறு, கணமாய் முதலியவை தோண்டி, நல்ல சாலைகள் போட்டு, அங்குள்ள ஒவ்வொரு போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனுக்கும் அவர்களுக்கு கொடுத்தால்தான், அங்கு மறவர்களும், ஹரிஜனங்களும் ஒற்றுமையாய் வாழ்வார்கள். அங்கு மற்ற எவ்விதமான தீய சக்தியும் நுழையாமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது அரசியலாரின் கடமை என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு இத்துடன் என் உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

***-SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM :** Mr. Chairman, 3-30 p.m.
Sir, while supporting the amendment moved by my hon. Friend Sri T. Purushotham, I wish to express certain personal views regarding the disturbances in the eastern taluks of the Ramanathapuram district. It is very clear from the Press reports as well as from the violent speeches made by Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar that these disturbances were merely due to communal tension that was prevailing there. The hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham in his speech yesterday described the personal experiences he had ten years ago in those areas and how this communal feeling, this harassment of the Harijans by the Maravars and the Thevars, prevailed there. It is unfortunate that even in the year 1957, the same feelings between the communities prevail there, that the same communal tension prevails there and that all sorts of unpleasant disturbances occur.

Sir, from the statement of the Hon. Minister it is very clear that the largest number of lives, properties and houses have been lost by the Harijans. Yesterday, the hon. Member Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthy from the Opposition side spoke. From his speech it seemed as though friendship prevailed among the Maravars, the Thevars and the Harijans. Many others also spoke yesterday about the relationship among these communities. I cannot understand how the recent disturbances could have occurred if only real friendship, as was mentioned by the hon. Member Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthy, prevailed there among these communities. In many of the papers, I have come across the report of the speeches made by Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar prior to the General Elections. In one of the speeches he said what would happen three months hence. He said that if the Harijans did not support him in the elections, there would be bloodshed, loss of life and houses and that all other belongings of the poor Harijans would be burnt.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Has he really said so?

*** SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM :** Yes.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Did the hon. Member hear that speech of Sri Thevar?

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* SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : May I know from the other hon. Members who expressed so many views yesterday whether they were actual witnesses to the incidents?

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I did not say anything. I only wanted to know whether the hon. Member had personal knowledge of the matter. That is all I wanted to know.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : In none of his speeches did he say so. It is wrong to say that he said so.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the hon. Member continue.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, this is an Assembly in which people are entitled to express what they know and what they have heard. Only in Courts witnesses will be compelled to state only what they have seen. I do not think that we are going to follow the rules of the Court regarding evidence here also.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : At least truth need not be slaughtered in this House. (Interruption.)

* SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am only referring to what I read in certain papers which, if possible, I shall produce before you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not necessary.

* SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : Sir, some hon. Members of the other House, speaking on the motion of no-confidence, said that the Hon. the Chief Minister had not visited those areas during the disturbances, and during the firing in Kilathooval. In his reply the Hon. the Minister for Finance said that if they had known or thought that such things would happen, they would have definitely safeguarded the interests of all the people there. Some other hon. Members in the other House also asked whether the Hon. the Finance Minister was such a good and efficient astrologer as to predict what would happen after a few days or months. That being so, I cannot understand how Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar could have predicted things that would happen three months after the General Elections. From this it is very clear that all these were pre-planned, that it had all been in the mind of Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar and his followers to harass the poor Harijans and that the only method he could adopt was to combine politics with the communal ill-feelings they had against the Harijans.

Sir, yesterday the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition also mentioned in his speech that, had it not been for the confidence the people of Ramanathapuram district had in Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar, he could not have obtained such a thumping majority over his opponents in both the Parliamentary and the Assembly elections. But I can very well say that it was not out of the confidence that

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these people had in him that they exercised their franchise in favour of Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar, but out of fear for him and because of the threats that he had held out in the election speeches.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : May I know the source wherefrom the hon. Member got this information?

* SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : What was the source from where the hon. Member got his information when he spoke yesterday? (Interruption.)

Sir, hon. Members seem to insist on holding a judicial enquiry into the firing at Kilathooval. With regard to that, I feel that when a senior Member of the Board of Revenue has gone into it thoroughly and in great detail, his findings should be accepted by the Members of this House. There have been similar cases where senior Members of the Board of Revenue were asked to enquire and report and their reports had been accepted, such as the Dalmiapuram, Tuticorin, Naduvattam and Valparai firing cases. So, I cannot understand where the necessity has arisen to find fault with Sri S. Venkateswaran's report.

Sir, the year 1957 seems to be rather very unpleasant. Lots of trouble seem to occur during this year because it was in the year 1857 that we had the Sepoy Mutiny. If I remember history aright, it was said by the then Viceroy in one of his speeches, 'இந்திய-வைப் பிரித்தானவதுதான் நல்கு.' I feel recollecting that Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar in the year 1957 says, 'முதுசனத்தூண்ப் பிரித்தானவது நல்கு.' (Interruption.) At least in the year 1967, I feel sure that not only the people of Ramanathapuram district but the people all over India will live in harmony and peace and with affection towards one another. Our hon. Deputy Chairman expressed yesterday that at least after 25 years, there should be no caste at all. But I feel that in another ten years, the caste system should be abolished.

Even the foreigners were proud of India. If I remember aright, 3-40
Sir, Lord Curzon said in the year 1904, "India is the pivot of P m.
the British Empire and if India is lost, the sun will set in the British Empire". When foreigners have considered India such an essential country, is it not our duty as Indians and free citizens of the Indian Republic to treat our brethren, one, and all, as equals?

Sir, there was another instance in which Lord Curzon referred to India as a land of many races, religions, castes and creeds and asked the Britons to maintain their hold on her. Should we not now as Indians, maintain our hold on India, instead of fighting among ourselves?

The Harijans of Ramanathapuram are suffering under very great difficulties and on their behalf, I request our benign Government to do their best to help them. We are grateful to them for

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all that they have done, for sanctioning Rs. 100 for construction of houses. But because they had been living in huts, it was easy for the other parties to set fire to them. Therefore, the Government may try to build for them some decent brick houses, even though they may be small, and give them all amenities. Let us, on behalf of the House, send our sympathies to the families of all those who have lost their lives in the Ramanathapuram district. Thank you, Sir.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Mr. Chairman, I speak under an initial disadvantage. For, I have to speak after a brilliant speech by an hon. Lady Member of the House, with full of feelings for the sufferings of Harijans, Maravars and others. I can assure you, Sir, that irrespective of parties, all of us have the same feelings.

Sir, as far as I could understand, the whole object—I hope the Hon. the Home Minister and the Hon. the Leader of the House will agree with me—of the statement was to have a full debate which would bring to light all the facts about the riots in the Ramanathapuram district. Moreover, when such a serious thing takes place—thank God, conditions are returning to normal—it is the duty of the Government to allay the misgivings of the public about the way and manner in which the officials have conducted themselves and the Government and the Police have conducted themselves. Therefore, we have this debate. But when a demand for a judicial enquiry is made, it is not so much to make any charge or carry on a tirade against the Government or to make it appear that the Government are responsible or the Police are responsible for these disturbances. But it is only to know facts so that we may take lessons for the future. In many cases judicial enquiries have been ordered. As hon. Members referred to, in Delhi there was a Police firing some two or three months back. Fortunately, casualties were not heavy—two or three people were injured and one was killed. But immediately, the Central Home Minister, Shri Pant, ordered a judicial enquiry to be conducted and in the judicial enquiry the action taken by the Police was found justifiable. Therefore, when a demand for a judicial enquiry is made, it should not be misunderstood that everybody feels that the Government are in the wrong.

Sir, I will confine myself to a very few remarks. Before I proceed further, I will just say a word about the report of Mr. S. Venkateswaran. Not being a lawyer myself, I take it for granted that everything stated in the report from the beginning to the end is correct and true. I am in entire agreement with the Hon. the Leader of the other House and the Hon. the Minister for Home when they say that the Police in the State of Madras would not stoop so low as to segregate the Thevars and shoot them. But there are certain passages in the report of Sri Venkateswaran itself which really make me doubt whether the officer had scrutinized all the things properly and then made his report. I will refer to only one instance and not to the other things.

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Sir, with regard to the Police firing in Kilathooval village, Inspector Ray himself says, "Except for myself and the Police Inspector of Mudukulathur, a third man did not know that we were going there for a raid". Well, there was no trouble in that place. They wanted to go and see whether they could succeed in arresting two or three people who were suspected in connexion with the murder of Emmanuel. If I read one or two lines with your permission, Mr. Chairman, I may be excused. I shall not take the time of the House. He said, "The party did not want to proceed through the main street of the village as the village dogs might bark and alert the villagers". Nobody had seen the Police party entering the village. They did not go through the main streets lest the village dogs should bark and the people should be alerted. But a crowd of 1,000 people, according to the Police version, and 300 or 400 people, according to Sri S. Venkateswaran, simply rushed in and it resulted in Police firing and five people were shot dead. For the life of me, I cannot believe this story. How is it that 300 or 400 people gathered there? Was it just apprehending or expecting the Police party? Then he says that the people did not allow them, that there was altercation, that then the mob tried to check them, and that, therefore, in self-defence they resorted to firing. I cannot understand all this. Even the Thevars would not have been so foolhardy as to attack the Police party, knowing for certain that they were fully armed. I am saying this just to show that there are certain loopholes. This fact deserves scrutiny.

Another aspect is the demand for a judicial enquiry. The hon. and learned Member Mr. Allapichai is a very good spokesman of the Government. In his speech he himself really made out a case for a judicial enquiry, when he said that it was wrong on the part of the Government to have ordered an enquiry by Mr. Venkateswaran when there was conflagration and when firing was going on, and that the enquiry should have been conducted after peace and calm were restored there. Well, I take it that if the Government were to take the advice of the hon. Deputy Chairman, they should have ordered an enquiry after peace and calm had been restored. Now there is peace and calm and the case for a judicial enquiry is strong.

Another aspect to which I want to refer and which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is some sentences in the Hon. the Finance Minister's speech. He is reported to have said that he was aware of the proposal to bring forward a no-confidence motion against the Ministry and, that if, instead of bringing forward a no-confidence motion, the Opposition Parties had represented to him about this, the Government would have taken the initiative in instituting a judicial enquiry. This is what he is reported to have stated in the other House, unless the report of his speech in the Press is wrong. Sir, I feel that in this particular case, the Government should not stand on prestige. If they really feel that there is a demand from the Press, from the public and from

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the Members of this House and the other House, it is in the interests of the Government themselves to order a judicial enquiry, and I do not know what prevents them from ordering such an enquiry. If they feel that the present time is not opportune, they can hold the judicial enquiry when the time is propitious. The Government will lay down the terms of reference to the enquiring officer or body, and whatever he or it says will apply not only for the present but also for the future. I cannot understand why the Government have made up their mind and are very definite about not having a judicial enquiry. I think there is a strong volume of opinion in this State as expressed in this and the other House and in the Press, and there is a good case for the Madras Government to institute a judicial enquiry. I am sure the Government of Madras will consider that aspect. It is not to put the Government in the wrong that a demand for a judicial enquiry is made.

Let me not go into the controversy as to whether the cause for the disturbances is communal or political or whatever other interpretation is given. Inferences can be drawn easily. I for one do not agree that the Government as a whole or the Ministers individually had any hand in it. I am sorry the hon. Member Mr. Krishnamoorthy was making references of this kind. No Minister, whatever may be his personal feeling, and no Government will ever feel happy over this unfortunate situation. The Ministers are at the head of affairs and they know what it is when such things happen. When a bad thing happens, we should rectify it.

3-50
p.m.

Another controversial fact has been too much talked about here. I find that the whole debate seems to be centering round Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar. He might have had a hand in it or he might not have had a hand in it. Reference was made more to him than to the other parties. The Finance Minister went to the extent of saying that he was Hitler-like. I do not know what the legal position is. The man has been put under detention, the grounds for detention have been communicated to him and I think he has to appear before an Advisory Committee or Board consisting of a High Court Judge and one or two others. I do not know what the actual procedure is. When such a procedure has to be followed, when individual Ministers form such an opinion and give expression to it on the floor of the Assembly . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : That was said on the floor of the Assembly.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I understood from your reply to my interruption yesterday that what was said in the Assembly could be discussed here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member can refer to it, but cannot discuss it.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Action has been taken against Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar in the sense that he has been kept under detention under the Preventive Detention Act.

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When that action of the Government is under discussion, there is nothing wrong in the hon. Members on the opposite side or the Members on the ministerial benches or even the Ministers referring to the circumstances under which Mr. Thevar had been kept under detention.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I think I have not made myself clear. Admitting for a moment that Mr. Thevar has had a hand in it, I say already he is kept under detention. It is quite possible that he might be prosecuted by the local Police. Their report will have to be considered by the Government to decide whether the period of detention should be extended or not. In this context, cannot the Government be a little bit careful in giving expression to their opinion?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It is not a question of being careful. If it is the contention of the hon. Member that there should be no mention about the detention of Mr. Thevar, I have no objection to it. But the action taken by the Government is under discussion. Reference has been made on the opposite side to the action taken by the Government and, therefore, the Government cannot help referring to the circumstances in which Mr. Thevar had been detained.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I am sorry to say that it was the Government that started the reference to Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I made a statement in order to give information to the House as to the action taken by the Government. As the detention of Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar was one of the actions taken by the Government, I had to refer to it.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I can in a way appreciate the difficulty of the Minister here. He had to make a reference to it. Even there he could have been a little more careful.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It is a question of opinion.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I feel that on the whole, Member after Member of this House will feel sorry for what has happened. Now that normal conditions are prevailing, the Government should strive their best to see that peace prevails. The incident does not redound to the credit of our State. The Minister said that even in the worst days of 1947 when there was so much conflagration throughout India, if there was one State which was free from communalism, it was Madras State except for the one or two incidents that happened in the place where the hon. Member Sri Annamalai Pillai resides. I am not casting any aspersion on him. It is really unfortunate. I am sure that this unfortunate chapter will be the last chapter and that we will have a very bright and glorious future.

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [2nd November 1957]

As far as the amendment is concerned, if the hon. Member Mr. Purushotham will not take it amiss, I may say that there is neither any necessity for, nor any purpose in, bringing forward an amendment of the kind he has moved. It is not as if we level any charge against the Government. The whole idea behind the debate was that we should have a proper perspective of the whole question so that, if there were any acts of commission or omission, we might bring them to the notice of the Government. The Opposition felt that there was a case for a judicial enquiry. It is for the Government to accept or reject the demand for an enquiry. There is no censure motion against the Government to make the hon. Member Mr. Purushotham get a little bit perturbed and bring in an amendment of the kind that he has moved. By his amendment, he is putting the whole House in an embarrassing situation. Though we may be ninety per cent in agreement with what the Government have done and what they are going to do, we may not be in entire agreement with it. In the matter of a judicial enquiry, we may not see eye to eye with them. There is no necessity for an amendment of this kind. I think he will withdraw his amendment.

8-58
p.m.

* SRI M. SUBRAMANIA KARAYALAR : தலைவர் அவர்களே, நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் பேசும்பொழுது, சிவகாசி கொள்ளை யைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டு ஏதோ திருநெல்வேலி கெஸ்டியரில் நாடார்களைப் பற்றி "அக்ரவீல்" வாக எழுதப்பட்டிருப்பதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். அது முற்றிலும் உண்மைக்கு விரோதமானது. ஏனென்றால், சிவகாசி கொள்ளை சம்பந்தமாக என் முன்னோர்கள் அதை நிறுத்துவதற்காக முயற்சி செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். அப்போது சிவகாசியில் இருந்த நாடார்கள் எல்லாம் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட நிலையில் இருந்தபோதிலும், மறவர்களுடைய கொடுமைகளை சகிக்க முடியாததினால்தான், அந்தக் கொள்ளை ஆரம்பித்தது. அது தெற்கு நோக்கி செங்கோட்டை வரையிலும் பரவத் தொடங்கியது. அப்போது திருவிதாங்கூரில் போலீஸ் கமிஷனராக இருந்த பென்ஸன்லி அவர்கள் இந்தச் சண்டை செங்கோட்டையிலும் உண்டாகிவிடக் கூடாதே என்ற நினைப்பில், அங்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய மறவர்களை எல்லாம் பிடித்து ஜெயிலில் போடவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். அப்போது என் முன்னோர்கள் செங்கோட்டை மறவர்கள் சிவகாசி மறவர்களைப் போல் நடந்துகொள்ள மாட்டார்கள் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அப்போது அந்தக் கொள்ளையை நிறுத்துவதற்காக, அவர்களை நாங்கள் பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ளுகிறோம் என்று சொல்லி, அந்த மறவர்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளை பக்கத்திலுள்ள பல கிராமங்களுக்குக் கூட்டிச் சென்று நாடார்களுக்குத் தற்காப்புக் கொடுத்தார்கள் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

4 p.m. நாம் ராமநாதபுரத்திற்கு வருவோமானால், ராமநாதபுரத்தில் ஹரி ஜனங்கள் மட்டுமல்லாமல் மறவரல்லாத மற்றெல்லா சமூகத்தினரும் கஷ்டப்படுத்தப்பட்டார்கள் என்பது உண்மை. ஏனென்றால், எங்கள் சமூகத்தினரான யாதவர்கள் மறவர்கள் கையில் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருந்தார்கள் என்ற காரணத்தால் 1930-ம் ஆண்டு ராமநாதபுரத் தில் ஒரு யாதவ மகாநாடு நடத்தினோம். அந்த மகாநாட்டிற்கு என் தகப்பனார்தான் தலைமை தாங்கினார். அப்போது நாங்கள், "நீங்கள் மறவர்களிடமோ அல்லது வேறு யாரிடமோ பயப்பட வேண்டாம். அவர்கள் ஒன்று செய்தால் நீங்கள் இரண்டு செய்யவேண்டும்" என்று யாதவர் களிடம் சொன்னோம். மேலும், கடந்த உபதேர்தலின் போது நானும் முதுகுளத்தூர் பகுதிக்குப் போகவேண்டியிருந்தது. காரணம், காங்கிரஸ் தலைவர், "முதுகுளத்தூர் பகுதியில் 20,000 யாதவ வோட்டுகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவை காங்கிரஸுக்குக் கிடைத்தால் காங்கிரஸ் வெற்றி அடையும்."

2nd November 1957] [Sri M. Subramania Karayalar]

என்று சொல்லி என்னை அங்கே போகச் சொன்னார்கள். அங்கே நான் சென்று யாதவ மக்களிடம், "காங்கிரஸால் மக்களுக்குப் பல நன்மைகள் ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதால், நீங்கள் காங்கிரசுக்கு வோட்டுப் போட வேண்டும்" என்று சொன்னேன். அப்போது அவர்கள், "நீங்கள் சொல்வது உண்மை தான். நாங்கள் காங்கிரசுக்கு வோட்டுப் போடத் தயாராயிருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் நாங்கள் காங்கிரசுக்கு வோட்டுப் போட்டால் மறு நாள் எங்களுடைய ஆடு மாடுகள் எழுவும் இருக்காது. நீங்கள் இங்கே வோட்டுக் கேட்க வந்திருக்கிறீர்கள். இரண்டு மூன்று நாட்களில் திரும்பிச் சென்று விடுவீர்கள். ஆனால் நாங்கள் காங்கிரசுக்கு வோட்டுப் போட்ட மறு நாள் எங்கள் வீடுகள் எல்லாம் தீப்பற்றி எறிந்து விடும்" என்று சொன்னார்கள்.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கனம் அங்கத்தினருக்கு ஒரு சேதி தெரியுமோ தெரியாதோ! சாத்தூர் தொகுதியில் ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவர் பார்லிமெண்டுத் தேர்தலுக்கு அபேட்சகராக நின்றதில், அதே தொகுதியில் அஸெம்பிளித் தேர்தலுக்கு அபேட்சகராக நின்ற கனம் ஸ்ரீ காமராஜருக்குக் கிடைத்ததை விட 6,000 வோட்டுகள் அதிகமாக ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவருக்குக் கிடைத்திருக்கின்றன. இவ்வளவு வோட்டுகளைப் பெறுவதற்கு ஸ்ரீ முத்து ராமலிங்கத் தேவர் அங்கே சென்று மற்ற ஜாதிகாரர்களை மிரட்டினாரா என்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : சாத்தூர் தொகுதியில் பார்லிமெண்டுத் தேர்தலுக்கு அபேட்சகராக நின்ற நாடாளைப்பற்றி வாய்க்கு வந்தபடி இழிவாகப் பேசி, கண்டிப்பாக அவருக்கு வோட்டுப் போடக்கூடாது என்று மற்ற எல்லா ஜாதிகாரர்களையும் பயமுறுத்தியதால்தான் அவர் ஜெயிக்க முடிந்ததே தவிர, அவர் தம் கொள்கையைக் கொண்டு ஜெயிக்கவில்லை.

SRI M. SUBRAMANIA KARAYALAR : நான் ஒன்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். நான் ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவரைப் பார்த்ததும் இல்லை, அவரைப்பற்றிக் கேட்டதும் இல்லை. அவர் சிவப்பாக இருப்பாரா, கருப்பாக இருப்பாரா என்பது கூட எனக்குத் தெரியாது. அங்குள்ள யாதவ மக்கள் என்ன சொன்னார்களோ, அதை இங்கே குறிப்பிடத் தான் முன்வந்திருக்கிறேன்.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : அந்த ஊருக்குக் கூட கனம் அங்கத்தினர் இப்போது தான் முதல் தடவையாகச் சென்றிருக்கிறார் என்று தோன்றுகிறது.

* SRI M. SUBRAMANIA KARAYALAR : ஆமாம். நான் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் இருந்திருந்தால், ஸ்ரீ டி. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தியைப் போல், நானும் ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவரைப்பற்றித் தெரிந்து கொண்டிருப்பேன். நான் திருவிதாங்கூர் ராஜ்யத்தில் இருந்து வந்த தால், எங்கள் யாதவ மக்களைப்பற்றி மாதிரி தான் எனக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும்.

காங்கிரசுக்கு வோட்டுப் போட்டால், நான் முன்பு குறிப்பிட்டது போன்ற பல சங்கடங்கள் தங்களுக்கு ஏற்படும் என்று அந்த யாதவ மக்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அப்போது நான், "நீங்கள் வோட்டுப் போடும்போது யாரும் பார்ப்பதில்லைவே! யாருக்கு வோட்டுப் போட்டார்கள் என்பதை நீங்கள் வெளியில் சொல்லாவிட்டால், மற்றவர்களுக்கு ஒன்றும் தெரியாது" என்று சொன்னேன். அதற்கு அவர்கள், "அது தான் இல்லை. ஒரு வோட்டுச் சாவடிக்கு ஆயிரம் வோட்டுகள் இருந்தால், எந்த எந்த இடங் களில் எந்த எந்த சமூக வோட்டுகள் எவ்வளவு எவ்வளவு இருக்கின்றன என்று அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். அந்த அளவு வோட்டுகள் கிடைக்க வில்லை என்றால், கிடைக்காத வோட்டுகள் எந்த எந்த சமூகத்தினரைச் சேர்ந்தவை என்பதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்வார்கள். அப்போது சங்கடங்கள் ஏற்படும்" என்று சொன்னார்கள்.

[Sri M. Subramania Karayalar] [2nd November 1957]

இன்னொரு விஷயம் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அவர்கள் சொன்னதை இங்கே சொல்கிறேன். நான் நேரில் ஒரு கூட்டத்திற்கும் போகவில்லை, அந்த மக்கள் “போலீஸ்காரர்களுடைய துப்பாக்கிகள் எல்லாம் சோளத் தட்டைகள் என்று ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவர் சொன்னார்” என்று சொன்னார்கள். மேலும், ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவரைச் சேர்ந்த ஒருவர் அவரிடம் “நீங்கள் கூட்டங்களுக்கு வரவில்லையே” என்று கேட்டபொழுது, “அடே, நீ என்ன சொல்லுகிறாய்? எனக்கு இது தானே ஜோலி? நீங்கள் எல்லோரும் இருக்கும் இடத்தில் நான் எதற்கு வரவேண்டும்? எல்லா வற்றிற்கும் முருகன் இருக்கிறான்” என்று சொல்லிவிட்டு, பையில் கையைப் போட்டு திருநீற்றை எடுத்துக் கொடுத்தாராம். “எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் முருகன் இருக்கிறான். உன் வேல் கம்பு இருக்கிறது” என்று அவர் சொன்னாராம். ஒரு தேசிய ஜனநாயகக் காங்கிரஸ் அங்கத்தினருடன் ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவரைப்பற்றி நான் பேச வேண்டி வந்தது. அப்போது நான் அவரிடம் “ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவர் தலைவராக இருப்பது அன்பினாலா அல்லது பயத்தினாலா?” என்று கேட்டேன். “எப்படியும் அவர் ஒரு தலைவர் தானே?”, என்று அவர் சொன்னார். “ஐயா, அன்பினால் உள்ள “லீடர்ஷிப்” எப்படிப்பட்டது? பயத்தினால் உள்ள “லீடர்ஷிப்” எப்படிப்பட்டது?”, என்று கேட்டேன். அதற்கு அவர், “எப்படி இருந்தாலும் அவர் ஒரு தலைவர் தானே? அவரை எப்படி ஜெயிலில் அடைக்கலாம்?” என்று கேட்டார். அப்போது நான் சிவகாசிக்குக் கொள்ளையைப் பற்றிச் சொன்னேன். அந்தக் காலத்தில் அங்கே ஸ்ரீ முனியாண்டித் தேவர் என்ற தலைவர் இருந்தாராம். ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும் போகும்போது, அவர் தம் கழுத்தில் கிண்டாமணியைக் கட்டிக்கொள்வாராம். தான் கிண்டாமணியைக் கட்டிக்கொண்டு வரும்போது, நாடார் வீடுகளைக் கொள்ளையடியுங்கள் என்று அவர் சொல்வாராம். திருவிதாங்கூரில் அந்தத் தேவரை ஜெயிலில் போட்டு 12 வருஷங்கள் சிறைக் கொடுத்தார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்டவரிடத்தில் நாம் போய் சமாதானம் பேசுவதா? ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவர் பெரியவர்தான். அவர் உண்மையில் கடவுள் பக்தி உள்ளவர் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அவர் எப்போதும் முருகனைத் தியானம் பண்ணிக்கொண்டிருப்பதாகச் சொல்கிறார்கள். அப்படியிருக்கும் போது, பிறரை, ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களை மட்டுமல்லாமல் மற்ற எல்லா இனத்தவர்களையும் ஏன் கஷ்டப்படுத்தவேண்டும்? சமாதானம் நிலவ வேண்டும் என்று அவர் முருகனிடத்தில் வேண்டிக்கொள்ளட்டும்! அப்போது சமாதானம் நிலவாதா?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: அவ சாந்தமாக இருக்கட்டும்.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: இறந்து போய்விட்டால் ஒரே சாந்தி ஏற்படும் (சிரிப்பு).

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That is eternal peace.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: அது வாஸ்தவம்.

* SRI M. SUBRAMANIA KARAYALAR: நான் கண்ட யாதவ மக்கள், “எல்லா மறவர்களும் அக்கிரமங்கள் செய்வதில்லை” என்று சொன்னார்கள். அவர்களுக்குப் பிடித்த மறவர் தலைவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். எல்லா மறவர்களும் அவர் கையில் இல்லை. சில குண்டர்கள் உண்டு. எல்லா இடங்களிலும் சில குண்டர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் தான் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமமாகப் போய் தீ வைப்பது போன்ற காரியங்களைச் செய்கிறார்கள். எல்லா மறவர்களும் இப்படிப்பட்டவர்கள் அல்ல. மறவர்களிலும் நல்ல மனம் படைத்தவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இத்துடன் என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

4-10 P.M. SRI T. S. SANKARANARAYANA PILLAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the sad incidents which occurred recently in the eastern part of the district of Ramanathapuram.

2nd November 1957] [Sri T. S. Sankaranarayana Pillai]

Yesterday, the hon. Member Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthy painted a vivid, lurid, and colourful portrait of the situation as he saw it. It is significant and not surprising that the colours he chose were to his liking and that he employed them for the particular purpose of creating an effect. He virtually entered upon a spirited defence of the Marava cause and the viewpoint of the Maravars, buttressing it up with skilful and clever arguments such as one would use in a Court of Law. He described practically the Maravars as a veritable band of angels whom the satanic Government were trying to suppress and repress. He went on to extol the qualities of the leader of this community describing him as a superb being unequalled for his political sagacity and unsurpassed for his patriotism and tolerance.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is the hon. Member summarising my speech?

SRI T. S. SANKARANARAYANA PILLAI: Yes.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: அது நல்லது தானே.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: பொருத்து இருந்து பாருங்களேன்.

* SRI T. S. SANKARANARAYANA PILLAI: He was describing him as a veritable ‘Tyagi’ who was more sinned against than sinning, and a living symbol of *ahimsa* and other kinds of *dharma* which are far too familiar. The hon. Member verily knows, though he may not admit it, that all the *dharma*s are in his case honoured more in the breach than in the observance. Coming as I do from that part of the district, I think I may, as best as I can, attempt a brief appraisal of the situation as I see it. For a long time past, I should say for several centuries past, the region which now comprises the district of Ramanathapuram, has been one of the most backward areas in the South. From time immemorial that region has been under the sway and rule of Indian Princes—the ancestors of the Raja of Sivaganga and Ramanathapuram. The political and economic structure of that region can be compared to a pyramid with the prince at the top and the common people at the bottom without any middle class in between. The tillers of the soil were, by the grace of the ruling dynasty, called tenants, but the conditions of tenure bordered upon serfdom, not far different from that which obtained in England during the Norman period. The prince of the Raja, being a Marava, his castemen, who formed an important section of the population, claimed some kinship and affinity with him and began to assert successfully and assumed a position of predominance in the body politic against other sections of the community, particularly the Harijans. When we got Independence and we threw off the yoke of political serfdom, things began to take a different shape. Our Government started taking steps to abolish the zamindari system. Notwithstanding opposition, the zamindari system was abolished. All the zamindars went home one by one unwept, unsung and unhonoured.

[Sri T. S. Sankaranarayana Pillai] [2nd November 1957]

But the feudal traditions, practices, usages, customs, and manners persisted. I think I would not be wrong when I say that the hon. Member of Parliament, Sri Muthuramalinga Thevar, is the spearhead of Marava dominance, Marava aggression, Marava turbulence, and Marava truculence. He, like the last of the Romans, rebels against the changed and changing conditions. We all know that, like the last of the Romans, he is fighting a losing battle. What is really at stake is law and order. Secondly, it is a question of the backwardness of the area. There is no point in going into the gruesome details of the murders and massacre, which remind us of the worst tragedy in Indian history like the Black Hole of Calcutta and the Jallianwalla Bagh. Fortunately, the Government have taken prompt steps and order and peace have been restored.

The next requirement is to upgrade that community. It is one of the most inaccessible regions in the southern part of the State. It is not only lacking in the bounties of Nature but also in the efforts of men. There are no roads and no modern amenities. Therefore, the need of the hour is to make that region a prosperous region, make the people forget and forgive, and make them live as members of the Indian nation.

Thank you, Sir.

* Sri M. V. SUDARSANAM NAIDU : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நமஸ்காரம். ராமநாதபுரம் சமாதானத்தைப்பற்றி ரொம்பப் பேர்கள் நிறையப் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் நான் ஒன்று மட்டும் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். தலைவர் அவர்கள் கூடக் கொஞ்சம் சுருக்கமாகப் பேச வேண்டும் என்று ஏற்கெனவே சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர் சொல்லியதை நான் ஏற்றுக்கொள்கிறேன். ஆனால் சொன்னதையே திருப்பிச் சொல்வதில் பிரயோசனம் இல்லை. ராமநாதபுரம் சம்பவத்தைப்பற்றிப் பேசும் போது, நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் முதல் மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ காமராஜ் அவர்களைப் பற்றியும் அவருடைய மந்திரி சபையைப் பற்றியும் புகார்கள் சொல்லப்படுகின்றன. அவ்வாறே பல பத்திரிகைகளும் எழுதி வருகின்றன. காமராஜ் மந்திரி சபையின் மீது நம்பிக்கை இல்லை என்ற அடிப்படையில் மேல் சபையிலும், கீழ் சபையிலும் விவாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒரு சாரார் இன்னொரு சாராரைப்பற்றிப் புகார் சொல்வது எப்போதும் சகஜம் தான். ஆனால் இடை நடுவில் உள்ள வித்தியாசம் என்னவென்றால், தற்போதுள்ள ஆட்சி சரிவர நடைபெற்று வருகிறதா, அரசாங்கம் பொறுப்புள்ள முறையில் நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்து வருகிறதா, கீழ்ப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு பந்தோபஸ்து இருக்கிறதா என்பதைத்தான் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அது தான் முடிவில் எழக் கூடிய கேள்வி. மக்களுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு வேண்டும். அதாவது குறைந்த சமூகத்தாரை நசுக்குவது என்பது எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் வழக்கமாக இருந்து வருகிறது. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலே கூட, சில இடங்களில் அம்மாதிரி சில சமயம் நேரும். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவின் சாதாரணமானவர்கள், அவர்கள் சாதாரணமாக எல்லை மீறுவது கிடையாது. சில சமயங்களில் அவர்களுக்கும் கோபம் வருமாணாலும், உடனே சமாதானமாகிவிடுவார்கள். ஏனென்றால் அவர்களுக்குக் காரணிய கணம் அதிகம். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலுடைய நிலைமை அப்படி. (ஒரு கணம் அங்கத்தினர் : எந்த ஜில்லா ?) தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவைப் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன்.

Sri A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : ௫௦ நாட.

2nd November 1957]

*Sri M. V. SUDARSANAM NAIDU : ஆனால், இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா அப்படி அல்ல. அந்த ஜில்லாவில் கொலை, கொள்ளை, குத்து இவை கனெல்லாம் நடக்கும் என்று நான் சிறு வயதில் கேள்விப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். அத்தகைய நிலைமையைத் தான் நாம் சம்பந்தத்தில் அங்கு பார்த்தோம். மனிதர்களுக்கு வீராவேசமும் உணர்ச்சியும் அதிகப்படுப்போது, ஜம்மாதிரி எண்ணங்கள் வருவது சகஜம். ஆனால், அந்தந்தக் காலத்திலே ஆட்சி யாளராக யார் இருந்தார்களோ, அவர்கள் அப்படிப்போது மக்களுடைய ஆட்சியைத் திறமையாக நடத்துவதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து, அதை ஒழுங்குபடுத்தித்தான் வந்தார்கள். யாரும்—தப்போ, சரியோ—அந்த அந்த சமயத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய சூழ்நிலையை ஒருவாறு நல்ல விதத்திலே அடக் காலிட்டால், ஒன்றும் சரிவர நடக்காது. நமது மந்திரி சபையைப்பற்றிக் குற்றம் சொல்பவர்களுக்கு அதைத்தான் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஆட்சியாளர்கள் எப்பொழுது நல்லது செய்தாலும் இன்னொரு பேர் துற்றத் தான் செய்வார்கள். அது இயற்கை. எல்லோரும் நல்லது என்று ஏற்றுக் கொள்வது என்பது எந்தத் தேரத்திலும், எந்தச் சரித்திரத்திலும் கிடையாது. ஆனால், பெரும்பாலோர் என்ன சொல்வீரர்கள் என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். “இன்றைக்கு தேரத்திலே அமைதி எற்பட்டுவிட்டது ; அதாவது இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிலே சம்பவம் முடிந்தது, அம் மாதிரி முடிவு ஜில்லாவிட்டால் மக்களுக்குப் பெரும் கஷ்டமும் அவதியும் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும்” என்று சொல்வதை நான் பல ஜில்லாக்களில் பல இடங் களில் சென்றபோது கேள்விப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். இந்தச் சம்பவங்கள் முடிந்த பிறகு நான் அவ்வாறு தெரிந்துகொண்டேன். ஆகையால், நமது ஆட்சியாளர்கள் எவ்வளவோ திறமையாக இந்தச் சம்பவங்களை அடக்கி, எங்கும் சமூகமாக நடப்பதற்கு அடிகோலினார்கள்.

எனது நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ தேவர் அவர்களைப்பற்றி எனக்கு ரொம்ப நன்றாகத் தெரியும். எனக்கும் அவர் நண்பர் தான். அவரிடத்தில் இருந்த ஒரு தன்மை என்னவென்றால், சாதாரணமாகப் பேசும்போது கூட, அவர் கொஞ்சம் ஆத்திரமாக வார்த்தைகளை உபயோகிப்பார். பல கூட்டங்களிலே அவரோடு நானும் கலந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறேன் ; பேசியிருக்கிறேன். அவர் அதிகமாகப் பேசுவதோடுகூட, பேச்சில் ஒரு உத்வேகம் வரும்படி அவர் வார்த்தைகளை உபயோகிப்பதை நான் பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். கூட்டங்களிலே அவரை யாராவது கேள்வி கேட்டுவிட்டால், உடனே, “சொல்பவர்கள் என் எதிரே வந்து சொல்லட்டும் ; ஒரு கை பார்ப்போம்” என்று சொல்வார். வடலூரில் அவர் பேசிய இரண்டு மூன்று கூட்டங்களிலே சொன்னதை நான் நேரில் கேட்டேன். “இங்கேயே அவர் இங்களை உக்கிரமாகப் பேசுகிறார், அவர் சொந்த ஊரில், சொந்தப் பிராந்தியத்தில் இவருடைய உக்கிரம் எப்படி இருந்திருக்கமுடும்?” என்று நான் உலகத்துக் கொள்வேன். ஏதோ ஜாதி வித்தியாசம், அரசியல் குழப்பம் என்று சொல்கிறார்களே, அது எல்லாம் அல்ல. அவர்களுடைய சபா பலத்தை நிர்ணயிக்கவேண்டுமென்பது தான் அவருடைய அடிப்படைத் திட்டம். அந்தத் திட்டத்தையனுசரித்து அவர்கள் இவ்வாறு செய்கின்றார்கள். செய்தார்கள் என்று தான் நானும் அனுமானிக்கிறேன். அந்த முறையிலே அரசாங்கம் எடுத்த நடவடிக்கை ரொம்ப நிம்மையானது. நாம் எல்லோரும் இப்பொழுது சமாதானமாக உட்கார்ந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறோம். போலீஸ் பந்தோபஸ்து இல்லாது, அங்கு ஒரங்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்காமலிருந்திருந்தால், இப்பொழுது காணப்படுகிற இந்த அடக்கமான நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்காது என்பது என்னுடைய தாழ்மையான அபிப்பிராயம். இதற்காக நாம் நம்முடைய மந்திரி சபையை வாழ்த்தாமல் இருக்க முடியாது, அவர்கள் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட நடவடிக்கையை நாம் போற்றாமல் இருக்க முடியாது.

காரியங்களில் ஈடுபட்டுச் செய்கின்றவர்களை விட தூற்றுவவர்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றார்கள் என்பது நாம் எப்போதும் அறிந்த விஷயம். அனுபவ பூர்வமாக பல காலம் கவனித்திருக்கிறோம். பத்திரிகைகளிலே கூட பலவிதங்களிலே முழுக்க முழுக்க மிகைப்படுத்தி எழுதுகின்றார்கள் என்பது நிதர்சனமாகத் தெரிந்த விஷயம். அது தங்களுக்கு அனுகூல

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மாக இருக்கும்போது, பத்திரிகைக்காரர்களும் கூட அவர்களுக்கு அனு
கூலமாக எழுதுவார்கள். தங்களுக்கு அனுகூலம் இல்லாதபோது, தூற்றி
எழுதுவார்கள். அம்மாதிரி சம்பவங்களைப்பற்றி எழுதும்போது, போலீசைப்
பற்றியும் மற்ற நடவடிக்கைகளைப்பற்றியும் எழுதிவந்ததை உண்மையிலே
என்னவென்று விசாரித்தபோது, அதில் சில விஷயங்களை நாம் நிரூபண
மாகக் கண்டோம். மேல் சபையிலும் கீழ் சபையிலும் இவ்விஷயம்
விவாதிக்கப்பட்டு உண்மைக் கருத்து வெளிவந்தது. ஆகவே, ஆட்சியாளர்
பேரிலே அங்கத்தினர்கள் குறை சொல்வது மிகைப்படிச் சொல்வதாகும்.
ஆட்சியாளர் அப்படிச் செய்யாவிட்டால், “ஆட்சியாளருக்குத் திறமை இல்லை,
அவர்களால் அடக்க முடியவில்லை” என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். இப்போ
தும் “முன்னாலேயே ஏன் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவில்லை?” என்றும்,
“சமாதான முறையிலே விட்டிருக்கக்கூடாதா?” என்றும் சொல்லு
கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், எப்படி வேண்டுமானாலும் திருப்பிக்கொள்வார்கள்.
ஆகவே, அடக்கமான, ஒழுக்கமான ஆட்சி நடக்க வேண்டுமானால், நமது
மந்திரி சபை செய்ததைப்பற்றி நாம் குறை சொல்லக் கூடாது; அவர்கள்
செய்தது நேர்மையானது, நியாயமானது ஆகும் என்று சொல்லி என்னு
டைய உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்வதேன்.

* DR. M. R. GURUSWAMI: Mr. Chairman, the matter that has been going on in certain places of the Ramanathapuram district has been fairly, clearly and concisely brought up before the House. On reading the report that has been circulated, it has struck me that this person Muthuramalinga Thevar seems to be something out of the way—unique. (The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman: Expert medical opinion!) As a matter of fact, he ought to have been medically examined. (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar: But, he may not submit to it.) Yes, that may be so. I went through the whole thing. He appears to have been chronically and criminally a culprit. He seems to have absolutely disregarded the feelings of others. He seems to have been the cause for the burning of thousands of houses, looting of property worth more than four lakhs of rupees in that particular one week or so. After all these acts, he seems to have taken pleasure in the sufferings of others. He seems to be a sadist. Yesterday, we heard that he was punished in a series of cases and that the appeals preferred by him were dismissed. After all these, as an ordinary man, he should have learnt that it was not correct to do all those things which he was reported to have done. So, my impression about him is bad. Yesterday, I was surprised to hear some hon. Members praising such a person, extolling him as a person to be admired and adored. It is something surprising how intelligent persons—most of them are highly cultured people—could fall into this sort of pit. I could not really understand it. Now, a sort of forceful or forcible peace has been pressed on them and attempts are being made somehow or other to alleviate the sufferings of the poor people. Of course, the dead are dead and they cannot be brought back to life. But, the sufferings of the surviving poor people must be removed. The Government have invited suggestions in this regard. Here are a few suggestions that I wish to place before the Government.

The main point is that the whole atmosphere should be changed. From the turbulent atmosphere, it must become a calm and peaceful atmosphere and it must be maintained throughout. For the

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time being, it may be maintained by the Police and the people may be under fear and terror. That is not the proper way. It must be permanent peace which will prevail for all time.

As one of the hon. Members said yesterday—I think it is 4.30 P.M.
Dr. Sivanandam—they are practically a backward community absolutely without knowledge. Economically they are very poor. I do not know anything more than what I have heard and read. So, we may lay the foundation for a peaceful development of that area in particular. The Government are undertaking various development projects throughout the State under the Community Project Scheme or the National Extension Service Scheme and they could extend such projects to this area also.

Now, I come to the measures that should be taken there. The first thing is education. Every village must have a school. The second thing is to lay a number of roads in that area. Every village should have numerous roads. That will help in many ways. In one way, it will develop the social amenities of the people and social contact. In another way, it can be used by the Police to maintain discipline in that area in case of necessity. Thirdly, the economic development of that area will be accelerated as the produce of its interior parts can be brought to towns for marketing. Thus, road development will also lead to better commerce.

Pure water must be supplied in plenty so that there may be no disease and people may not suffer from dry climate. Then, I come to hospitals. Every village must have a dispensary or a group of villages can have a dispensary.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: An Ayurvedic dispensary.

* DR. M. R. GURUSWAMI: Certainly, it is easier to open it.

What I want to stress is that the Government must be prepared to spend at least Rs. 5,00,000 in this area. That money should be used in a proper way. That must be used in such a way as to give contracts to the local people. By giving contracts, two things happen. People begin to find more money and more employment is in their idle hands. Now, because there is no enterprise, the people there are thinking in terms of robbery, theft, etc. Secondly, when people begin to get more money, they become more prosperous. Possibly there will be some jealousy among the people and there will be competition. Then there would be no extreme poverty and no extreme ignorance. The disparity will go and when the disparity goes, the man who is considered to be ‘God’ will cease to be ‘God’. These are my simple suggestions.

* SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not have intervened in the debate had it not been for the speech of the hon. Member Mr. T. G. Krishnamoorthy. As he resumed his

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மாக இருக்கும்போது, பத்திரிகைக்காரர்களும் கூட அவர்களுக்கு அனு
கூலமாக எழுதுவார்கள். தங்களுக்கு அனுகூலம் இல்லாதபோது, தூற்றி
எழுதுவார்கள். அம்மாதிரி சம்பவங்களைப்பற்றி எழுதுகிறபோது, போலீஸைப்
பற்றியும் மற்ற நடவடிக்கைகளைப்பற்றியும் எழுதிவந்ததை உண்மையிலே
என்னவென்று விசாரித்தபோது, அதில் சில விஷயங்களை நாம் நிரூபண
மாகக் கண்டோம். மேல் சபையிலும் கீழ் சபையிலும் இவ்விஷயம்
விவாதிக்கப்பட்டு உண்மைக் கருத்து வெளிவந்தது. ஆகவே, ஆட்சியாளர்
பேரிலே அங்கத்தினர்கள் குறை சொல்வது மிகவும்பட்ச சொல்வதாகும்.
ஆட்சியாளர் அப்படிச் செய்யாவிட்டால், “ஆட்சியாளருக்குத் திறமை இல்லை,
அவர்களால் அடக்க முடியவில்லை” என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். இப்போ
தும் “முன்னாலேயே ஏன் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவில்லை?” என்றும்,
“சமாதான முறையிலே விட்டிருக்கக்கூடாதா?” என்றும் சொல்லு
கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், எப்படி வேண்டுமானாலும் திகப்பிக்கொள்வார்கள்.
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* DR. M. R. GURUSWAMI: Mr. Chairman, the matter that has been going on in certain places of the Ramanathapuram district has been fairly, clearly and concisely brought up before the House. On reading the report that has been circulated, it has struck me that this person Muthuramalinga Thevar seems to be something out of the way—unique. (The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman: Expert medical opinion!) As a matter of fact, he ought to have been medically examined. (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar: But, he may not submit to it.) Yes, that may be so. I went through the whole thing. He appears to have been chronically and criminally a culprit. He seems to have absolutely disregarded the feelings of others. He seems to have been the cause for the burning of thousands of houses, looting of property worth more than four lakhs of rupees in that particular one week or so. After all these acts, he seems to have taken pleasure in the sufferings of others. He seems to be a sadist. Yesterday, we heard that he was punished in a series of cases and that the appeals preferred by him were dismissed. After all these, as an ordinary man, he should have learnt that it was not correct to do all those things which he was reported to have done. So, my impression about him is bad. Yesterday, I was surprised to hear some hon. Members praising such a person, extolling him as a person to be admired and adored. It is something surprising how intelligent persons—most of them are highly cultured people—could fall into this sort of pit. I could not really understand it. Now, a sort of forceful or forcible peace has been pressed on them and attempts are being made somehow or other to alleviate the sufferings of the poor people. Of course, the dead are dead and they cannot be brought back to life. But, the sufferings of the surviving poor people must be removed. The Government have invited suggestions in this regard. Here are a few suggestions that I wish to place before the Government.

The main point is that the whole atmosphere should be changed. From the turbulent atmosphere, it must become a calm and peaceful atmosphere and it must be maintained throughout. For the

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time being, it may be maintained by the Police and the people may be under fear and terror. That is not the proper way. It must be permanent peace which will prevail for all time.

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absolutely without knowledge. Economically they are very poor. I do not know anything more than what I have heard and read. So, we may lay the foundation for a peaceful development of that area in particular. The Government are undertaking various development projects throughout the State under the Community Project Scheme or the National Extension Service Scheme and they could extend such projects to this area also.

Now, I come to the measures that should be taken there. The first thing is education. Every village must have a school. The second thing is to lay a number of roads in that area. Every village should have numerous roads. That will help in many ways. In one way, it will develop the social amenities of the people and social contact. In another way, it can be used by the Police to maintain discipline in that area in case of necessity. Thirdly, the economic development of that area will be accelerated as the produce of its interior parts can be brought to towns for marketing. Thus, road development will also lead to better commerce.

Pure water must be supplied in plenty so that there may be no disease and people may not suffer from dry climate. Then, I come to hospitals. Every village must have a dispensary or a group of villages can have a dispensary.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: An Ayurvedic dispensary.

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[Sri M. V. Sudarsanam Naidu] [2nd November 1957]

மாக இருக்கும்போது, பத்திரிகைக்காரர்களும் கூட அவர்களுக்கு அனு
கூலமாக எழுதுவார்கள். தங்களுக்கு அனுகூலம் இல்லாதபோது, தூற்றி
எழுதுவார்கள். அம்மாதிரி சம்பவங்களைப்பற்றி எழுதுகிறபோது, போலீஸைப்
பற்றியும் மற்ற நடவடிக்கைகளைப்பற்றியும் எழுதிவந்ததை உண்மையிலே
என்னவென்று விசாரித்தபோது, அதில் சில விஷயங்களை நாம் நிரூபண
மாகக் கண்டோம். மேல் சபையிலும் கீழ் சபையிலும் இவ்விஷயம்
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ஆட்சியாளர் அப்படிச் செய்யாவிட்டால், “ஆட்சியாளருக்குத் திறமை இல்லை,
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seat after his speech was over, my first reaction was that it was a speech of a disgruntled, disappointed and frustrated politician. The House is now discussing the riots in the eastern parts of the Ramanathapuram district and he had absolutely no business to bring the Nadar community into the debate. I am not a Nadar. But I am a thorough-bred Christian who knows neither Jew nor Gentile. I have had my association with the towns of Sattur, Sivakasi and Virudhunagar for the past 30 years. In fact, I started my life as a teacher in the Nadar High School in Sattur. All the leading Nadar merchants of Sattur to-day are my old students. Again, I have had my contact with Virudhunagar because for about seven or eight years my father was working in that place. So, whenever I went home for holidays, I used to stay in Virudhunagar and in fact, in those days, my hon. Friend Mr. V. V. Ramaswami was the uncrowned king of Virudhunagar.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: He continues to be so even to-day.

* SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM: And again I have my intimate contact with Sivakasi even to-day because for every holiday I go there. My estimate of this Nadar community is this. If there is one community in the whole world which is noted for its unremitting industry, toil and hard work, it is this Nadar community. They open their business firms at 7-30 in the morning, throw themselves heart and soul into the business and go on working till 11-30 in the night. In the early morning we could see Sivakasi Nadar women rising at 4-30, singing verses from 'the Ramayana' and going round the four Car streets. I used to tell my wife, 'That is why God has blessed these people'. To attack such a community is the most heinous crime. Further, as I said at the beginning, when we are discussing the riots in the eastern parts of the Ramanathapuram districts, the hon. Member had absolutely no business to bring the Nadar community into the debate, simply because the Hon. the Chief Minister belongs to that community. I do not know the Hon. the Chief Minister myself. I have not exchanged a single word with him. Thirty years ago, when I used to spend my holidays at Virudhunagar, I used to see him almost daily at the Virudhunagar railway station when the Tiruvandrum Express steamed in. He and his lieutenants would be standing there talking and at that time my friend, Mr. Narayana Ayyangar, Headmaster of K.V. Sala High School, and I used to go for our evening stroll. That is all I have seen. In those days he was very slim, very young and all that. But to-day when I see him, he is looking very old and perhaps under the weight of his responsibilities, his hair has gone grey and he has become a little bit bulky.

The hon. Gentleman who spoke yesterday, Mr. T. G. Krishnamoorthy, said that the Government of Madras were the cause for the disturbances in the eastern Ramanathapuram district. He was harping on the theme that the virus of communalism was being injected into the body politic in this State.

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Sir, I am not here to extol the Congress Government of this State. I am neither a Congressman nor a member of the Congress Reform Committee which has been christened as the National Democratic Congress nor a member of the Praja-Socialist party nor a Socialist nor this nor that but a sturdy Independent. After the speech of the hon. Member yesterday, I came to the conclusion that this virus of communalism and casteism was being injected into the body politic by men like him and his leader, Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar. The House is to judge for itself who was responsible for these crimes in the Ramanathapuram district. Not the Congress, I feel, not because I want to extol the Congress. In fact, I never dance attendance on any of the Ministers. Only once, I went into the Hon. Mr. Bhaktavatsalam's room and I took along with me my friend, Mr. Mohamed Raza Khan. I want to speak the truth. Sir, another grave, historical inaccuracy mentioned by that hon. Gentleman was about Napoleon. Sir, I am a student of History. I am a teacher of History. I know World History to a certain extent. I learnt European History in the B.A. class and appeared for Special Indian History in M.A. He likened the Chief Minister to Napoleon Bonaparte, saying that Napoleon was a bachelor, that he did not like to share power with his wife and that, so also Mr. Kamaraj was a bachelor.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: It is a good thing that the hon. Member is not here.

* SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM: I would like to teach him something of European History, something of the life of Napoleon Bonaparte. Napoleon's wife was Josaphene. After the toils of war, he used to revel in the charms of her company. He used to tell her, 'My dear, to-day, I am the master of Europe; to-morrow I shall be the conqueror of the East and the third day I shall be the ruler of the whole world.' In fact, he crowned her as Empress. Of course, the marriage was annulled after a certain period, because Napoleon took to some other girl.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Unfortunately.

* SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM: But that girl too did not marry him. (An hon. Member: It could not be settled; Napoleon could not settle it.) Sir, I personally feel that immediately after the riots in Ramanathapuram, the Chief Minister and the Home Minister should have proceeded to the spot, applied persuasive methods, not by resorting to Police firing, and brought the situation under control. This reminds me of the great famine that overtook Bengal during the Viceroyalty of Lord Wavell. Hundreds and thousands of people were dying in the streets of Calcutta and the first to rush to the spot to give relief and succour to the suffering people was Mahatmaji. Then followed Wavell himself and he ordered immediate help to be rendered to the people and eased the

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situation. What did the Chief Minister of undivided Bengal do? The Opposition Leader in the Bengal Assembly said: 'When hundreds and thousands of people were dying in the streets of Calcutta, you were drinking and dancing in the luxurious hotels of the City of Calcutta.' Of course, the Chief Minister and the Home Minister of our State, I know, are absolutely free from such habits. They are saints in that respect. Strictly speaking, they should have proceeded to the spot to ease the situation. To me it seems, the real cause of the trouble was, at the time of the general elections, people's emotions were being worked up by leaders like Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar. His inflammatory speeches only brought about this trouble. And after my friend spoke yesterday, I have the conviction that that gang only was responsible for all these atrocities that were committed in the eastern parts of Ramanathapuram district. I like the Thevar community. I have got a number of friends in the Thevar community. In fact, it was a Thevar who worked for me in my election to this Council in the Madurai district. It is a fine community. It is a great warrior community, but thoroughly misled, misled by the present-day leaders. The Harijan community, likewise, is a very lovable community, helpful and obliging. To see these communities at loggerheads is most tragic. I would appeal to the Government of Madras to take up the suggestions given by the hon. Member Dr. M. R. Guruswami and ameliorate the conditions of Harijans in that part of the Ramanathapuram district. Again, I make a special plea on behalf of the Harijans living in the City of Madras. During the last elections, two of my peons and one of my clerks living in a slum behind the high road where I am staying consulted me as to whom they should vote for. The clerk said that he could control 250 votes because he had several huts of his own. One peon said that he had half a dozen huts and could control 60 votes. The third fellow said he could control 40 votes.

"உங்களுக்குப் பிரியமான ஆளுக்குப் போடுங்கள்" என்று நான் சொன்னேன். "காங்கிரஸுக்குப் போடவில்லை, கழகத்திற்குத்தான் போடுகிறேன்" என்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். "சரி, பார்லிமெண்டிற்கு யாருக்குப் போடப்போகிறீர்கள்?" என்று கேட்டேன். "பாலசுப்பிரமணியத்துக்குப் போடலாம்" என்று சொன்னார்கள். யாரோ கவுன்சிலர் வந்தாராம். . . அவர் பெயர் வேண்டாம். அவர் "பார்லிமெண்டிற்கு ஒரு பிராமணருக்குப் போடுங்கள். எலெக்ஷன் முடிந்தவுடன் சாப்பாடு போடுவோம்" என்று சொன்னாராம். இவர்கள், "எங்களுக்கு சாப்பாடு ஒன்றும் வேண்டாம். நாங்கள் எங்களுக்குப் பிரியமான ஆளுக்குப் போடுவோம்" என்று சொல்லிப் போய்விட்டார்களாம்.

The result was that the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam man won the Assembly seat and the Congress candidate for Parliament won by a narrow majority. So, I appeal to the Government to see that something is done to ameliorate the conditions of the Harijans in the City of Madras.

4-50
P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

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* SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM: I will finish, Sir.

With due deference to the Hon. the Home Minister, I would suggest to the Hon. the Chief Minister to put the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam solely in charge of Home Affairs. The situation is still explosive in certain parts of Ramanathapuram district. What happens in Ramanathapuram district will have immediate repercussions on the neighbouring districts of Madurai and Tirunelveli.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Solely in charge of 'Home Affairs'?

* SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM: Yes, he must be in charge of the portfolio relating to Home Affairs only.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Undivided attention to Home Affairs.

* SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM: Yes. Eternal vigilance is required on the part of the Government.

I whole-heartedly support the amendment moved by the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham and welcome the statement made by the Hon. the Home Minister.

* SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் ஏற்பட்ட கலவரம் சம்பந்தமாக இன்று நாம் எல்லாம் விவாதிக்கும்படியான நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதைப்பற்றி வருந்தவேண்டியிருந்தாலுங்கூட, அங்கு நடந்த கலவரத்தை அடக்கி, குழப்பத்தையும் கலகத்தையும் ஒடுக்கி, அமைதியை உண்டுபண்ண அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டதைப் பாராட்ட வேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதைப்பற்றி நாம் பெருமை அடையவேண்டும்.

அதிலும் குறிப்பாக, என்னுடைய நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ புருஷோத்தம் அவர்கள் அரசாங்கம் நடந்துகொண்டதைப் பாராட்டும் வகையில் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் பிரேரணையை நான் முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

இந்த தேசத்தில் குறிப்பாக எவ்வளவோ கலவரங்கள் நடைபெற்று வந்திருக்கின்றன. அந்தக் கலவரங்களை அவ்வப்போது இருந்த சர்க்கார்கள் வந்திருக்கிறதோ, தகாத முறையிலோ, சமாதான முறையிலோ பலாத்கார வகையிலோ அடக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். ராமநாதபுரத்தில் நேர்மை யான முறையில் சர்க்கார் நடந்துகொள்ளவில்லை. வேண்டுமென்றே சுட்டுக் கொன்றார்கள் என்று சொன்னால், அதை யாரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ள முடியாது. காரணம் யாவரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக் கூடியதாகயில்லை.

என்னுடைய நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவர் பெரிய தேசியவாதி என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறார். அது வாஸ்தவமாகவும் இருக்கலாம். நானும் அவருடன் பழகியிருக்கிறேன். எனக்கு வயது 53 ஆகிறது. பத்திரை வயதில் இருந்து தேசத்திற்குத் தொண்டு செய்து வருகிறேன். ஆனால் எனக்குத் தெரிந்த வரையில், இன்று வரையில் உண்மைக்கு மாறான விஷயத்தை, எந்த அரசியல் தலைவரும் தெரிவிக்காத ஒரு விஷயத்தை, யாராகிலும் தெரிவித்தார்களென்றால், அது ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவராகத்தானிருக்க முடியும். அவர் சொல்வது பொய் என்று சொல்லக்கூடாது எனச் சபைத் தலைவர் சொல்லலாம். பச்சையாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன், "உண்மைக்கு மாறான விஷயங்களையே அவர் எப்போதும் சொல்லுவார்." இதை யாரும் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளவேண்டியதுதான். சுயாட்ச சந்திர போஸை நான் ஒருமுறை

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situation. What did the Chief Minister of undivided Bengal do? The Opposition Leader in the Bengal Assembly said: 'When hundreds and thousands of people were dying in the streets of Calcutta, you were drinking and dancing in the luxurious hotels of the City of Calcutta.' Of course, the Chief Minister and the Home Minister of our State, I know, are absolutely free from such habits. They are saints in that respect. Strictly speaking, they should have proceeded to the spot to ease the situation. To me it seems, the real cause of the trouble was, at the time of the general elections, people's emotions were being worked up by leaders like Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar. His inflammatory speeches only brought about this trouble. And after my friend spoke yesterday, I have the conviction that that gang only was responsible for all these atrocities that were committed in the eastern parts of Ramanathapuram district. I like the Thevar community. I have got a number of friends in the Thevar community. In fact, it was a Thevar who worked for me in my election to this Council in the Madurai district. It is a fine community. It is a great warrior community, but thoroughly misled, misled by the present-day leaders. The Harijan community, likewise, is a very lovable community, helpful and obliging. To see these communities at loggerheads is most tragic. I would appeal to the Government of Madras to take up the suggestions given by the hon. Member Dr. M. R. Guruswami and ameliorate the conditions of Harijans in that part of the Ramanathapuram district. Again, I make a special plea on behalf of the Harijans living in the City of Madras. During the last elections, two of my peons and one of my clerks living in a slum behind the high road where I am staying consulted me as to whom they should vote for. The clerk said that he could control 250 votes because he had several huts of his own. One peon said that he had half a dozen huts and could control 60 votes. The third fellow said he could control 40 votes.

“உங்களுக்குப் பிரியமான ஆளுக்குப் போடுங்கள்” என்று நான் சொன்னேன். “காங்கிரஸுக்குப் போடவில்லை, கழகத்திற்குத்தான் போடுகிறேன்” என்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். “சரி, பார்லிமெண்டிற்கு யாருக்குப் போடப்போகிறீர்கள்?” என்று கேட்டேன். “பாலசுப்பிரமணியத்துக்குப் போடலாம்” என்று சொன்னார்கள். யாரோ கவுன்சிலர் வந்தாராம். . . அவர் பெயர் வேண்டாம். அவர் “பார்லிமெண்டிற்கு ஒரு பிரமணனுக்குப் போடுங்கள். எலெக்ஷன் முடிந்தவுடன் சாப்பாடு போடுவோம்” என்று சொன்னாராம். இவர்கள், “எங்களுக்கு சாப்பாடு ஒன்றும் வேண்டாம். நாங்கள் எங்களுக்குப் பிரியமான ஆளுக்குப் போடுவோம்” என்று சொல்லிப் போய்விட்டார்களாம்.

The result was that the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam man won the Assembly seat and the Congress candidate for Parliament won by a narrow majority. So, I appeal to the Government to see that something is done to ameliorate the conditions of the Harijans in the City of Madras.

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P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

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* SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM: I will finish, Sir.

With due deference to the Hon. the Home Minister, I would suggest to the Hon. the Chief Minister to put the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam solely in charge of Home Affairs. The situation is still explosive in certain parts of Ramanathapuram district. What happens in Ramanathapuram district will have immediate repercussions on the neighbouring districts of Madurai and Tirunelveli.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Solely in charge of 'Home Affairs'?

* SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM: Yes, he must be in charge of the portfolio relating to Home Affairs only.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Undivided attention to Home Affairs.

* SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM: Yes. Eternal vigilance is required on the part of the Government.

I whole-heartedly support the amendment moved by the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham and welcome the statement made by the Hon. the Home Minister.

* SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் ஏற்பட்ட கலவரம் சம்பந்தமாக இன்று நாம் எல்லாம் விவாதிக்கும்படியான நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதைப்பற்றி வருந்தவேண்டியிருந்தாலுங்கூட, அங்கு நடந்த கலவரத்தை அடக்கி, குழப்பத்தையும் கலகத்தையும் ஒடுக்கி, அமைதியை உண்டுபண்ண அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டதைப் பாராட்ட வேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதைப்பற்றி நாம் பெருமை அடையவேண்டும்.

அதிலும் குறிப்பாக, என்னுடைய நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ புருஷோத்தம் அவர்கள் அரசாங்கம் நடந்துகொண்டதைப் பாராட்டும் வகையில் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் பிரேரணையை நான் முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

இந்த தேசத்தில் குறிப்பாக எவ்வளவோ கலவரங்கள் நடைபெற்று வந்திருக்கின்றன. அந்தக் கலவரங்களை அவ்வப்போது இருந்த சர்க்கார்கள் வந்திருக்கின்றன. அந்தக் கலவரங்களை அவ்வப்போது இருந்த சர்க்கார்கள் தகுந்த முறையிலோ, தகாத முறையிலோ, சமாதான முறையிலோ பலாத்கார வகையிலோ அடக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். ராமநாதபுரத்தில் நேர்மை யான முறையில் சர்க்கார் நடந்துகொள்ளவில்லை. வேண்டுமென்றே கூட்டுக் கொள்ளுங்கள் என்று சொன்னால், அதை யாரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ள முடியாது. காரணம் யாவரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக் கூடியதாகயில்லை.

என்னுடைய நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவர் பெரிய தேசியவாதி என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறார். அது வாஸ்தவமாகவும் இருக்கலாம். நானும் அவருடன் பழகியிருக்கிறேன். எனக்கு வயது 53 ஆகிறது. பதினாறு வயதில் இருந்து தேசத்திற்குத் தொண்டு செய்து வருகிறேன். ஆனால் எனக்குத் தெரிந்த வரையில், இன்று வரையில் உண்மைக்கு மாறான விஷயத்தை, எந்த அரசியல் தலைவரும் தெரிவிக்காத ஒரு விஷயத்தை, யாராகிலும் தெரிவித்தார்களென்றால், அது ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவராகத்தானிருக்க முடியும். அவர் சொல்வது பொய் என்று சொல்லக்கூடாது எனச் சபைத் துறியும். அவர் சொல்லலாம். பச்சையாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன், “உண்மைக்கு மாறான விஷயங்களையே அவர் எப்போதும் சொல்லுவார்.” இதை யாரும் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளவேண்டியதுதான். சுயாட்ச சந்திர போஸை நான் ஒருமுறை

[Sri A. Subramanyam][2nd November 1957]

கல்கத்தாவில் சந்தித்து நீண்ட நேரம் பேசியிருக்கிறேன். அவர் பெரிய தேசிய வீரர். அன்னியனை, வெள்ளையனை, விரட்டவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக அவர் தெரிந்தோ தெரியாமலோ, ஜப்பான், ஜெர்மனி ஆகிய நாடுகளுடன் ஒப்பந்தம் செய்து கொண்டார். அந்தச் சமயம் அவர்கள் தோற்றுப்போக வேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டது. ஆகவே, ஆகாயவிமானத்தில் அவர் சென்றார். விமானம் எறிந்து விழுந்ததன் காரணமாக துரதிர்ஷ்டவசமாக அவர் இறக்க நேர்ந்தது. அவர் உயிரோடு இருந்திருந்தாலும், எதிரிகளிடத்தில் அடிமைப்படுவதை விட தற்கொலை செய்து கொள்வதே வீரத்தன்மை என்று தற்கொலை செய்துகொண்டிருப்பார். அவருடைய அஸ்தியைக் கூட அந்த தேசத்தில் வைத்திருக்கிறார்களாம். அதைக் கொண்டுவரப்போவதாக இங்கே சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

ஆனால், ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவர், “நான் அரண்மனை சந்திப்போகிறேன். அவர் இந்தியாவுக்கு வரப்போகிறார், என்னுடைய வீட்டுக்கும் வரப்போகிறார்” என்றெல்லாம் பேசுகிறார். இது பச்சை உண்மைக்கு மாறானது என்பதை நம்மால் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியும். கிராமத்திலுள்ள படிக்காத மக்களால் இதைப் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியுமா? அவர் பேசுவதில் கொஞ்சமாவது உண்மை இருந்திருக்கிறதா என்பதை நாம் புரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டாமா? இப்படி அவர் பலவற்றைப் பேசி மக்களுடைய உணர்ச்சியை வெறி கொள்ளச் செய்தால் என்ன நடக்கும்?

அது போகட்டும். இன்னொன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். 10-ந் தேதி சமாதான மகாநாடு நடந்தது. 11-ந் தேதி இமாணுவேல் கொலை செய்யப் பட்டார். கொலை செய்தவர் யார் என்பதைச் சொல்ல அந்த வட்டாரத்திலிருந்து சாட்சி சொல்ல யாருமே வரவில்லை. அடுத்த நாள் ஒரு டிராமா நடைபெற்றது. அந்தக் கொட்டகையில் அவரைப் பாராட்டிப் பாட்டுப் பாடப்பட்டது. அதை ஹரிஜனங்கள் ஆட்சேபித்தார்கள். இதனால் கலகம் என்றால், போலீஸ் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்காமல் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்கிறார்களா? அதைப்பற்றி விசாரிக்க ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடேசுவரன் அங்கே போகிறார். “ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடேசுவரனுக்கு முன்னால் சாட்சி சொல்ல நான் வரமாட்டேன்” என்று ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவர் மறுத்தார். மறுக்கட்டும். ஆனால் இவர் என்ன செய்தார்? விசாரணை நடக்கிற இடத்துக்கு முன்னால் காரில் உட்கார்ந்துகொண்டிருந்தார். இதன் அர்த்தமென்ன? “கொலை செய்தவன் யார் என்பதை ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடேசுவரனுக்கு முன்னால் யார் வந்து சாட்சி சொல்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்த்துவிடுகிறேன், அவரிடம் யாராவது வந்து எதாவது சொல்லட்டும், தலையைச் சீவிவிடுகிறேன், என்ன நடக்கும் தெரியுமா?” என அவர்களைப் பயமுறுத்தும் சவாலாகத்தான் இவர் வந்து அங்கே உட்கார்ந்துகொண்டார் என்றால், அது மிகையாகாது. “ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடேசுவரனுக்கு முன்னால் நான் சாட்சியம் சொல்லமாட்டேன்” என்ற வருக்கு அந்த இடத்தில் என்ன வேலை என்று கேட்கிறேன். பொது மக்கள் யாரும் சாட்சி சொல்லக் கூடாது என்பதை எச்சரிக்கத்தான் வந்தார் என்பது புலப்படுகிறது. அந்தக் காலத்தில் நிராயுதபாணிகளை, அஹிம்ஸாவாதிகளை வேண்டுமென்றே வெள்ளைக்காரன் சுட்டான். அடிமைப்பட்ட நாட்டுக்குச் சுதந்திரம் வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னவர்களைப் பஞ்சாபில்டையர் என்பவன் சுட்டான்.

இங்கே நடந்தது என்ன? வீரம்பல் கிராமத்திலுள்ள பகுதியில், எசுநாதர் சுவாமியிடத்தில் தஞ்சம் புகுந்த ஹரிஜனங்களை, பாமர மக்களை இழுத்து இம்சை செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால், யார் மனம்தான் கொதிப்படையாமலிருக்க முடியும்? இம்மாதிரியான கலவரங்களை அடக்க போலீசார் சுட்டார்கள் என்றால், இதற்கு நீதி மன்றத் தீர்ப்பு வேண்டுமா? எதற்காக? எந்த ராஜ்யத்திலாவது இப்படி நடந்திருக்க முடியுமா? ஜாலியன் வாலாபாக் சம்பவத்தில் ஜனங்கள் வெளியேவர மறுத்து சத்தியாகிரஹம் செய்தார்கள். ஆனால் இங்கு நடந்திருப்பதென்ன? நம்மை இவர்கள் சுடுவார்களே, அடிப்பார்களே என்று பயந்துகொண்டு மாதா கோவிலில் ஓடி ஒளிந்துகொண்டவர்களை, கோவிலையும் இடித்து அவர்களைச் சு-

2nd November 1957] [Sri A. Subramanyam]

டிருக்கிறார்கள், ஜன்னல்களையும் உடைத்துக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால். இது எவ்வளவு அடாத காரியம், எவ்வளவு பயங்கரமான காரியம்? இத்தகைய காரியங்கள் அங்கு நடைபெற்றன. அதற்காக ஒரு விசாரணை வேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது அவ்வளவு நியாயம் இல்லை.

மறுபடியும் ஒரு விஷயத்தை சொல்லிக்கொள்ள நான் ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இம்மாதிரி சம்பவங்கள் இனி நடைபெறுதிருக்க வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாக அரசாங்கம் அறிக்கையில் கூறியிருக்கிறது. வேண்டுமானால் ஒன்று சொல்லலாம். ரோமாபுரி பட்டினம் எரிந்துகொண்டிருந்தபோது நீரோ மன்னன் பிடில் வாசித்துக்கொண்டு இருந்தானாம். ராமனாபுரம் பட்டினத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களின் குடிசைகள் தீயில் எரிந்துகொண்டிருக்கும்போது, அவர்களுடைய சொத்துக்கள் கொள்ளையடிக்கப்பட்டபோது, மனிதனைத் தீயில் போட்டு எரித்தபோது, இன்னும் பல காரியங்கள் நிகழ்ந்துகொண்டிருக்கும்போது, என் இந்த சென்னை அரசாங்கம் பிடில் வாசித்துக்கொண்டு சம்மாயிருக்கக்கூடாது என்று இவர்கள் நினைக்கிறார்கள். ஒன்று நான் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த விஷயங்கள் அரசியல் சம்பந்தமானவை என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் 1939-ம் வருஷத்திலிருந்து ஒரு பெரிய ஜாதிக் கிளர்ச்சி அங்கு நடந்து வந்திருக்கிறது என்பதை நாம் நன்கு புரிந்துகொள்ளலாம். மஹாத்மாவை அவர்களே இது வெறுக்கத் தகுந்தது, கண்டிக்கத் தகுந்தது என்று அந்தக் காலத்திலேயே கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால், அது எப்படி அரசியல் காரணமாக இருக்க முடியும் என்பதை நாம் ஊகித்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நான் இன்னொரு விஷயத்தைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். வரி வசூலிக்கச் சென்ற ஒரு டெபுடி தாசில்தாரின் காலே ஓடித்தார்கள். இன்னும் ஒரு மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் கொல்லப்பட்டார். அதற்காக கேஸ் தொடரப்பட்டு ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவர் மீது ஜாமீன் வழக்குப் போடப்பட்டது. ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு 3,000 ரூபாய் ஜாமீன் கட்ட வேண்டுமென்று தீர்ப்புக் கூறப்பட்டது. ஸெஷன்ஸ் கோர்ட்டில் அப்பீல் செய்ததில், ‘அது போதாது, மூன்று வருஷங்களுக்கு ஜாமீன் வாங்க வேண்டும், அப்படி வாங்கப்படவில்லையே’ என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. அரை (ஸ்ரீ. உ. முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவரைக்) கடந்து செல்பவர்கள் அபத்தில்லாமல் தப்பித்துப் போக முடியாது. அவருக்கு விரோதமாக சாட்சி சொன்னால், அதனால் ஏற்படும் ஆபத்திலிருந்து தப்பிக்க தக்க சமயத்தில் போலீஸ் உதவி கிடைப்பதென்பதால் சாட்சிகள் முன்வரத் தயக்கமடவதில் ஆச்சரியம் இல்லை. ‘எதிர் மனுதார் மிகவும் அபாயகரமானவர் என்பதிலோ அல்லது ஆபம் நாடு கொண்டையன் கோட்டை மறவர்களுக்கள்ளே மிகவும் அபாயகரமானவர் என்பதிலோ இருவித உயிர் பிராயங்கள் இருக்க முடியாது. எதிர் மனுதார் கிரிமினல் குற்றங்களை பழக்கமாகச் செய்து வருகிறார் என்றும், சமாதான பங்கம் விளைவிக்கக்கூடிய குற்றச் செயல்களைத் தூண்டிவிடுகிறார் என்றும், உண்மையிலே அவர் பயங்கரமானவராகவும், ஆபத்தானவராகவுமிருப்பதால் அவரிடம் ஜாமீன் வாங்காமல் விட்டால் சமுதாயத்துக்கு மோசம் ஏற்படுமாதலால் அவரிடம் நன்னடத்தை ஜாமீன் வாங்குவது அவசியமென முடிவு செய்கிறேன். ஆகவே இதற்கான ஆரம்ப உத்தரவை உறுதி செய்து, ஒரு வருஷ கால நன்னடத்தைக்கு எதிர் மனுதார் ரூபாய் 3,000க்கும் அதே தொகைக்கு வேறு இரண்டு நபர்களும் ஜாமீன் பத்திரம் எழுதிக் கொடுக்கும்படி உத்தரவு இடுகிறேன்’ என்று அடிஷனல் டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் ஸ்ரீ குற்றலிங்கம் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் கூறினார்கள். இந்த ஜாமீன் போதாது, அதை மூன்று வருடமாக்கவில்லையே என்று செஷன்ஸ் ஜஸ்டிஸ் கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இம்மாதிரியான பல நிகழ்ச்சிகளுக்காக இந்த அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டதற்காக நான் அரசாங்கத்தைப் பாராட்டுவதோடு, இதை மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரித்து எனது பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

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even after a trial lasting for two or three years, I take the verdict calmly. That is why I am saying that a judicial enquiry is necessary. The judicial officer conducting the enquiry need not go to the spot as the hon. Member Dr. Mahomed Usman seemed to suggest. A judicial enquiry may take place anywhere. Even if it takes a long time, it does not matter. It need not be like the railway enquiry, which was conducted very quickly. The enquiring officer must probe into the causes and suggest remedies to establish peace permanently in the area. Steps must be taken to assuage the communal tension that is increasing in this country from day to day. It is a hard but tragic fact.

இதைப்பற்றி எல்லோரும் வருத்தப்படவேண்டும். இவ்விதமான கலவரங்கள், ஜாதிச் சண்டைகள் எல்லாம் 10 வருடங்களுக்கு முன்னால்தான் நடந்தன. இப்போதும் நடைபெற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன என்றால், அதைப் பார்த்து நாம் வருத்தப்படவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நானும் சேர்ந்து வருத்தப்படுகிறேன். இந்தக் கலவரங்களுக்கு என்னவெல்லாமோ காரணங்களைச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். நான் அவைகளைப் பற்றி எல்லாம் இப்போது பேசப்போவதில்லை. ஆனால் எனக்கு ஒரு விஷயம் மாத்திரம் நிச்சயமாகத் தெரியும். கடப்பை, கோயம்புத்தூர், ராமனாதபுரம் ஆகிய ஜில்லாக்களில் சாதாரணமாகக் கொலைகள் நடப்பது கொஞ்சம் ஜாஸ்திதான். பொதுவாக நான் இதை ஸெஷன்ஸ் கேஸ் சமயங்களில் பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். அங்குள்ள போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் **white gloves** கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. ஆனால் இம்மாதிரி யான அநீதியான காரியங்கள் நடந்தால், அவைகளை அடக்கித்தான் ஆகவேண்டும். ஆனால் வேறு ஒரு விஷயத்தையும் நாம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். அதாவது, யார், எங்கே பேசுவதாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, கொஞ்சம் ஆத்திரமில்லாமல் பேசவேண்டும். நான் ஸ்ரீ ராமசாமி நாயக்கர் அவர்களையும் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். ஜாதி ஒழிப்பு, ஜாதி ஒழிப்பு என்றெல்லாம் பேசிக்கொண்டு, எல்லோரையும் ஒரேயடியாக ஒழித்துவிட்டால், ஜாதி எங்கேயிருக்கும்? ஆகவே ஒரு ஜாதியை நினைத்தவுடன் அழித்துவிட முடியாது. மற்றவர்களையும் பிடிக்கவில்லை என்றால், ஒரேயடியாக நாற்பதாயிரம் மற்றவர்களையும் ஒரு ஊரில் அழித்துவிடலாம் என்று நினைக்க முடியுமா? ஜனநாயகம் நடக்கின்ற இந்த நாட்டில் அது முடியாத காரியம் என்றுதான் நான் நினைக்கிறேன். காந்திஜி அவுரிம்சையோடுதான் எல்லாக் காரியங்களிலும் நடந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் இங்கே நாட்டில் சில கட்சிகள், என்னுடைய சினைகடிகளான டி. கே. காரர்கள் எப்போதும் ஜாதி வெறியை ஒழித்துவிட வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லி அவர்களே வெறியை ஊட்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். எங்களைப்பற்றிப் பேச மறக்கவேமாட்டார்கள். டி.எம்.கே. காரர்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, டி. கே. காரர்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, யாரும் வெறியைக் கிளப்பி விடும்படி பேசக்கூடாது. சமீபத்தில் ஒரு செய்தியைக் கேள்விப்பட்டேன். ஹோட்டலில் பெயர் அழிப்புப் போராட்டம் நடத்துகிறார்களே, அதில் ஒருவர் நாமம் போட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தார் என்றும், அதைப் பார்த்த ஒருவர் அதை நாக்கால் நக்கிவிட்டார் என்றும் அறிந்தேன். இவ்வளவு தூரத்திற்கு வெறி ஏன் தோன்றியிருக்கிறது என்று தெரியவில்லை. எவ்வளவோ **National Development Scheme**-கள் ஆரம்பித்திருப்பதாகக் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூறினார்கள். இவ்விதமெல்லாம் இருந்தும் கூட, இந்தச் சண்டைகள் தீர்ந்திருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இந்த சமயத்திலும்கூட அங்கு ஜாதி வெறி குறைந்திருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ராமகிருஷ்ண மடத்துக்காரர்கள் போய் **relief** காரியங்கள் எல்லாம் செய்தார்கள். சர்க்காரே அவர்களிடம் பணத்தைக் கொடுத்தார்கள். ராமகிருஷ்ண மடம் மெம்பர்களுக்கு நாம் வந்தனம் செலுத்துகிறோம். அதேமாதிரித்தான் சர்க்காரும் உடனடியாக வேண்டிய நிவாரணம் அளித்ததற்காக, அவர்களையும் வாழ்த்துகிறேன்.

2nd November 1957] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

பல்லாண்டு இருக்கட்டும் என்று வாழ்த்துகிறேன். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் செய்ய வேண்டிய காரியங்களைச் சரியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். இல்லையானால் கெடுதலாக முடியும். யாரென்றால் அதிகமாக ஆத்திரமாக வெறியைத் தூண்டுகிற ரீதியில் பேசுகிறார்களோ, அவர்கள் பேசில் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டும். சர்க்கார்தான் இதில் ஒரக்கிரகையாக நடந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும்.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : தனிப்பட்டவர்களும் இதில் **complaint** பண்ண வேண்டும்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Deputy Chairman ஆக இருக்கக்கூடிய கனம் மெம்பர் அவர்களே இவ்விதம் சொல்வது ஆச்சரியமாக இருக்கிறது. தனியார் இவ்விதம் **complaints** கொடுத்து விட்டு வெளியில் சும்மா இருக்க முடியுமா . . . ?

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Suppose there is a murder case and the Police do not take any action. It is open to the individual to take action. It is not out of ignorance that I am speaking.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Mr. Chairman, இதில் கவனிக்க வேண்டியது இரண்டு விஷயங்கள். போலீஸார் திடீரென்று சுட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்படிச் செய்திருக்கக் கூடாது. **Mr. Venkateswaran** அவர்களுடைய ரிப்போர்ட்டிலும் இதைப்பற்றி நன்றாகச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது—

“ Under the instructions which were in force on the date of the occurrence, Police firing warning shoots into the air were prohibited, as also firing over the heads of the crowd.”

இந்த விஷயம் ரொம்பவும் முக்கியமான விஷயம். **Mr. Chairman**, கொஞ்ச நேரம் எனக்குப் பேச அனுமதி கொடுங்கள். போலீஸார் ஆகாசத்தை நோக்கிச் சுடவில்லை. சைமன் கமிஷன் வந்திருந்த சமயத்திலும் ஆகாசத்தை நோக்கிச் சுடவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். இங்குள்ள பலருக்கு இதெல்லாம் தெரியாது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இவர்கள் அப்படிச் செய்யவில்லை. இன்னொன்று, சுடுவதாக இருந்தாலும் **(over the heads)** தலைக்கு மேலே சுடவேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. அவ்விதமில்லாமல், ஆட்களின் பின்னாலிருந்து சுடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னார்கள்.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : இவ்விதமாக யாரும் அதற்கு சாட்சியங்கள் சொல்லவில்லை, நல்ல வேளையாகவோ, கெட்ட வேளையாகவோ.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : போலீஸார் சுட்டதைப் பற்றியோ அறிக்கையைப் பற்றியோ நான் முக்கியமாகப் பேசவில்லை. ஆனால் சுடும் விஷயத்தில் அவ்வளவு தீவிரம் கூடாது. நேரே சுட்டது அதிதீவிரம். இதைக் கவனிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கனம் போலீஸ் அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். மற்றவர்கள் தப்புப் பண்ணி யிருக்கலாம். இருந்தாலும் சுட்டதை ரொம்பவும் கவனித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். சுட்டதால், 5 பேர்கள் பொனைதப்பற்றி நீதி மன்றத்தில் விசாரித்தால், அது அரசாங்கத்திற்கு மேன்மையையும் பெருமையையும் தரும். அது அரசாங்கத்தின் மேன்மையையும் பெருமையையும் கெடுக்கக்கூடியதாக இருந்தால், நானே அதைச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லமாட்டேன். எப்போதுமே நான் பார்த்திருக்கிறேன் : கோர்ட்டில் வழக்குப் போட்டு இரண்டு தடவை அலைக்கழித்தால், எவ்வளவு ஆத்திரம் இருந்தாலும் குறையும். இதற்காகத் தான் இதைச் சொல்ல வந்தேனே தவிர, கவர்ன்மென்டாரின் அறிக்கை பொய்யானது என்றோ, ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவர் உயர்ந்தவர் என்றோ, அக்கிரமங்கள் செய்யப்படுவதை சும்மாப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கலாம் என்றோ நான் சொல்லவில்லை. ஜூடிஷியல்

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RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT**

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [2nd November 1957]

விசாரணை வேண்டும் என்று நான் சொன்னதற்காக, நான் சர்க்காருக்கு விரோதமாக இருக்கிறேன் என்று கனம் அமைச்சர்கள் நினைத்துக் கொள்ளக் கூடாது. நீதி மன்ற விசாரணை நடத்துவது கனம் அமைச்சர்களுக்கும் நல்லது, அவர்களுடைய கூட்டத்தாருக்கும் நல்லது, நம் எல்லோருக்கும் நல்லது என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* **Sri M. ETHIRAJALU :** கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கீழ் ராமனாதபுரம் கலவரத்தைப்பற்றி இங்கே இரண்டு நாட்களாக விவாதம் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இதற்கு முன்னதாக இதைப்பற்றி கீழ் சபையில் நான்கு நாட்கள் விவாதம் நடந்திருக்கிறது. அந்த விவாதத்திற்கு கனம் போலீஸ் அமைச்சர் அவர்களும், கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களும் மிக நன்றாகப் பதில் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய பதிலை என்னைப் போல் உள்ளவர்கள் அங்கே கேட்டதற்குப் பிறகும், இங்கே யுள்ள மற்றவர்கள் பத்திரிகைகளில் படித்ததற்குப் பிறகும், இங்கு ஏதாவது விவாதத்திற்கு இடம் உண்டா என்று பார்த்தால், இல்லை என்று தான் சொல்ல முடியும். கீழ் ராமனாதபுரத்தில் நடந்தது என்ன என்பதை பற்றி நாம் ஒருவாறு போலீஸ் அமைச்சர் அறிக்கையிலிருந்து தெரிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அந்த அறிக்கையிலிருந்து நாம் முக்கியமாக பார்க்க வேண்டியது என்ன? அங்கே சுமார் 2,700 வீடுகளுக்கு மேல் தீக்கிரை யாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. 17 ஹரிஜனங்கள் செத்துமடிந்தார்கள். 7 தேவர்கள் இறந்தார்கள். ரூபாய் 3½ லட்சத்திற்கு மேல் பொருட்சேதம் ஏற்பட்டது. இந்த விஷயங்களை நாம் முதல்வராக மனதில் கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

இந்த விவாதத்தில் நாம் கட்சி வேறுபாடின்றி பங்கு கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்றுதான் இந்த சபைக்கு நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். சபையில் வற்புறுத்தப்படுவதெல்லாம் என்னவென்றால், இந்தக் கலவரம் சம்பந்தமாக ஒரு நீதிபதி விசாரணை வேண்டும் என்பதுதான் ஆகும். இது அவசியமா என்று பார்க்கும்போது, என் கருத்துக்கு இசைந்ததை நான் சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. நான் சொல்வதைக் கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. நான் சொல்வதில் உண்மை இருந்தால் அதை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளட்டும்.

ஒரே ஒரு சேதி சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஸ்ரீ எமானுவேல் கொலை செய்யப்பட்டது சம்பந்தமாக அங்கே நீதிபதி சென்றபோது, யாராவது சாட்சியம் சொல்ல முன்வந்தார்களா? அங்கே சாட்சியம் சொல்வதற்கு யாரும் முன்வரவில்லை. சாட்சியம் சொல்ல முன்வந்தால் தாங்கள் மீண்டும் உயிர் வாழ முடியாது என்பதுதான் அவர்களுடைய பயம். இதிலிருந்து உண்மை மறைக்கப்படுகிறது.

இரண்டாவதாக, ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடேஸ்வரன் கீழ்த்தாவலுக்கு விசாரணைக்குச் சென்றபோது, எத்தனை வக்கீல்கள் அங்கே வந்தனர் என்பதை அவர் தமது ரிப்போர்ட்டில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். இவர் விசாரணைக்கு வருகிறார் என்பது முன்னாடியே தெரிந்ததும், எத்தனை வக்கீல்கள் அங்கே விரைந்து சென்றனர் என்பது அங்கத்தினர்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டிய விஷயம். வக்கீல்கள் அங்கே சென்றார்கள் என்றால், சாட்சியங்கள் எவ்வாறு சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கும் என்பதைப்பற்றித்தான் நான் குறிப்பிட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். வக்கீல்களுடைய தொழிலைப்பற்றி நான் எதுவும் சொல்ல விரும்பவில்லை. உண்மை ஒன்றாக இருக்கும்போது, அதைத் திரித்துக் கூறச் செய்வதுதான் அவர்களுடைய கடமை என்பது யுக்கள் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளும் ஒரு உண்மை. ஆகவே, இறந்த 5 பேர்களை கண்ணைக் கட்டி, கையைக் கட்டி, மூக்கைக் கட்டிப் போலீசார் கூட்டார்கள் என்று சாட்சிகளை ஏன் சொல்லச் செய்திருக்க மாட்டார்கள் என்று நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். போலீசார் யாராய் இருந்த போதிலும் இவ்வித அநீதிக்கு யாரும் முன் வர மாட்டார்கள், இது கட்டுக் கதை என்பது நன்றாக விளங்குகிறது.

**DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT re DISTURBANCES IN THE 203
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT**

2nd November 1957] [Sri M. Ethirajalu]

மற்றொன்று சொல்கிறேன். அந்தக் கலகத்தின் போது, ஒருவர் சாகும் தருவாயில், “ஹரிஜனங்களாகிய நாங்கள். வேண்டுமென்றே எங்கள் வீட்டிற்கு தீவைத்துக் கொண்டோம்” என்று (டையிங் டெக்ஸ் ரேஷன்) சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். “அவ்வாறு சொன்னவர் ஹரிஜன் அல்ல, தேவர் தான்” என்று சர்க்கார் தீவிர விசாரணைக்குப் பிறகு தெரிந்து கொண்ட ஒரு உண்மை. தங்கள் இனத்தைக் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணம் சாகும் தருவாயில் கூட தேவர்களிடையே பிரதிபலிக்கிறது என்பது இதிலிருந்து தெரிகிறது என்பதை நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

நீதி விசாரணை அவசியமா? நீதி, நேர்மை, நியாயம் ஆகிய மூன்றும் இருப்பதற்குத்தான் நீதிமன்ற விசாரணை. இந்த மூன்றும் இல்லாத நீதிமன்ற விசாரணை எதற்காகத் தேவை? நீதிமன்ற விசாரணை கேட்பவர்கள் ராமனாதபுரம் பகுதிக்குச் சென்று அங்கே நியாயமான சாட்சியங்களைத் தயாரிப்பதற்கு முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும் என்ற நோக்கமல்ல. நடந்ததிற்கு மாறாக சாட்சியங்களைத் தயாரித்து புது மெருகு கொடுப்பதற்கு வற்புறுத்தும் ஒரு யோசனையாகும்.

கனம் போலீஸ் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் நன்றாகச் சொன்னார்கள். நீதிபதி விசாரணை “எரியும் புண்ணில் விரலை விட்டு ஆட்டுவது போலத்தான் இருக்கிறது” என்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். நீதிமன்ற விசாரணை கேட்பது சரியல்ல என்பதுதான் எனது தாழ்மையான எண்ணம். காரணம், கீழ் ராமனாதபுரத்தில் நியாயமான சாட்சியங்கள் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்படுவதற்கு எத்தனையோ மாதங்கள் ஆகலாம். இப்போது மட்டும் அங்கிருந்து சாட்சியங்கள் சொல்ல முன்வருவார்களா? சாட்சியம் சொல்ல முன்வருபவர்கள் உண்மையை மறைத்துத்தான் சாட்சியம் சொல்வார்கள். நீதிமன்ற விசாரணை கோர வேண்டாம் என்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களே நான் மன்றாடிக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இப்போது அங்கே நிலைமை இன்னும் மாறவில்லை. ஜாதி வெறி தாண்டவமாடுகிறது. ஆகவே நீதிமன்ற விசாரணையை வற்புறுத்தவேண்டாமெனக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, ராமனாதபுரத்தில் நடந்தது ஜாதிக் கலவரம் இல்லை என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. அது ஜாதிக் கலவரம்தான் என்று நான் நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்வேன். இப்போது காந்திஜி இறக்காமல் இருந்திருந்தால், அவரே சாட்சியம் சொல்ல கோர்ட்டுக்கு வருவார் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. அவர் 1937-ம் ஆண்டு மார்ச்சு 27-ம் தேதி “ஹரிஜன்” பத்திரிகையில், “1937 வருஷம் பிப்ரவரி 27-ம் தேதி ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் முக்குலத்தோருக்கும் ஒரு உடன்பாடு ஏற்பட்டது. ஹரிஜனங்கள் தாங்கள் விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய கூலியைப் பெறுவதற்குத் தகுதியுடையவர்கள். ஹரிஜனங்கள் விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கு வரவிட்டாலும், அவர்களைக் கட்டுப்படுத்த முடியாது. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு சட்டை போட்டுக்கொள்வதற்கும், வேஷ்டி கட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கும், உரிமை இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் இஷ்டப்படி வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொள்ளலாம். நகைகள் அணிந்து கொள்வதற்கு ஹரிஜனப் பெண்களுக்கு உரிமை உண்டு. திருவிழாக் காலங்களில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் அங்கவஸ்திரம் அணியக் கூடாது என்று சமாதானப் பத்திரத்தில் எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கிறது” என்று எழுதியிருக்கிறார். அப்போதே காந்திஜி அங்கே ஜாதிக் கலகத்தைப் பற்றிக் கண்டித்து எழுதியிருக்கிறார். இதிலிருந்து ஜாதிக் கலகம்தான் என்று நாம் எல்லோரும் நம்ப முடியும்.

காந்திஜி எழுதிய கட்டுரையிலிருந்து காந்தியத்தில் நம்பிக்கையுள்ளவர்களும், மனிதாபிமானமுள்ளவர்களும்—அவர்கள் முன்னாள் காங்கிரஸ் கர்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, இப்போது காங்கிரஸிலிருந்து பிரிந்து சென்றவர்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி,—கீழ் ராமனாதபுரத்தில் நடந்தது ஜாதிக் கலவரத்தைத் தவிர வேறு எதுவும் இல்லை என்பதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். இதை ஒன்றிரண்டு உதாரணங்களால் விளக்க விரும்புகிறேன். கனம் நடந்ததற்கு முன்பு ஒரு வாரம் நான் அங்கே இருந்தேன். 4-9-1957 அன்று அருப்புக்கோட்டையில் ஒரு தொழிலாளர் மகாநாட்டிற்குச்

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* DR. MAHOMED USMAN: Sir, as a former Home Member of the Government of Madras, I have no hesitation in saying that a judicial enquiry at the present stage would be to create further trouble. What we want is that peaceful conditions should be established and that people should go there to bring about peace. Blessed are the peace-makers for theirs is the kingdom of God. There is no use of anybody going there and creating trouble, by having a further enquiry or a judicial enquiry. Further, that will amount to condemning the officer, Mr. Venkateswaran, who has already submitted his report. As the Government of Madras have, in my opinion, done their work in the most creditable manner, I think it is but right that this House should pass a Resolution asserting their confidence in the Government, and expressing the appreciation and approval of all the action taken by the Government of Madras. I have very great pleasure in supporting the amendment moved by the hon. Member Mr. T. Purushotham.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, after the very short speech delivered by Dr. Usman, I have to explain the position I am taking a little more carefully. Sir, we have tabled another amendment that there should be a judicial enquiry into the whole matter, and that we should not rest content with Mr. Venkateswaran's report merely. I have to make that position very clear. We want a judicial enquiry into the whole happening in the Ramanathapuram area. That is the effect of the amendment that has been moved. That is a very proper and ordinary thing in a democracy. We must remember that we are under Republican rule and wherever anything serious happens, generally it is safe for the Government and also for the people, to understand fully the whole situation and get at the facts. Unfortunately, even in regard to this limited enquiry made by Sri Venkateswaran, he has said that he considered himself in the position of a Fact-finding Commission in relation to that particular matter. Therefore it is he says that he did not want full arguments, but that he thought that it would be more appropriate to leave the appreciation of the oral evidence to be made by himself without any assistance of arguments. Therefore, I say he has confined himself to the very limited purpose for which he was entrusted with a commission of enquiry. That will not do. In this country, for various reasons, facts are twisted, one side saying one thing and another side saying another thing. I am not concerned with Mr. Thevar nor am I concerned with supporting his action. I am living in Madras here. I have nothing to do with Maravars or others. I only want to express my sympathies to the Harijans and everybody else who have suffered in that area. My only concern is that there should be peace, absolute peace, established in our State. There should not be any communal tension or anything of that sort between one community and another. I know I belong to a community which is not liked by other communities. (Cries of 'No, no.') I am happy to hear that 'No'. At any rate, I should say that all of us in this State of ours, the great

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State of ours, I should like to call—I am proud of it—should be safe and that all of us should live peacefully and happily together, helping each other; all of us becoming forward and nobody remaining backward. Backwardness should no longer be there; everyone should be forward. We should take steps towards that end. Therefore it is I am anxious that there should be a judicial enquiry into the whole matter. Institution of a judicial enquiry is a principle which is generally accepted in democratic States. Sometimes democracy is blamed for not taking quick action. Well, my hon. Friend and Colleague Mr. John Asirvatham suggested that the Ministers did not rush to the spot. I do not think that they should have done that. If the Hon. Mr. Kamaraj had gone there, there would have been a worsening of the situation because, unfortunately, he belongs to the Nadar community and his going there would have been misunderstood by others. There is a District Magistrate there, there are a Subordinate Magistrate and a Police Inspector and the administration of law and order in the whole district is concentrated in their hands. The Government here should be above all these things and should be careful to take action whenever it is necessary, absolutely necessary, to do so. Unfortunately in this case, five people belonging to the Maravar community were shot. If two or three persons belonging to other communities also had been shot, perhaps things might have taken a different turn. Unfortunately, people cannot forget easily that five people were shot. Therefore, it is right that there should be an enquiry. There was an enquiry and I am not saying anything against that. I am not disapproving the action taken by the Government up till now. But something more is necessary in a democratic country, especially in a Republic, where all sorts of people have got absolute freedom of speech. Violence is being preached everywhere. Many people have come and told me that even to-day there was a big crowd of people before the Indian Bank supporting violence. Preaching of violence is going on. We ought to take quick action in all these cases. Let there be some judicial enquiry. That is what I feel. One may ask why I ask for a judicial enquiry after the enquiry by Mr. Venkateswaran. He himself says in his report—

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'I had originally thought that I would hear full arguments on the conclusion of the enquiry, but on further consideration, I thought that, consistently with my duties of a Fact-finding Commission, it would be more appropriate to leave the appreciation of the oral evidence to be done by me without any such assistance, and also because I did not feel the need for such assistance.'

From this it is clear that Mr. Venkateswaran only acted as a Fact-finding Commission and that his enquiry was not a judicial enquiry. People have absolute faith in a judicial enquiry. We are in the habit of trusting Courts more than individuals. If I have a right over a property and if an executive officer gives a verdict against my right, I get angry. But if a suit is filed before a Court and if it gives a verdict against my right

[Sri M. Ethirajalu] [2nd November 1957]

சென்றேன். அந்த மகாநாட்டை ராமனாபுரம் ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவராகிய ஸ்ரீ எஸ். ராமசாமி நாயுடு ஆரம்பித்து வைத்தார். மகாநாடு ஆரம்பித்ததற்கு முந்திய தினம் அங்கே நான் சென்றபோது, தொழிலாளர்களிடம் “நீங்கள் ஏன் மகாநாட்டிற்குப் போதுமான விளம்பரம் செய்யவில்லை?” என்று கேட்டேன். அப்போது அவர்கள் “இந்தப் பகுதி முதுகுளத்தூர் பகுதி. காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களை வைத்து நாங்கள் மகாநாட்டை நடத்துகிறோம். நாங்கள் விளம்பரம் செய்தால், உயிருடன் வாழ முடியாது. நாங்கள் அண்டையிலுள்ள கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று, ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்தாரையும் நேரில் பார்த்து, நீங்கள் மகாநாட்டிற்கு வரவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லி நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்துவிட்டு வந்தோம்.” என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்கள் மட்டுமல்லாமல் எண்ணிக்கையில் குறைந்தவர்களாக இருக்கும் மற்றெல்லா சமூகத்தினருமே அங்கே நிறுய்யாய் வாழ்க்கை நடத்த முடியவில்லை என்பதை எடுத்துக் காட்டுவதற்காகவே இதைக் குறிப்பிட்டேன். அடுத்த படியாக, நான் அங்கே ஹரிஜன மகாநாட்டில் பேசுகையில், நமது முதல்வர் சர் காமராசரைப் பற்றியும், அவர் சர்க்கார் செய்துவரும் நன்மைகளைப் பற்றியும், சர்க்கார் இப்போது பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்குச் செய்துவரும் தொண்டைப் பற்றியும் பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்தபோது, என் பக்கத்தில் உட்கார்ந்திருந்த நண்பர் என் சட்டையைப் பிடித்து இழுத்து, “நீங்கள் உட்காருங்கள். நீங்கள் இந்த மாதிரிப் பேசினால் வந்திருக்கும் மக்கள் கிராமத்திற்குத் திரும்பிச் செல்ல முடியாத நிலை ஏற்படும்.” என்று எச்சரித்தார்கள். எதிர்க் கட்சியினரின் அபிப்பிராயத்தை—கோரிக்கையை—சர்க்கார் மதிக்க வேண்டுமே என்று கேட்கலாம்.

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p.m.

மற்றொன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். மதுரையில் கா.சி.க. மகாநாடு நடந்து கொண்டிருந்தது. அப்போது தேவர் ஒருவர் “ஐயோ, ஐயோ” என்று கதறிக் கொண்டு அங்கே வந்தார். அவர் என்ன சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்தார்? போலீஸ்காரர்கள் கொடுமை தாள் முடியாமல் 5 தேவர் பெண்கள் தூக்கிலிட்டுக்கொண்டு இறந்துவிட்டார்கள் என்று அவர் அழுதார். இந்த விஷயம் பத்திரிகையிலும் வந்தது. நானும் பார்த்தேன். இவ்விதம் ஐந்து பெண்கள் தூக்குப் போட்டுக்கொண்டதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதைப்பற்றி ஸ்ரீ சசிவர்ணத் தேவர் அவர்கள் கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். அல்லது இப்படி தூக்குப்போட்டுக்கொண்ட விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி சட்டசபையில் எந்த அங்கத்தினராவது சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன். நேற்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ டி. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் இதைப் பற்றிப் பேசும்போதாவது, அதைப் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டாரா என்று கேட்கிறேன். ஆகவே, நான் சொல்லுவது அங்குள்ளவர்களுக்கு உண்மையைச் சொல்ல முன் வரும் பழக்கமில்லை. இவைகள் எல்லாம் திரித்திக் கூறப்பட்ட பொய்யான கதையென்றுதான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். இம்மாதிரித்தான் அங்கங்கே அக்கிரமங்கள் நடைபெற்றிருக்கின்றன என்பதையும் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

இப்படிப்பட்ட ஜாதிக் கொடுமை அங்கு மட்டுமல்ல. எல்லா இடங்களிலும்தான் இருக்கிறது. பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் எங்கேயெல்லாம் இருக்கிறார்களோ, அங்கேயெல்லாம் இப்படித்தான் நடைபெற்றுவருகின்றன. ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திலும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் படு கொடுமைகள் சொல்லி முடியாது. பல இடங்களிலிருந்து சர்க்காருக்கு மனுக்களை இது சம்பந்தமாக அனுப்பிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். என் ‘சலவைமணி’ பத்திரிகையில் அடிக்கடி எழுதி அரசாங்கத்திற்கும், அமைச்சர்களுக்கும், உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும் அனுப்பிக்கொண்டு வருகிறேன். நான் எழுதி வதை சர்க்கார் நம்புகிறார்களா இல்லையோ? எண்ணிக்கையில் அதிக முள்ள ஹரிஜனமக்களை இப்போதெல்லாம் கஷ்டம் அனுபவிக்கும்போது “ஒரு பழமொழி—அம்மியே ஆகாயத்திலே பறக்கும்போது—என்னைப் போலுள்ளவர்கள் எப்படி பறக்கவேண்டும் என்பதை நான் சொல்லத் தேவையில்லை. இதை சர்க்கார் நன்றாகச் சிந்தித்து பரிசீலித்து உடனுக்குடன் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டும். ஹரிஜனங்களைப் போலவேதான் சலவைத் தொழிலாளர்களையும், காவரத் தொழிலாளர்களையும் கிராமங்களில் படுத்தும் கொடுமை சொல்லமுடியாது. இதைக் கண்டிப்பாக ஒழித்தாக வேண்டும்.

2nd November 1957] [M. Ethirajalu]

இதைப்பற்றி நான் எவ்வளவோ தடவைகள் சட்டசபையில் கதறிச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். இது வரையில் சர்க்கார் கவனித்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை எனக்குற்றம் சாட்டுகிறேன். இனிமேலாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கத் தயங்க மாட்டார்கள் என நம்புகிறேன். இனிமேலாவது இப்படிப்பட்ட ஜாதிக் கொடுமையை ஒழித்தாக வேண்டும். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில்தான் கீழ் ஜாதி, மேல் ஜாதி என்ற பேயை ஒழிக்க சர்க்கார் சட்டம் கொண்டு வந்து அமுல் நடத்தவேண்டும். இப்பொழுதுள்ள காமராஜ் மந்திரி சபையிலுள்ள போலீஸ் அமைச்சர் அவர்களும், நிதிமந்திரி ஸ்ரீ சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்களும் ஜாதியை ஒழிக்க முழுமுயற்சி செய்யவில்லையானால், இதை அறவே ஒழிக்க யாராலும் முடியாது. எப்பொழுதும் முடிவு கட்டவும் முடியாது. ஆகவே தான் ஒரே கும்பலாக இருக்கக் கூடிய இடங்களில் இப்படிப்பட்ட கொடுமைகள் நடக்காமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். ஒரே கும்பலாக இருக்கக் கூடிய இடங்களில்தான் இப்படிப்பட்ட சம்பவங்கள் நடைபெறுகின்றன. கும்பலாக வசிக்கும் மக்களைப் பிரித்து வாழச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டு பேசுவதற்கு இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தைக் கொடுத்ததற்கு நான் நன்றி தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நாம் சட்டசபையில் நடு நிலைமையிலிருந்து, உணர்ச்சி வசப்படாமல் விஷயங்களை ஆலோசனை செய்ய வேண்டும். இது பிரசங்க மேடை அல்ல. உண்மை எது என்பதைச் சொல்ல வேண்டும். கொள்ளை, கொலை, தீண்டாதவர்கள் என்று சொல்லி, ராமனாபுரத்தில் உள்ள ஹரிஜனங்களைக் கொடுமைப் படுத்தியும், இழிவுபடுத்தியும், காரியங்கள் நடந்திருப்பதாகச் சொல்லி வருகிறார்கள். இப்படிக் கொடுமைப்படுத்துவது ராமனாபுரத்தில் அதிகமாக இருக்கலாம். ராமனாபுரத்தில் இருக்கும் தேவர்கள் வீரர்கள். ஆகையினால், நாம் முதலில் ஒன்று தெரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். அங்கு ஹரிஜனங்களை மிகவும் இழிவுபடுத்துகிறார்கள்; பல விதத்தில் இழிவுபடுத்துகிறார்கள். வேட்டி கட்டக் கூடாது என்றும், ஷர்ட் போடக் கூடாது என்றும், ஹரிஜனங்களை இழிவுபடுத்துகிறார்கள். அதனால் அங்கே ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நாம் செய்ய வேண்டிய உதவியைச் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

இரண்டாவதாக, நாம் தெரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டியது: தமிழ் நாட்டில் பல பாகங்களில் பல தலைவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களில் திரு. முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவர் தனித் தலைவராக இருந்ததைப் போல் யாரும் இல்லை. இப்படிச் சொல்வதால், அவரை நான் குறை கூறுவதாக நினைக்கக் கூடாது. அவர் ஆற்றல் படைத்தவர். ஆனால் அவர் ஏதோ சுபாஷ் சந்திர போஸ் இன்னும் இருப்பதாகச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார். அது அவருடைய மனப்பான்மை. இதைப் போல மனப்பான்மையுள்ளவர்கள் இருப்பது எனக்குத் தெரியும். ஒரு தாய்க்கு ஒரு குழந்தை இறந்து போகும். ஆனால் அவள் என்ன சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறாள் என்றால், இன்னும் தன்னுடைய குழந்தை பிழைத்து இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறாள். அதைப் போலவே என்னுடைய உறவினர் ஒருவர் இருக்கிறார். அவர் ஒரு உத்தியோகஸ்தர். அவருடைய மனைவி இறந்து போய்விட்டாள். ஆனால் தன்னுடைய மனைவி இன்னும் உயிருடன் இருக்கிறாள் என்றும், தன்னுடன் அடிக்கடி பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறாள் என்றும் அவர் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார். அதே மனப்பான்மையில் திரு. முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவரும் இருக்கலாம். சுபாஷ் சந்திர போஸ் அவர்கள் மீது வைத்த பெரிய அன்பின் காரணமாக, அதைப்பற்றிக் கவலை இல்லை. ஆனால் அதனை ஒட்டி வன்முறை செய்து கொண்டிருந்தால், நாட்டிற்கு என்ன ஆகும் என்பதை யோசிக்க வேண்டும். வன்முறையைப்பற்றியே பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கக் கூடாது.

“அறவினை யாது எனின் கொல்லாமை கோறல்
பிறவினை எல்லாம் தரும்.”

என்று குறளில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதாவது ஒருயிரையும் கொல்லாமையாம். ஆகவே, இதனை அறவினை என்று கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [2nd November 1957]

கொள்ளை, கொலை நடந்திருக்கின்றன. அதற்கு நீதி மன்ற விசாரணை வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதிலும் 14-ம் தேதி நடந்த சம்பவம் பற்றி நீதிமன்ற விசாரணை வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். கலெக்டர் முன்பு சமாதான மகாநாடு 12-ந் தேதி நடந்தது. அதன்பிறகு எமானுவல் கொலை நடந்தது. கொலை செய்தவனைப் போலீஸார் தேடிச் சென்றார்கள். கீழ்த்தாவலில் குற்றவாளிகள் இருப்பதாகப் போலீஸார் தேடி வந்தார்கள். கொலை செய்தவனைத் தேடிக்கொண்டு வந்ததாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் போலீஸ்காரர்கள். ஆனால், அங்குள்ளவர்கள், போலீஸ்காரர்கள் அங்கு வந்து அங்குள்ள சிலரைக் கையைக் கட்டிக்கொண்டு போய் அங்கே யுள்ள ஏரிக்கரையில் சுட்டுவிட்டதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி திரு. வெங்கடேஸ்வரன் அவர்கள் விசாரணை நடத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது நமது அரசியலாளுடைய ஒரு கொள்கையைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இது ரொம்பவும் முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்தது. இதற்கு முன்னதாக போலீஸ் எவ்வளவோ தடவை சுட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்பொழுதெல்லாம் எப்படி விசாரணை நடத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதையும் பார்க்கவேண்டும். தூத்துக்குடியிலும், டால்மியாபுரத்திலும், நடுவட்டத்திலும், வால்பேறையிலும் போலீஸ் சுட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் எப்படிப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதையும் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அந்த வழக்கத்தையொட்டி, ராமநாதபுரத்தில் சம்பவம் நடந்த 24 மணி நேரத்திற்குள் சர்க்கார் ஒரு சீனியர் ரெவின்யூ போர்டு மெம்பரை அங்கு அனுப்பிவைத்து விசாரணை செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவரால் செய்யப்பட்ட விசாரணையும் ஒரு ஜட்டி இருந்து செய்யும் விசாரணையைப் போல் தான். அதற்குப் பின் ஜட்டியில் விசாரணை எதற்காக? அங்கே என்ன செய்திருக்கிறார்கள்? அங்கே சுட்டவுடனே மூன்று தந்திகள் போயிருக்கின்றன. ஒரு தந்தி 3 மணிக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதில் என்ன சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? “போலீஸார் தாக்கினார்கள், ஐந்து பேர்கள் செத்தார்கள்” என்று இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் 7½ மணிக்கு ஒரு தந்தி போயிருக்கிறது, 11 மணிக்கு ஒரு தந்தி போயிருக்கிறது. அவைகளில் என்ன சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? கையையும் கண்ணையும் கட்டிப் போட்டுப் போலீஸார் சுட்டார்கள் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இவ்விதம் பலவித முக்கியமான சம்பவங்களில் வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது. இதை ஆராய்ந்து பார்க்கவேண்டியது அவசியம். கையைக் கட்டி கீழே உட்கார வைத்து மேலே நின்று துப்பாக்கியை வைத்துக்கொண்டு யாராவது சுடுவார்களா? விசாரணையில் இதைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள்.

விசாரணை நடக்கும்போது, ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் வக்கீல் வந்திருக்கிறார். ஐந்தாறு வக்கீல்கள் “க்ராஸ்-எக்ஸாமினேஷன்” செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் குறைவு இருக்கிறதா? இவைகள் எல்லாம் “போனபைடியா” என்று கேட்கிறேன். நீதி மன்ற விசாரணை வைத்தாலும் இதே தீர்ப்புத் தான் கிடைக்கும். வேறு விதமான தீர்ப்புக் கிடைக்காது என்றுதான் நான் நினைக்கிறேன். எல்லா விஷயங்களையும் தீர விசாரித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் நீதி மன்ற விசாரணையிலும், இதே தீர்ப்புத்தான் வரும் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். இன்னும் நீதி மன்ற விசாரணை வைத்தால், கண்டவர்கள் கண்டபடி பேசுவதற்கு இடம் ஏற்படும். விரோதிகள் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தைப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொண்டு பேச ஆரம்பித்துவிடுவார்கள். அதன் பிறகு காங்கிரஸ் மீது எப்பொழுதும் அவதூறு சொல்ல வேண்டியதுதான். கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சி என்ன செய்தார்கள்? சி.ஆர்.சி. என்ன செய்தார்கள்? சம்பவம் நடந்தவுடன் ஒரே ஓட்டம் பிடித்து அங்கே போனார்கள்; அதன் பிறகு ஒரே புகார். அதற்கு ஏற்றாற்போல் “ப்ராஸம்” சேர்ந்துகொண்டு ஒரு குழப்பத்தை உண்டாக்கியிருக்கிறது. ஏதாவது குற்றம் குறை இருந்தால், அதை நேரடியாகச் சொல்லவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் மீது சேரு விசக் கூடாது. அப்படிச் செய்பவர் சாக்கடைபில் கையை விடுபவர் ஆவர். அப்படிப்பட்ட வேலையைத்தான் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் இப்பொழுது எதற்கு ஜட்டியில் விசாரணை என்று கேட்கிறேன். அது இன்னும் குட்டையைக் குழப்பச் செய்வதுதான்.

2nd November 1957] [Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

ஒன்றை மட்டும் அரசியலாருக்குச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன் இப்பொழுது பிற்பட்ட இடங்களுக்கு ரோடுகள் போடுகிறார்கள், பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள் கட்டுகிறார்கள். அவைகளையெல்லாம் இனிமேல் தேவர்கள் சார் பாக அதிகமாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். அங்கு குறை இருக்கிறது. அங்கே அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். இதற்கு ஒரு சிபாரிசு செய்கிறேன். இந்தியாவில் சரியான பட்டாளம் வேண்டும். தென்னிந்தியர்களில் எவ்வளவோ பேர்கள் வீரம் கொண்டவர்களாய் இருக்கிறார்கள். சீக்கியர்களும், கூர்க்காவும் தான் நல்ல பட்டாளங்கள் என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல. அவர்களையெல்லாம் வட இந்தியாவிலிருந்து கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். நம் முடைய தென்னிந்தியர்களை சாப்பர்களாகவும், மைனர்களாகவும் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படியில்லாமல் இனிமேல் ஆட்களை எடுக்கும்போது மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் சிபாரிசு செய்ய வேண்டும். தென்னிந்தியாவில் நல்ல வீரர்கள் இருக்கின்றார்கள் என்றும் நல்ல வீரமுள்ள படையைத் திரட்டலாம் என்றும், அதற்கு தேவர் சகோதரர்களை அனுப்பலாம் என்றும் சொல்லவேண்டும். அப்படி தேவர்களைப் பட்டாளத்தில் சேர்த்தால், அவர்கள் நல்ல வழிக்கு வந்து விடுவார்கள். அது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். இப்போது சோம்பேரி களாக இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் அவர்களை ராணுவத்தில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு விட்டால், நன்றாக வேலை செய்வார்கள். ஆகவே தேவர்களைப் பட்டாளத்தில் சேர்க்கும்படி சிபாரிசு செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படி நிறைய ஆட்களைச் சேர்த்துப் பட்டாளத்தை அமைத்து வைத்தால், அவர்களுக்கும் திருப்தியாக இருக்கும். இப்பொழுது அவர்கள் ஏழைகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அரசியலார் எல்லோருக்கும் நன்மைகளைச் செய்வதில்லை என்ற குறைபாட்டைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அந்தக் குறையை நீக்க வேண்டும். எல்லோருக்கும் செய்து வருவதைப்போல இவர்களுக்கும் முக்கியமாக கல்வி வசதியைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்துகொடுத்து அவர்களை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். கல்வித் துறையிலே ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு சௌகரியம் செய்து கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்களுக்குச் செய்துகொடுப்பதில்லை. பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்களுக்குப் படிப்புக்கு இல்லை, சாப்பாட்டுக்கு இல்லை. இது குறை. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய உதவி செய்யட்டும். நான் வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லவில்லை. ஆனால், அத்துடன் பிற்பட்ட, ஏழை, வசதியற்ற மக்களுக்கும், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் செய்யும் வசதிகளைச் செய்தால், ரொம்ப நல்லது. அப்பொழுது அரசியலார் பேரில் மக்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை வளரும். மக்களிடையே நம்பிக்கை உண்டாக்கும் வகையில் அரசியலார் நடந்துகொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, பேச சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுத்த தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கும் வணக்கத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

*THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, 5-40
இந்த இரண்டு நாட்களாக நடைபெற்ற விவாதத்தில் பேசப்பட்ட விஷயம் p.m.
சாதாரணமாக உணர்ச்சியை அதிகப்படுத்தக்கூடிய விஷயம்தான். சில கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் உணர்ச்சி அதிகமாக ஏற்பட்டது போல், கொஞ்சம் உரத்த குரலில் பேசினார்கள் என்றால், உணர்ச்சி இருந்து அதை வெளிப்படுத்தும் வகையில் பேசவில்லை. காலம் போதாது என்ற காரணத்தாலும், குறிப்பிட்ட காலத்தில் முடிக்கவேண்டுமே என்ற ஆத்திரத்தாலும் சற்று உரத்த குரலில் பேசினார்களே தவிர, பேசப்பட்ட விஷயத்திலே ஆத்திரம் இல்லை. பேசுவதிலே சபாவமாகக் காணப்படுகிற ஆத்திரமே தவிர, மற்றப் படி எல்லோரும் நிதானமாகவே பேசினார்கள். அதிலே நமக்கெல்லாம் ஏற்படக்கூடிய பெருமையையும் மகிழ்ச்சியையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்வதற்குத்தான், நான் முதலில் இதைக் குறிப்பிட்டேன்.

ஆனால், இந்த விவாதத்தைத் தொடங்கி வைத்த கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் பேசியதிலே எனக்கு ஆச்சரியம் உண்டு. அவர் நிதானத்தை இழப்பவர் அல்ல. அவருக்கு “எக்ஸைட்மெண்ட்” கிடையாது. “டெலிபரேட்” பாகப் பார்த்துப் பேசக்கூடியவர். அவர்

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RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [2nd November 1957]

சாதாரணமாக ஆத்திரப்படுவர் அல்ல. ஆனால், இந்த விஷயத்தைப்பற்றிப் பேசுகிறபோது, அவர் பேசியதிலே காட்டியதைவிட அதிக ஆத்திரத்தை நான் எதிர்பார்த்தேன். ஏனென்றால், பேசினவர்களில் மற்ற எல்லோரையும் விட அவருக்குத்தான் அதிக அக்கறை இருக்க இடம் இருக்கிறது. அவர்களே இப்பொழுது தற்போலீசுமாக தேவர் அவர்களுடைய வாரிசாக விளங்குகிறார் என்பது கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். தேவர் அவர்கள் சிறைப்பட்டபொழுது, தன்னிடமிருந்த விட்டிப் பையையும் ருத்திராட்சத்தையும் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்களிடமே கொடுத்து அவரிடம் விடைபெற்றுக்கொண்டார் என்று நாம் பத்திரிகையில் படித்தோம். அப்படி அவர்கள் வாரிசு நிலையில் இருக்கிறவர்கள். ஆகையால்தான், அவர்களுடைய உள்ளத்தை நன்றாக அறிந்து, அவர்களைப் பொறுத்தமட்டில் அறிந்து, அவர்களைவிட வேறு யாரும் அறிய முடியாது என்ற தோரணையில், “அவர்களைவிட சமாதானத்தை விரும்புகிறவர்கள் யார் இருக்கிறார்கள்? அவர் ஏதோ சுபாஷ் சந்திர போஸ் உயிருடன் இருக்கிறார் என்று சொன்னால், அதில் என்ன தவறு?”, என்றெல்லாம் பேசினார்கள். ஆனால், அப்படிப் பேசியவர்கள் கூட அதிக ஆத்திரம் ஒன்றும் காட்டவில்லையே என்பது பற்றித்தான் எனக்கு ஆச்சரியம்.

அவர்கள் நம்முடைய முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்களைப்பற்றிக் கண்டித்துப் பேசினார்கள். அப்பொழுது வேறொரு கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள், முன்பு இதே அங்கத்தினர், அவர்களை ஆதரித்துப் பிரமாதமாகப் பேசினதைப் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். அப்பொழுது அவர்தான் அதற்கு வருந்துவதாகப் பதில் சொன்னார். அப்பொழுது எனக்கு ஒரு விஷயம் நினைவுக்கு வந்தது. அன்று முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்களை அவர் எவ்வளவு பலமாக ஆதரித்து ஆவேசமாகப் பேசினாரோ, அதில் பாதி வேகம்கூட அவரைத் தாக்கிப் பேசும்போது காண்பிக்கவில்லை. அப்பிராயம் மாறலாம். தான் முன்பு பேசியதற்கு வருந்துவதாகவும் அவர் சொல்லலாம். ஆனால், முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்களைத் தாக்கவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தோடு அவர்களைத் தாக்கிப் பேசியபோதிலும், இதே சபையிலே முதலமைச்சர் அவர்களை அவர் ஆதரித்துப் பேசியதை நாம் கேட்டது பலருக்கு நன்றாக நினைவு இருக்கும். முன்பு காட்டியதில் பாதி ஆத்திரத்தைக்கூட அவருடைய இப்பொழுதைய பேச்சு எடுத்துக்காட்டவில்லை. ஆத்திரத்தை வெளிப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் இருந்தபோதிலும், அவரால் அதைக் காட்ட முடியவில்லை.

கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் பேசியபோது, ரொம்ப “அனலைஸ்” பண்ணிப் பேசுவதாகச் சொல்லி, இதற்கு மூல காரணம் என்னவென்று பேச ஆரம்பித்தார். மூல காரணத்தை நாம் எல்லோரும், இந்தச் சபையினர், அறிய வேண்டியவர்களாயிருக்கிறோம். அதை ஆராய்ந்தறிந்து, அதற்குத் தகுந்த மருந்தைக் கண்டுபிடித்து அதை நாம் பிரயோகிக்கவேண்டியவர்களாக இருக்கிறோம். மூல காரணத்தைக் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களே சொல்ல முற்பட்டார்கள். நல்ல புத்திசாலி என்று அவர்களைக் கொண்டாவோர்கள். மூலகாரணம் என்னவென்று அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிந்தவரை அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அவர்கள் ஒன்று சொன்னார்கள். “நாடார்கள் எல்லாம் முன்பு காங்கிரசுக்கு எதிராக இருந்து, பின்னால் ஸ்ரீ காமராஜ் நாடார் அவர்கள் ஆதிக்கத்திற்கு வந்த பிறகு எல்லோரும் காங்கிரசிலே சேர்ந்து விட்டார்கள்” என்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள்.

இதற்கு முன்னால் அவர் என்னிடம் குற்றம் கண்டுபிடித்தார். கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு சமர்ப்பித்த அறிக்கையிலே நான் வகுப்புகளைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லியிருப்பதாக அவர் சொன்னார். ஆனால், நிலைமையை விளக்க எந்த அளவுக்குக் குறிப்பிடவேண்டுமோ அந்த அளவுக்குக் குறிப்பிட்டேனே தவிர, வகுப்புகளைப்பற்றி அதிகமாக நான் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. வகுப்புக் கலவரத்தை வளர்க்கக்கூடிய வகையிலே எதுவும் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் எனக்குக் கொஞ்சம்கூட இல்லை என்பதும் கனம்

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2nd November 1957] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். அவர்கள் என்னிடம் குறை சொல்லி விட்டு, வகுப்பு வாதங்களைப்பற்றித்தான் அவர்கள் வாதத்திலே கூறினார்கள்.

“முதலிலே நாடார்கள் காங்கிரசுக்கு எதிராக இருந்து, பின்னால் நாடார்கள் எல்லோரும் காங்கிரசிலே சேர்ந்தார்கள். அதுதான் ரூட் கால்” என்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அந்த வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்த கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஒருவர் இங்கே பேசினார். நான் இப்பொழுது ஏதாவது பேசினால், அவர் ஒன்றும் வருத்தப்படமாட்டார் என்று நம்புகிறேன். 1957-ல் தேர்தல் நடந்தது. மக்கள் சபைக்கு ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவர் அவர்கள் அதிக வோட்டுகளினால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டார்களே, அந்தத் தேர்தலில் நடந்தது என்ன? இப்பொழுது நம்முடைய முதலமைச்சராக இருப்பவர், அப்போதும் முதலமைச்சராகவே இருந்தார். சில ஆண்டு களாகவே அவர் முதலமைச்சராக இருந்து வருகிறார். காங்கிரசின் சார்பாக ஒரு அபேட்சகர் நிறுத்தப்பட்டார். அவரும் நாடார் வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர் தான். ஆனால் அந்த அபேட்சகரை எதிர்த்து நின்றவர் இங்கே வீற்றிருக்கும் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ வி. வி. ராமசாமி அவர்கள்தான். நான் ஒன்று சொல்கிறேன். அவர்கள் அதை ஒப்புக்கொண்டாலும், ஒப்புக் கொள்ளாவிட்டாலும், வருத்தப்படமாட்டார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அப்படி நின்றாரே என்ன ஆயிற்று? ஸ்ரீ வி. வி. ராமசாமி நாடார் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆனால், இவர்கள் காங்கிரஸ் அபேட்சகரை எதிர்த்து நின்றது, ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவர் அவர்கள் ஜெயிப்பதற்கு உதவி செய்தது. அதுதான் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவர் அவர்கள் பார்லிமெண்டுக்குத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படுவதற்கு ஸ்ரீ வி. வி. ராமசாமி நாடார் அவர்கள் உதவி செய்தார்கள் என்பது என்னுடைய “அனாலிஸிஸ்”.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : காங்கிரசைத் தோற்கடிப்பதற்காக நின்றேன்.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : காங்கிரசைத் தோற்கடிப்பதற்காக நின்றதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். வாஸ்தவம்தான். நான் சொல்லுவது நாடார்கள் எல்லோரும் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் என்று சொல்லமுடியாது என்பது தான். தான் ஜெயிக்கப் போவதில்லை என்று தெரிந்தாலும், காங்கிரசைத் தோற்கடித்தால் சரி என்பதுதானே? ஏன் எதிர்த்தார்கள்? ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவர் அவர்கள் வரட்டும், காங்கிரசைத் தோற்கடிக்கட்டும், காங்கிரசிலே உள்ள நாடார் ஒருவரைத் தோற்கடிக்கவேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணம் காணப்பட்டது. நான் இதைத் திருப்பிச் சொல்லி பழைய புராணத்தைப் படிக்க விரும்பவில்லை. யார் மீதும் குற்றம் சொல்லவும் விரும்பவில்லை. ரொம்ப புத்திசாலி என்று நினைத்துக்கொண்டு, ஏதோ நாடார்கள் எல்லோரும் காங்கிரசை ஆதரிப்பவர்கள் என்று சொன்னார்களே, அது சரியல்ல, நடைமுறை இது என்று எடுத்துக்காட்டுவதற்காக இதைச் சொன்னேன்.

1952-வது வருஷத்திய தேர்தலில் என்ன நடந்தது? இதே சட்ட சபைத் தேர்தலுக்கு விருதுநகர் தொகுதியில் காங்கிரஸ் அபேட்சகர் ஒருவர் நின்றார். அவரும் நாடார் வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்தான். அவரை எதிர்த்து ஸ்ரீ வி. வி. ராமசாமி நாடார் அவர்கள் நின்றார்கள். எதிர்த்த போது காங்கிரசுக்கு எதிரிலே உள்ளவர்கள் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்துகொண்டார்கள். அப்பொழுது எனக்குத் தெரிந்தது, நான் கேள்விப்பட்டது, “காங்கிரஸ் சார்பாக நின்ற நாடார் அபேட்சகரை எதிர்த்து ஸ்ரீ வி. வி. ராமசாமி நாடார் நின்று ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவர் அவர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்தார்” என்பது, எப்படியாவது காங்கிரஸ் தோல்வி அடையவேண்டும் என்பது அவர்களுடைய எண்ணம். இப்பொழுது எப்படி ஸ்ரீ வி. வி. ராமசாமி அவர்கள், ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவர் அவர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படுவதற்கு, நேரிடையாக உதவி செய்தாரோ, அதுமாதிரி ஸ்ரீ வி. வி. அபேட்சகரை எதிர்த்து நின்று உதவி செய்தாரோ, அதுமாதிரி ஸ்ரீ வி. வி. ராமசாமி அவர்கள் 1952-ம் வருஷத்து சட்ட சபைத் தேர்தலிலே காங்கிரஸ்

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [2nd November 1957]

அபேட்சகரை, நாடார் ஒருவரை, எதிர்த்து நின்றபோது, ஸ்ரீ முத்து ராமலிங்கத் தேவர் அவர்களுக்கு உதவியளித்தார். ஸ்ரீ வி. வி. ராமசாமி அவர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டார்கள். அதற்குப் பிறகு கேஸ் வந்தது. இதை நான் குறிப்பிடுவது ஏன்? கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி எதோ ஒரு “அனாலிஸிஸ்” புத்திரசாலித்தனமாகச் செய்தாரே, அது சரியாகத் தான் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நாம் சாதாரணமாக நினைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். ஆனால், இந்த நிகழ்ச்சிகளெல்லாம் நம் கண் முன்னாலே இருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே, ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்களின் நுட்பமான அறிவு, பேசும் திறமை இதிலே ஒன்றும் பயன்படவில்லை என்று எடுத்துக்காட்டுவதற் காகத்தான் இதை நான் குறிப்பிட்டேன்.

5-50 மறவர்களெல்லாம் சிறுபான்மையினர் என்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் சொன்னார். அதை யாரும் சொல்லித் தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டிய அவ சியமில்லை. “சென்ஸஸ் பிகர்” இருக்கிறது. சிறுபான்மையினராக இருந் தாலும், தாங்கள் ஆளவேண்டுமென்ற அகங்காரம் இருக்கிறது. எந்த வகுப் பினருக்கு இது இருந்தாலும், அது தவறு. மறவர்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, நாடார்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, முதலியாராக இருந்தாலும் சரி, ரெட்டியாராக இருந்தாலும் சரி, அய்யராக இருந்தாலும் சரி, அய்யங் காராக இருந்தாலும் சரி, யாரிடத்தில் வகுப்பு உணர்ச்சி இருந்தாலும் சரி, அதை நாம் தகர்த்து எரியவேண்டியவர்களாக இருக்கிறோம். யாரி டத்தில் இருந்தாலும், இது தவறு. ஒருவரிடத்தில் இருந்தால் இது தவறு மற்றொருவரிடத்தில் இருந்தால் சரி என்பதை யாரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ள மாட்டார்கள். யாரிடத்தில் இருந்தாலும் இதை அகற்ற வேண்டும். யாரி டத்தில் இருந்தாலும், அது எல்லோரையும் பாதிக்கும்; சமுதாயத்தையே பாதிக்கும். எந்த வகுப்பினரிடத்தில் இருக்கிறதோ அவர்களையே முக்கிய மாகப் பாதிக்கும் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அரசாங்கத் தைப் பொறுத்தமட்டில், அவர் செய்தால் ஒன்று, இவர் செய்தால் ஒன்று என்ற போக்கு அடியோடு இல்லை. இதைக் கவனித்தவர்கள், இன்னும் கவனிக்காதவர்கள், வேறு குறை கூறினவர்கள் கூட இதைக் கவனித்துத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். தேவராய் இருந்தாலும் சரி, நாடாராயிருந் தாலும் சரி, யார் சட்டத்தை மீறுகின்றார்களோ, யார் வகுப்பு வெறியை வளர்க்கின்றார்களோ, யார் கலவரத்தைத் தூண்டுகின்றார்களோ, யார் பலாத்காரத்தைத் தூண்டுகின்றார்களோ, அவர்கள் யாரையும் அரசாங்கம் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கம் தயங்காமல் அவர்கள் பேரில் நட வடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும் என்பதை நான் இந்த சமயத்தில் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால் “என்னை எல்லோரும் வெறுக்கின்றார்கள், என் வகுப்பை எல்லோரும் வெறுக்கின்றார்கள்” என்று அரசாங்கத் தைக் குறை கூறுவது, அரசாங்கம் செய்வதைத் தப்பு என்று சொல்லிக் காட்டுவது, வகுப்பு அடிப்படையிலே குறை கூறுகிறவர்களுக்கும் நல்லதல்ல, நாட்டுக்கும் நல்லதல்ல. அதற்கு நாம் இடம் கொடுக்க முடியாது என்று நான் இந்த சமயத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் நுட்ப அறிவைக் கொண்டு ஒரு திருஷ்ட ாந்தம் சொன்னார்கள். அவர்களே ஒன்றை ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். எதோ கொஞ்சம் கவனிக்காமல் ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு பெரிய “பாயிண்ட்” தாம் விளக்குவதாக நினைத்துக்கொண்டு சொன்னார்கள். மறவர்களும் ஹரிஜனங்களும் எத்தனையோ முறை “ஜாயிண்டு அக்யூஸ்டாக” இருந்தார்கள், எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து சக-குற்றவாளிகளாக இருந்தார் கள் என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆகவே குற்றங்கள் புரிந்து குற்றவாளிகள் ஆனார்கள் என்பதை அவர்கள் ஒப்புக்கொண்டார்கள். இரண்டு பேரும் சேர்ந்து அல்லவா குற்றவாளிகள்? ஒரு பக்கத்திலே இரண்டு பேரும் சேர்ந்து சக-குற்றவாளிகள். அப்படித்தான் நடந்தது. அது தான் இதற்கு “ரூட்காஸ்” என்று சொல்லவேண்டும். இன்னொரு பக்கத்திலே, “நிறைய சண்டை நடந்தது, ஊரிலே சேரி தனியாக இல்லை, எல்லோரும் ஒன்றாக வாழ்ந்தார்கள்”, என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஹரிஜன் மக்கள், அவர்கள் சொல்லுவதைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் கையாட்களாக இருந்து வந் தார்கள். அவர்கள் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்களோ அதைச் செய்வதற்குத்

2nd November 1957] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

தயாராக இருந்து வந்தார்கள். அவர்கள் ஒருவரைத் தாக்க வேண்டும், தொலைக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், அதற்கு அவர்கள் கையாட் களாக இருந்து அடிமைகளாக வாழ்ந்து வந்தார்கள். அவர்களோடு சேர்ந்து அவர்கள் கொடுக்கின்ற ஆயுதங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு, பலாத் காரத்தில் இறங்கி அவர்கள் சொல்வதை நிறைவேற்றும் வரையில் தக ராறு இல்லை. கோர்ட்டுக்குப் போனால், அதனால் ஜாயிண்டு அக்யூஸ்டாக வந்தார்கள். “ஜாயிண்டு அக்யூஸ்டாக” எப்படி வந்தார்கள்? இவர் களின் கையாட்களாக உபயோகப்படுத்தப்பட்டார்கள். வேறு எந்த ஜில்லா விலும் படை திரட்டுவது என்பது கிடையாது. படை திரட்டுவது என்று மறவர்களும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள், ஹரிஜனங்களும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ராமநாதபுரத்தில் வேறு எந்தப் பிராந்தியத்திலும் இந்த மாதிரி படை திரட்டுவது என்பது கிடையாது. இரு சாராரும் ஒரு கொடி போட்டுக் கொண்டு சண்டை போடுவது வேறு எந்த இடத்திலும் இருக்காது. அல்லது சண்டையில் ஈடுபடுகிறவர்கள் மஞ்சள் துணி கட்டிக்கொண்டு, தாங்கள் ஒரு வகுப்பை அல்லது கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் என்பதைக் குறிப் பது வேறு எங்கும் கிடையாது. இது அவர்களே ஒப்புக்கொண்ட விஷயம். நாங்களும் கேட்டோம். தங்கனையெல்லாம் தூத்தி போலீஸ்காரர்கள் அக் கிரமமாகச் சட்டார்கள் என்று சொன்னவர்களைக் கேட்டோம். நீங்கள் மஞ் சள் துணி கட்டி வந்தது வாஸ்தவம்தானா என்று கேட்டோம். ஜாக்கிரதையாக நடந்துகொள்ளக் கூடியவர்கள்கூட மஞ்சள் துணி கட்டிக் கொண்டது வாஸ்தவம் தான், மஞ்சள் துணி சண்டைக்கு, யுத்தத்திற்குச் சின்னம், என்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். இதுமாதிரி வேறு எங்காவது கேள்விப்பட்டிருக்கிறோமா? எங்கும் கிடையாது. இம் மாதிரி அங்கு ஏற்பட்டு வளர்ந்து வந்த விபரீதமான ஒரு நிலைமை இது. இது வகுப்பக் கலவரம், அரசியல் சூழ்ச்சி என்று அங்கு சொன்னதைப் பற்றி மறுபடியும் சொல்லுகிறேன். வகுப்பு உணர்ச்சி, வகுப்பு வெறி, அதை எவ்வாறு வளர்ப்பது? பலாத்காரத்தினால் வளர்ப்பது. பலாத்கா ரத்தினால் வளர்த்து தீ எழும்பும்போது, ஜவாலை எழும்பும்போது அதை அரசியலில் பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ளுவது, இதுதான் அங்கு நிலவிய நிலைமை, வளர்ந்து வந்த நிலைமை. வகுப்பு வெறி, பலாத்காரம், அதை அரசியலுக்கு துஷ்பிரயோகப்படுத்திக் கொள்வது, இது மூன்றும் சேர்ந்து வளர்ந்து அங்கு ஒரு கேவலமான நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டது என்பதை நான் மீண்டும் இந்த சமயத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும் புகிறேன். அவ்வாறுதான் அவர்கள் அங்கு பலாத்காரத்தைத் தூண்டி விட்டார்கள். “தாங்கள் ஆண்டவர்கள்; கட்ட பொம்மன் வம்சத்தைச் சேர்ந் தவர்கள், தங்களுக்கு வீரம் இருக்கிறது, எல்லோரையும் விட தாங்கள் உயர்ந்தவர்கள், மற்றவர்கள் அடிமைகளாகத்தான் இருக்கவேண்டும், நாம் சொல்லுவதைக் கேட்கத்தான் வேண்டும்,” என்ற எண்ணம், வீர உணர்ச்சி இருந்தால், அதை ஆக்க வகையில் பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ளலாம். வீர உணர்ச்சியை எந்த வகையிலும் பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ளலாம். விஞ்ஞான அறிவு இருக்கிறது. அதை ஆக்க வேலைக்கும் பயன்படுத்தலாம், அழிவுக்கும் பயன்படுத்தலாம். அந்த வீர உணர்ச்சியை ஒரு சிலர் தங்களுடைய மேன்மைக்காகப் பயன்படுத்திக் கொண்டார்கள். அதில் நெய்யை விட்டு வளர்த்தார்கள். ஏழை மக்கள் ஒன்றும் தெரியாத மக்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வீர உணர்ச்சி மட்டும் இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் என்ன செய்வார்கள்? அவர்களைக் குறை சொல்லி என்ன பயன்? எந்த வகுப்பினரையும் குறை சொல்ல முற்படவில்லை. எந்த வகுப்பின ரையும் பொதுவாகக் குறை சொல்வது தவறு. இவர்களுடைய அறியா மையை வீர உணர்ச்சியை, பலாத்கார உணர்ச்சியை ஒரு சிலர் அரசியலுக் காகப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொண்டார்கள். அவ்வாறு பயன்படுத்திக்கொண்ட வர்களில் தலைசிறந்தவர் திரு. முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவர். அவர்கள் பேசியதெல்லாம்பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். ஒரு பக்கத்தில் சமாதானப் பிரியர் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அவர்கள் பேசிய பேச்சைக் கேட்டவர்கள் எத்தனையோ பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். நான் அவர் பேச்சை எழுத்திலே பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். பத்திரிகையில் கூடப் படித்திருக்கிறேன். ரொம்பக் கேவலமாக, இழிவாக, அவருடைய பலாத்கார உணர்ச்சியை,

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வீர உணர்ச்சியை, அவர்களுடைய உயர்ந்த தன்மையைப் பயன்படுத்தி மற்றவர்களைப்பற்றி, அவர்களுடைய ஜாதி வகுப்பைப்பற்றி ரொம்ப இழிவான வகையில், தாழ்ந்த நிலையில், அபாண்டமாகச் சொல்வது தேவர் அவர்கள் கையாண்ட வழி. அப்படியே பலாத்காரத்தைத் தூண்டுவார். ஆகவே அவர்களுடைய வீர உணர்ச்சியைப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ள, ஜாதி வெறியைக் கிளப்ப, மற்றவர்கள் மீது அலட்சிய மனப்பான்மை உண்டாக்க அவர் பேசுவார். கனம் டாக்டர் அவர்கள் “டயக்நாவில்” சொன்னார்கள். அவருடைய திறமையைப்பற்றி நம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். தேவர் அவர்களின் கடைசி பிரசங்கம் மதுரையிலே பேசிய பேச்சின் விவரங்கள் பத்திரிகையிலே வந்திருக்கின்றன. அவர் கடைசி பிரசங்கத்தில் என்ன பேசினார்? “நான் கொரியா யுத்தத்திற்குப் போயிருந்தேன். நான் ‘வார் பிரெண்டிஸ்’ இருந்தேன். எனக்கு யுத்தப் பயிற்சி உண்டு. கொரியா யுத்தத்தில் நான் கலந்துகொண்டேன்” என்றெல்லாம் பேசினார். ‘ஷூட் வரப் போகிறது, சுப்பிரமணிய சுவாமி உபயோகப்படுத்திய வேல் கம்பு எல்லோரிடத்திலும் இருக்கிறது. கந்த ஷஷ்டியிலிருந்து நாம் எல்லோரும் கிளம்புவோம்’, என்று சொன்னார். எதிர்பாராமல் கந்த ஷஷ்டிக்கு முன்னாலேயே இந்தக் கலவரம் வந்துவிட்டது. கந்த ஷஷ்டிக்குப் பிறகு அவர்களை சந்தித்துப் பேசிய தலைவர்களிடம் என்ன சொன்னார்கள்? “எதோ ஷஷ்டியைப்பற்றிப் பேச்சு வந்தது. “ஸ்பட்னி” வந்துவிட்டது, “ஸாடிஸைட்” வந்து விட்டது, என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதை நம்புகிறவர்களும், மரியாதையாக வாயைப் பொத்திக்கொண்டு கேட்கிறவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். தலைவர்களெல்லாம் இப்படிச் சொல்லும்போது, அதை அப்படியே கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களென்றால், அறியாமையில் இருக்கும் மக்களுடைய நிலை என்னவாகும்? பலாத்காரத்தில், வெறி கொண்டு கிளம்புகிறார்கள். நாசம் செய்வதைப் பொருட்படுத்தாமல் பலாத்காரத்திற்குக் கிளம்புகிறார்கள் என்றால் ஆச்சரியம் என்ன இருக்கிறது?

6 p.m.

துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகத்தைப்பற்றிப் பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசினார்கள். துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் செய்வதிலோ, அவ்வாறு செய்து அதனால் ஒரு உயிர் பலியாவதிலோ, அரசாங்கத்திற்குக் கொஞ்சங்கூட இஷ்டமில்லை. அதைத் தவிர்க்க நம்மால் இயன்றவரையில் பாடுபடுவோம். அது அவ்வாறு நிகழ்ந்ததுபற்றி மற்றவர்களுக்கு இருப்பது போல், வருத்தமே அரசாங்கத்திற்கு உண்டாகிறது. இதை எவ்வாறு தவிர்ப்பது? சென்ற மே மாதத்தில் உதகமண்டலத்திலே போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் மகாநாடு நடந்தது. மூன்று நாட்கள் நடந்தது. அதிலே முக்கியமாகப் பேசப்பட்டது—இந்தப் பிரச்சினையை நான் கிளப்பினேன்—போலீஸ் “பயரி” அதாவது துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகத்தை அடியோடு தவிர்க்க என்ன வழி? பலாத்காரமில்லாமலே, மக்கள் கலகம் செய்தால், அவர்களை விரட்ட என்ன வழி? கலக மனப்பான்மை கொண்ட மக்களை விரட்ட என்ன வழி? இதைப்பற்றியெல்லாம் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அதைப்பற்றிப் பேசினோம். பேசியது மாதிரிதான். கூட்டங்களைக் கலைக்க டியர் கேஸை உபயோகிக்கவேண்டும். டியர் கேஸ் ஸ்கவாடை ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் ஒவ்வொரு ஸெண்டரிலும் வைக்கவேண்டும். இதை “பயர்” ஸர்விஸுடன் இணைக்க முடியுமானால், இணைக்க வேண்டும். அதிகமாக “டியர் கேஸை” உபயோகிக்க வேண்டும். அதற்கு என்னென்ன ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று அதிகாரிகளுடனும், நிபுணர்களுடனும் பேசினோம். இதைப் பற்றித்தான் மத்திய சர்க்காரின் உள் நாட்டு ரீதியில் அவர்கள் சிறப்பிட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டதெல்லாம் சாதாரண அரசியல் நோக்கத்தைக் கொண்டோ, அல்லது தொழிலாளர் கலவரங்களில் கூட்டத்தைக் கலைக்க துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகத்தைத் தவிர்க்கவேண்டும் என்பதுதான். துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகமில்லாமல் கலவரத்தைத் தடுக்க இன்னும் ஆராய்ச்சிகள் செய்து முடிவு செய்யவேண்டும். ஆராய்ச்சியில் கவனம் செலுத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இதில் இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் அக்கறை இருக்கிறது. எவ்வாறு துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகத்தை

2nd November 1957] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

அடியோடு தவிர்ப்பது என்றும், வேறு எந்த வகையில் தவிர்ப்பது என்றும் பார்க்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. டியர் கேஸால் தவிர்க்க முடிந்தால் நலம். ஆனால் எல்லா நிலைமைகளையும் டியர் கேஸால் சமாளிக்க முடியாது. அவ்வாறு முடியாவிட்டால் என்ன செய்வதென்று ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இதன் மத்தியில் துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் வேறு வழியில்லாமல் கையாளப்பட்டு அதில் நான்கு பேர்கள் மடிந்தால், அதைக் கையாளுவது 100 பேரைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்காக. போலீஸ் படையையே தாக்கி ஒரு கலவரம் நிகழ்ந்தால், பலாத்காரத்திலே நம்பிக்கையுள்ளவர்கள் கிளம்பிவிட்டால், போலீஸார் போதிய நடவடிக்கை எடுக்காமல், டியர் கேஸைத் தான் உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்றிருந்து, அந்தக் கலவரத்ததை அடக்க முடியாமல் போனால், 4 பேர்கள் பலியாவதற்குப் பதிலாக 100 பேர் மடிய வேண்டியிருக்கும். பொதுவாக மக்களைப் பாதுகாக்க வேறு வழியில்லாமல்தான் இந்தத் துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் நிகழ்த்தப்படுகிறது. துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் நிகழ்த்தப்படுவதிலே ஏன் ஆகாயத்தை நோக்கி சுடப்படவில்லையென்று கேட்டார்கள். “Shoot to kill” என்ற இன்ஸ்ட்ரக்ஷன் வந்ததைப்பற்றி ஸ்ரீ பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யரவர்கள் பேசினார்கள். எந்தெந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்திலே எவ்வாறு சுட வேண்டும் என்பதைப் பற்றியும் இன்ஸ்ட்ரக்ஷன்ஸ் இருக்கின்றன. ராமநாதபுரம் சம்பவத்தை ஒட்டியோ அல்லது வேறு எதையாவதொட்டியோ தனியாக ஒன்றும் இன்ஸ்ட்ரக்ஷன்ஸ் கொடுக்கவில்லை. எப்போதும் இருக்கக்கூடிய இன்ஸ்ட்ரக்ஷன் தான் இருந்தது. சில சமயங்களில் ஆகாயத்தை நோக்கிச் சுட வேண்டும். அந்த மாதிரி ஒரு நிபந்தனை இருக்கிறது. அவ்வாறு நேரடியாகச் சுடாமல் ஆகாயத்தில் சுட்டால், சில சமயங்களில் அது வேடிக்கையாகி, அதனால் விபரீதம் ஏற்படும். அந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தையொட்டி “Shoot to kill” என்ற இன்ஸ்ட்ரக்ஷன் என்று போலீஸார் சாட்சியத்திலே குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருப்பதைத் தெளிவாக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

பம்பாயிலே, சென்ற ஆண்டிலே, ராஜ்யப் புனர்மைப்பு சமயத்திலே, மிகவும் குரூரமான, பலாத்காரமான விளைவுகள் ஏற்பட்டதை அங்கத்தினர்கள் மறந்திருக்க மாட்டார்கள். துப்பாக்கி வைத்துச் சுட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போது இங்கு சொன்னதுபோல் முதலமைச்சரே ‘Shoot to kill’ என்ற உத்திரவு போட்டாரென்று அபாண்டமான பழிச் சொல் சொன்னார்கள். போலீஸ் எந்த ராஜ்யத்திலேயும் அனுஷ்டிக்கும் இன்ஸ்ட்ரக்ஷன்ஸ்தான். 4 பேரைச் சுடுவதானாலும் 4 பேர் போனாலும், 100 பேர்களைக் காப்பாற்றுவதற்காக இந்தத் துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் நடந்தது. அப்போது கூட குறை சொன்னார்கள். அப்போது குரூரமான சம்பவங்கள் நடந்தன. துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் ஏற்பட்டது. இப்போது இப்படிச் சொல்லுகிறார்களே, இவ்வாறு ஒரு சமூகத்தினர் மீது பழி சுமத்தினார்கள். ஆனால் எனக்கு நினைவு இருக்கிற வரையிலே எந்த ராஜ்யத்திலே ஏற்பட்டாலும் இங்குள்ள பத்திரிகைகளுக்கு எழுத வேண்டிய பொறுப்பு உண்டு, அந்த ராஜ்யத்திலே நடைபெற்ற இவ்வளவு குரூரமான சம்பவங்களுக்கு ஜூடிஷல் என்கொயரி நடத்துவதுதானே என்று ஏன் யாரும் கேட்கவில்லை? (ஸ்ரீ. கே. பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர் : ஹிந்து பத்திரிகை எழுதியிருக்கிறது.) பம்பாயிலே தினர்கள் பேசினார்கள். முக்கியமாக இதைப்பற்றி ஒரு திருத்தப் பிரேரணை வந்திருக்கிறது. கனம் எதிர்க்கட்சி உப தலைவர் அவர்கள் பேசினார்கள். ஸ்ரீரஸாகான் அவர்கள் பேசினார்கள். ஸ்ரீ பாலசுப்பிரமணியய்யர் அவர்கள் பேசினார்கள். வேறு சிலர் பேசினார்கள். டாக்டர் ஸ்ரீனிவாசன் அவர்கள் பேசினார்கள். டாக்டர் பேசுவதெல்லாம் துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகத்திற்கு நீதிபதி விசாரணை வேண்டுமென்று. ஐ.வி.எஸ். பிரயோசனம் இல்லையென்று சொன்னார்கள். வெள்ளைக்காரர்கள் காலத்திற்குத்தான் இந்த ஐ.வி.எஸ். காரர்கள் லாய்க்கு என்று சொன்னார்கள். இன்று இந்த ஐ.வி.எஸ். காரர் பிரயோசனம் இல்லையென்று சொன்னார்கள். இந்தத் துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகத்தைப்பற்றி விசாரித்தனர். ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடேஸ்வரன் அவர்கள் ஒரு ஐ.வி.எஸ்., அதனால் பிரயோசனம் இல்லையென்று சொன்னார்கள். அவர்கள் ‘விசாரணைக்கு பின் வருகிறேன். ஜூடிஷல் என்கொயரிவேண்டும். ஹைக்கோர்ட் ஜட்ஜ்வேண்டும், என்று சொன்னார்கள். இப்போது ஹைக்கோர்ட் நீதிபதிகளில் ‘பலர்

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ஐ.வி.எஸ். காரர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஏன், மாஜிப் பிரதம நீதிபதியே மாஜி அல்ல, பிரதம நீதிபதியே ஒரு ஐ.வி.எஸ். தான். அந்த சபையிலே கூறப்பட்ட ஒரு புகார் சம்பந்தமாக விசாரணை செய்வதற்காக பிரதம நீதிபதியின் அங்கீகாரத்தின் மீது ஒரு ஹைக்கோர்ட் நீதிபதியைப் போட்டோம். திருப்தி ஏற்பட்டதா? அவருடைய ரிப்போர்ட் பிடிக்கவில்லை. நமக்கு எது வேண்டுமோ அது வரவேண்டும். அது வரவில்லையென்றால், அதைக் கண்டிக்க யாரும் தயாராயிருக்கிறார்கள். ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடேஸ்வரனைப் போட்டு போது, அந்த சம்பவத்தைப்பற்றிய செய்தி எனக்கு வந்தது, சம்பவம் நடைபெற்றவுடனே வந்தது. நான் உடனே, பெரிய சம்பவமாக இருக்கிறது, 5 பேர்கள் மடிந்திருக்கிறார்கள், இதைப்பற்றி விசாரிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று முடிவு செய்தேன். சாதாரணமாக எங்கு போலீஸ் “பயரிங்” இருந்தாலும் மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் என்கொயரி அவசியம். உள்ளூர் மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டே இந்த என்கொயரியை நடத்துவார். அதற்கு கலெக்டர் உத்தரவிடுவார். பெரிய விசாரணை நடத்தவேண்டும். லீனியர் போர்டு மெம்பராகவும், லீனியர் ஆபீஸராகவும், எல்லோருடைய மதிப்பையும் பெற்றவருமான ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடேஸ்வரன் அவர்கள் இந்த விசாரணையை நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று அவரை நியமித்தோம். அவருக்கு அநேக அதி காரங்களையும் கொடுத்து, நீதி முறையில் சாட்சியங்களை விசாரிக்க அதிகாரம் கொடுத்தனுப்பினோம். அவரும் 3 நாட்களில் அங்கு சென்று விசாரணை யை ஆரம்பித்தார். “அவருடைய விசாரணை போதாது, அவர் ஐ.வி.எஸ். காரர், ஜூடிஷியல் என்கொயரிவேண்டும்” என்பதாக கனம் அங் கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். ஸ்ரீ முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவரைக்கொண்ட நாஷனல் டெமாக்ரடிக் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர் அவர். அவர் இப்படிக்கேட்கிறார். ஜூடிஷியல் என்கொயரி என்றால், எந்தமாதிரி ஜட்ஜைப் போடவேண்டும்? ஒருவர் ஹைக்கோர்ட் ஜட்ஜைப் போடவேண்டும் என்கிறார். இன்னொருவர் சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட் ஜட்ஜைப் போட வேண்டும் என்கிறார். ஒரு ஜட்ஜ் போட்டால் போதாது, மூன்று ஜட்ஜுகளைப் போட்டு விசாரிக்கவேண்டும் என்கிறார் இன்னொருவர். டாக்டர் சீனிவாசன் பேசும்போது இதைப்பற்றிச் சொன்னார்.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: நீங்கள் சொன்னதற்கு ஆட்சேபணை இல்லை என்று நான் சொன்னபிறகு, இது போல கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்வது சரியில்லை. ஹைக்கோர்ட் ஜட்ஜாக யிருந்தாலும் சரி என்று தான் பொன்னேன்.

* **THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:** அதுவரையிலும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ஒரு நிம்மதி. ஆனால் அறிவாளிகள் எல்லாம் இப்படி ஒரோரு அபிப்பிராயத்தைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தால் என்ன செய்வது? ஜட்ஜுகள் என்றால் யார்? ஐ.வி.எஸ். காரர் ஜட்ஜாக இருப்பது இல்லையா?

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடேசுவரன் ஐ.வி.எஸ். காரராக இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் அவர் எக்ஸிக்யூடிவ் அதாரிடி. நான், “எக்ஸிக்யூடிவ் அதாரிடியைக்கொண்டு விசாரிப்பது போதாது ஜூடிஷியல் அதாரிடியைக்கொண்டு விசாரணை செய்யவேண்டும்” என்பதாகச் சொன்னேன்.

* **THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:** நீங்கள் சொல்கிறீர்கள். இன்னொருவர் மூன்று ஜட்ஜுகளைப் போடவேண்டும் என்கிறார். வடநாட்டு ஜட்ஜ் கூடாது என்கிறார். இன்னொருவர் இந்த நாட்டிலேயே விசாரணை செய்யக்கூடாது, யு.என்.ஓ. வில் விசாரணை நடத்தப்படவேண்டும் என்கிறார். எத்தனையோ பேர் எத்தனையோ விதமாகக் கேட்கிறார்கள். எல்லோரையும் திருப்தி செய்ய முடியுமா? அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எது நியாயம் என்று தோன்றுகிறதோ, அதைச் செய்கிறது. நமக்கெல்லாம் கதை தெரியும். ஒவ்வொருவரையும் திருப்தி செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதாக அரசாங்கம் நடந்து கொண்டால், கிழவன், பிள்ளை, கழுதை கதைமாதிரியாக ஆகிவிடும். அரசாங்கத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் அந்த நிலைமைக்கு உள்ளாகத் தயாராயில்லை.

2nd November 1957] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

ஒரு சம்பவம் நடந்தால் அதற்குப் பிற்பாடு விசாரணை நடத்துவது என்பது அரசாங்கத்தின் பொறுப்பு. அரசாங்கம் தன் பொறுப்பை உணர்ந்து ஒரு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கிறது; ஒரு முடிவு செய்கிறது. அப்படிச் செய்யப்பட்டது அதிருப்தியானதாக இருந்தால் “Supreme, sovereign authority” என்று கருதப்படும் இந்த மன்றம் தான் தன்னுடைய சரியான தீர்ப்பைக் கடைசியாகக் கொடுப்பதற்கு முடியும். சர்க்கார் செய்தது சரியா, தப்பா என்று தீர்மானம் பண்ணுவதற்கு இந்த மன்றத்திற்குத்தான் உரிமை. அப்படி இந்த மன்றம் முடிவு செய்யக்கூடாது என்று எதிர்க் கட்சி பெப்டி தலைவர்—எப்போதும் ஜனநாயகத்தைப்பற்றியே பேசுகிறவர்—குறிப்பிட்டதுதான் எனக்கு ஆச்சரியமாக இருந்தது. சட்டசபை முடிவு செய்யக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லலாமா? (டாக்டர் ஜான் :—பார்ட்டி பாலிடிக்ஸ் என்றேன்).

எதை எடுத்தாலும் “பார்ட்டி பாலிடிக்ஸ்” என்றால், என்ன செய்வது? இந்த மோசமான விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி இந்த மன்றத்தில் விவாதித்து கட்சிக் கண்ணோட்டத்தோடு நாங்கள் முடிவு செய்ய விரும்பவில்லை. உண்மையில் எதிர்க் கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்கள்தான் இதைப்பற்றி விவாதிக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அவர்கள் கோரிக்கையை நிறைவேற்றுவது என் கடமை என்ற முறையில் ஒப்புக்கொண்டேன். விவாதம் நடக்கிறது. நாங்கள் ஸ்ரீ புருஷோத்தம முதலியாரை ஒரு தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவரச் சொல்லவில்லை. அவர் பிரேரித்திருக்கிறார். ஆனால் அப்படித் தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவரக்கூடாது என்று சொல்வது என்ன மனப்பான்மை? இதை “பார்ட்டி பாலிடிக்ஸ்” என்று சொல்வது இந்தச் சபையை அவமதிப்பதாகும். இந்தச் சபைக்கே அது ஒரு இழுக்கை உண்டாக்கும். ஆகவே அதைத் திருப்பித்திருப்பிச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருப்பதில் பயன் இல்லை. ஸ்ரீ ரஸா கான் அவர்கள் அந்த அறிக்கையை பற்றிப் பேசினார்கள். இன்னும் சிலரும் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். கீழ்த்தாவலில் எதற்காகப் போலீஸ் சடவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டார்கள்.

கீழ்த்தாவலிப்பற்றி அந்தத் தாலுகாவில் உள்ளவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். அதற்குமேல் சொல்ல விரும்பவில்லை. கள்ளச் சாராய கேஸ் குற்றவாளிகள் அந்த ஊரில் இருக்கிறார்கள் எனத் தெரிகிறது. என்னாலும் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் அந்த ஊருக்குள் போய் குற்றவாளியைக் கண்டுபிடிக்க முடியாது. ஜனங்கள் கூட்டமாக வந்து தடுத்திருவார்கள். அந்தமாதிரி மனப்பான்மை இருந்தால், போலீஸ் என்ன செய்யும்? அதுவும் அன்றைக்கு போலீஸ்காரர்கள் 31 பேர்கள் தான் இருந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஜனங்கள் கூட்டமாக வந்து தாக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். பாதுகாப்புக் காக இவர்கள் சட்டது நியாயம்தான் என ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடேசுவரன் முடிவு சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்.

வேறுவிதமாக இப்போது பேசப்படுகிறது. அதற்கு முன்பு என்ன செய்தார்கள்? அரசாங்கம் எதற்காகப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருந்தது? அதனால்தானே இம்மாதிரியாகவெல்லாம் நடந்துவிட்டது என்று சொன்னார்கள். அரசாங்கம் எதையும் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கவில்லை. போதிய நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அரசாங்கம் முதலிலேயே தீவிர நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவில்லை என்று யாராவது குற்றம் சாட்டினால், அந்தக் குற்றத்தை நான் ஏற்றுக்கொள்கிறேன். ஜனநாயகப் பொறுப்பை நன்றாக உணர்ந்துகொண்டவர்கள் “ஆரம்பத்திலேயே நம் ஜனங்கள் மீது தீவிர நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டாம், அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்வோம். சமாதானமாகப் போய்விடுவார்கள்” என்று எண்ணித்தான் சம்மா இருந்தோம். முடிந்தவரையில் தீவிர நடவடிக்கை எடுக்காமல் அமைதியை உண்டாக்கிவிட முயன்றுகொண்டிருந்தோம். 150 கேஸ் வரையில் தயாராய் இருந்தது. இது சமாதான மகாநாட்டைக் கலெக்டர் கூட்டுவதற்கு முன்பு. மேற்கொண்டு நடவடிக்கை எதையும் தீவிரமாக எடுப்பதற்கு முன்பு, கலெக்டர் சமாதான மகாநாட்டையும் கூட்டினார். “யோசனை சொல்வோம், அவர்களின் உதவியைக் கோருவோம், சமாதானத்தை நாடுவதுதான் எல்லோருக்கும் நலம் என்பதை

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வற்புறுத்துவோம்" என்ற சீரிய நோக்கத்துடன் தான் பீஸ் கான்பர்ன்சுக்கு கலெக்டர் அவர்கள் ஏற்பாடு செய்தார்கள். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ ஜான் ஆசீர்வாதம் அவர்கள் அரசாங்கத்தின் மீது ஒரு குற்றம் சாட்டினார்கள். ஏன் முதல் அமைச்சரும், உள்நாட்டு அமைச்சரும் உடனடியாக அங்கு செல்லவில்லை என்று கேட்டார்கள். அதற்கு கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்களே பதில் சொன்னார்கள். அவர்கள் சொன்னது உண்மை. மறுபடியும் ஒரு ஜாதியை வைத்து ஒரு மோடிவ் கற்பிப்பார்கள் என்பது மட்டுமல்ல. அங்கிருந்த ஒரு நிலை, வளர்ந்து வந்த தீ, எல்லோரும் வெறியுடன் கிளம்பியிருக்கும் நிலை, போலீஸார் ஆயுதங்களோடு போனாலும் அவர்களை எதிர்த்துத் தாக்கும் மனப்பான்மை நல்லவரோடு நானாவது முதலமைச்சராவது அங்கு சென்று ஒரு கூட்டம் போட்டுப் பேசலாம் என்றிருந்தாலும் பேசிப் பயன் என்ன? மாறாக இந்தக் கவராம் மேலும் வளர்வதற்கு இடம் கொடுத்திருக்கும். அதுதான் எங்களுக்குப் பயம். அது மட்டுமல்ல. அரசாங்கத்திற்குப் பொறுப்பு மட்டும் அல்ல இருப்பது. அனுபவமும் இருக்கிறது. அங்குள்ள நிலைமையை எப்படி சமாளிப்பது, எந்தெந்த நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுப்பது என்பதை அரசாங்கம் தங்களுக்குத் தெரிந்ததை வைத்துக் கொண்டு சமாளித்துக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. நீங்கள் ஏன் அங்கு அப்பொழுது போகவில்லை என்று கேட்கலாம். கேட்கட்டும், சர்வோதயத்தை ஏன் தாக்க வேண்டும்? ஏன் எப்பொழுதும் அதைத் தாக்க வேண்டும்? ஒரு நாள் மைசூருக்குப் போனோம். அதை ஏன் தாக்க வேண்டும்? எங்கள் வேலை என்னவோ அதைச் செய்கிறோம். அங்கு எப்போது போகவேண்டுமென்று நினைத் தாலும் போகலாம். என்னென்ன சட்டங்களைப் பிரயோகித்து அங்குள்ள நிலைமையைச் சமாளிக்க வேண்டுமோ அப்படி அங்குள்ள நிலைமையைச் சமாளித்தோம். பின் நாளை, நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்களும் அங்கு போனோம் போய் பார்த்ததில் பல விஷயங்களை அறிந்து கொண்டோம். பல விஷயங்களுக்கு விளக்கம் கிடைத்தது. பத்திரிகையில் பார்த்ததை விட நாங்கள் நேரில் போனதால் பல விஷயங்களை அறிய முடிந்தது. தக்க சமயத்தில் போய் வந்தோம். போய் வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை, நிவாரணம் போன்ற வேலைகளை எடுக்கச் சொல்லி வந்தோம். மற்றொன்று, நீதி விசாரணையைப்பற்றி பல பேர்கள் பலமாகக் கேட்கிறார்கள். எத்தகைய நீதி விசாரணை வேண்டும்? "மடியில் கனம் இல்லை. விசாரணையைச் சொன்னபடியே போட்டு விடுங்களேன் என்று சிலர் சொல்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அதை, ஒரு வகையில் கேட்கவில்லை. சுப்ரீம்கோர்ட் நீதிபதியைவைத்து விசாரணை செய்யவேண்டும் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். மூன்று ஜட்ஜுகள் வேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் சிலர் வெளிநாட்டு ஜட்ஜ் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்பார்கள். இவ்வாறெல்லாம் சொல்லப்பட்டது. அப்பொழுது ஸ்ரீ பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்கள் இங்கு இல்லை. கீழ்த்தாவ லில் ஒரு விசாரணை வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறார்கள். ஸ்ரீ பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்கள் மொத்தம் நடந்ததற்கு ஒரு ஜூடிஷியல் என்கொயரி வேண்டுமென்றார்கள். கூறப்படுகிற யோசனைகளில் அது ஒரு வகை. எல்லா வற்றையும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியாது. அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எது சரி, எது நியாயம், எது முறை என்று தோன்றியதோ, அதன்படி நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டன, அந்த நடவடிக்கைகளை இந்த சபையின் முன்பு சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறோம். தவறு என்றால் சொல்லட்டும். இல்லை, சரி என்றால் சொல்லட்டும். அது சபையின் உரிமை. அந்த உரிமையை யாராலும் பறிக்க முடியாது என்ற விதத்தில்தான் இந்த விவாதம் இன்று நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. நான் முன்பு சொன்னேன். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் டாக்டர் அவர்கள்.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடராமன் அவர்கள் சொன்னது காது விழுந்தது, ரியலோ, டியூப்போ என்றது.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : சட்டசபையில் யாரும் சொல்லவில்லை. கனம் டாக்டர் அவர்களுக்குக் காது எப்படியிருக்கிறதோ, தெரியவில்லை.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : காது எனக்குக் கொஞ்சம் நீளம்.

2nd November 1957]

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : நான் ஒன்றும் சொல்ல வில்லை. நான் அவ்வாறு சொல்லவில்லை. பெயர் சொல்ல வேண்டிய அவசிய மில்லை. அந்த சபையில் பெயர் சொல்வது பார்லிமெண்ட் முறைக்கு விரோதம் என்று ஒருவர் குறிப்பிட்டார். ஆனால் நான் சொல்வதிலிருந்து விஷயத்தைப் புரிந்துகொள்ளலாம். டாக்டர் அவர்களின் "டயக்னோஸிஸ்" மிகவும் சிறந்தது என்று முன்பே நான் சொன்னேன். அதேமாதிரி அவர்கள் அளிக்கிற சிகிச்சையும் மிகச் சிறந்தது என்பதை எல்லாரும் அறிவார்கள். ஆகவே, அவர்கள் சிகிச்சைக்கு "பரிஸ்கிருபஷன்"-ம் எழுதிக்கொடுத்து விட்டார் கள். இந்த நிலையை நிரந்தரமாக அகற்றி அமைதியை நிலைநாட்ட என்ன செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதைப் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். அதுவேதான் அரசாங்கத்தின் கவலையும். அதைத்தான் அரசாங்கம் கவனித்து வருகிறது. போதிய நிவாரணம், அதிகமாக பாதிக்கப்பட்ட ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கு அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களுக்குப் பின்னால் பேசிய பெண்மணி சொன்னார்கள். குடிசை வீடுகள் இருக்கிற வரையில் ஆபத்து கம் கவனம் செலுத்துகிறது. குடிசை வீடுகள் இருக்கிற வரையில் ஆபத்து தான். புயல் வந்தாலும் ஆபத்துதான். பலாத்கார நிகழ்ச்சி அதிகமாகி விட்டாலும் ஆபத்து, நெருப்பிற்கு இரையாகிறது. நல்ல ஓட்டுவீடுகள் கட்ட வேண்டுமென்பது அரசாங்கத்தின் ஆவல். உடனடியாக மத்திய சர்க்காரின் உதவி பெற்று அந்த வீடுகளைக் கட்டிக்கொடுக்க அரசாங்கம் ஓரளவு முன் வந்திருக்கிறது. அது மட்டுமல்ல. டாக்டர் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டது போல், மக்கள் நல் வாழ்க்கை வாழ, பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் அபிவிருத்தி ஏற்படவேண்டும். அதற்குப் படிப்பு வேண்டும். படிப்பு என்றால் அங்குள்ள தலைவர்கள் ஏன் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் வைக்கிறார்கள்? படித்து விட்டால் நம் சொல்லை கேட்க மாட்டார்களே என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். அங்கு சில பிராந்தியங்களில் ஹரிஜன காலனி கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஹரிஜன இலாகா மூலம் புதிய வீடுகள் கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இதுவே அவர்களுக்கு ஆத்தி ரத்தை உண்டுபண்ணுகிறது என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். உடனடியாக, வைத்திய பொருட்படுத்தாமல் இதில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறோம். உடனடியாக, வைத்திய வசதி, குடிதண்ணீர் வசதி, இவைகளை எல்லாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். முதுகுளத்தூர் தாலுகா பூராவுக்கும் தேசிய வளர்ச்சித் திட்டத்தில் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ரோடுகளைப்பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். மொத்தத்தில் ஐந்து லட்சம் ரூபாயாவது செலவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று டாக்டர் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். ரோடுகளுக்கே ஐந்து லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவு செய்வது என்று ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறோம். டாக்டர் கொடுக்கும் மருந்தில் அதிக டோஸ் சாப்பிடக்கூடாது. ஆனால் இதில் டாக்டர் அவர்கள் கொடுக்கிறதை விட அதிகமாகச் சாப்பிட டால் ஒன்றும் இல்லை. டாக்டர் அவர்கள் குறை சொல்ல மாட்டார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஆகவே, மக்கள் குறைகளை நீக்குவதற்கு, மக்கள் நிரந்தரமாக நல்வாழ்க்கை வாழ வேண்டுமென்பதில் அரசாங்கம் கவனம் செலுத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இந்த மன்றத்தினரையும், இம் மன்றத்தின் மூலம் மக்கள் அனைவரையும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்வது, 'இதனால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட அந்தப்பிராந்தியத்தில் உள்ள மக்களுக்கு, அவர்கள் எந்த இனத்தினரானாலும்சரி, எனது பரிபூரண அனுதாபத்தைத் தெரி விப்பதோடு, இந்த நிலை மீண்டும் நேராமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்வதோடு தமிழ்நாட்டிற்கு ஏற்பட்ட இந்த இழுக்கை மறுபடியும் ஏற்பட விடாமல் இதை அறவே அகற்றும் வழியில் நாம் எல்லோரும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து இதை எதிர்த்துக் கொண்டு உதையாவது நினைத்துக்கொண்டு எதையாவது சொல் வாது கூடாது. அவலை நினைத்துக்கொண்டு உரலை இடிப்பது என்பது பாடுபடவேண்டும். எதையாவது நினைத்துக்கொண்டு உரலை இடிப்பது என்பது கூடாது. பொதுவாக, சமுதாயத்தின் நன்மையைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய நல்வாழ்க்கைக்கு வேண்டியதைச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

ஸ்ரீ பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்கள், பேசுவதைக் குறைத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். அது உண்மை. அதை ஏற்றுக் கொள்கிறேன். என்னைப்பொறுத்த மட்டில், ரொம்ப அவசியம் இல்லா விட்டால் நான் பேசுவதைக் கூடிய வரையில் தவிர்த்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறேன். பேசுவது மட்டுமின்றி நினைப்பதையும் குறைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். கண்டிப்பாக வகுப்புவெறியை, ஜாதிவெறியைத் தூண்டிவிடக் கூடியவர்கள்

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 6th November 1957.

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.

Reported speech by Sri E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker at Tiruchirappalli.

* 15-A. Q.—(SHORT NOTICE)—SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR AND DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a report of a speech published in a City daily, said to have been made by Sri E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker, at a recent public meeting in Tiruchirappalli, in which he is alleged to have called upon his followers and admirers to set fire to Agraharams and kill Brahmans; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government with a view to give protection to Brahmans?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : In view of the gravity of the situation, will the Government consider the desirability of taking some security measures to prevent mischief taking place, as there will be no use of “crying over spilt milk” later on?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I may repeat that the entire matter is under consideration.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Are the Government aware that the impression among the public is that the Government and the Dravida Kazhagam are very friendly to each other, that one supports the other and that the Dravida Kazhagam supported the Government in the recent elections?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition may keep the impression to himself.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : As there is a general fear among the Brahmans, it will be better to take some security measures. About the other actions, I am not anxious. Instructions to the Police officers in the various parts of the State to be vigilant about this matter may be given.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It is not a question of “may be given”. All necessary instructions have been given.

**218 DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT re DISTURBANCES IN THE
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT**

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [2nd November 1957]

எங்கேயிருந்தாலும் சரி, வகுப்புவெறி, அல்லது பலாத்காரம், அல்லது பிரிவு மனப்பான்மை யாரிடத்தில் இருந்தாலும் சரி, அது எந்தக் கட்சி யினிடத்தில் இருந்தாலும் சரி, அவர்கள் மேல் கொஞ்சம் கூட தாட்சிண்யம் இல்லாமல் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும் என்பதைத் தெரியப்படுத்திக் கொள் கிறேன். இம்மாதிரியுள்ள செய்கைகளை தவிர்ப்பதற்காகத்தான் அரசாங்கம் பல சட்டங்களையும் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறது. இவைகள் எல்லாம் அவர்க ளுக்கு ஒத்துக்கொள்ள வில்லை என்றால், அதற்காக அரசாங்கம் குற்றம் சொல்வது நல்லதல்ல. உண்மையில் அரசாங்கத்தினிடத்தில் ஏதாவது குறைகள், அல்லது புகார்கள் இருந்தால் சொல்லட்டும் அவைகளை நீக்கு வதற்கு அரசாங்கம் எப்போதுமே முயற்சிக்கும். ஆனால் வேண்டுமென்றே குறைகள் சொல்வதென்பது முறையாகாது. ஜாதி வெறியை, அல்லது வகுப்புவாத வெறியைத் தாண்டுகிறவர்களின்பேரில் கண்டிப்பாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள அரசாங்கம் என்றுமே தயங்காது என்பதைச் சொல்லிக் கொள்கிறேன். ஆகவே ராமநாதபுரம் கிழக்குப்பகுதியிலுள்ள பாதிக்கப் பட்ட மக்கள் எல்லோரும் அமைதியாக இருக்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் தங்க ளுடைய பிரிவு மனப்பான்மையை மறந்து, பலாத்காரச் செயல்களை அறவே அகற்றி, நல்லாழிச்சை நடத்தக் கூடிய வகையில் இருப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து வருகிறது. அதற்கு பொதுமக்களுடையவும் உங்கள் எல்லோருடையவும் ஒத்துழைப்பைக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put the amendment of Dr. V. K. John to the vote of the House. The question is—

“Add the following at the end:—

‘and on such consideration, this House recommends that a judicial enquiry be instituted in respect of the recent disturbances in the Ramanathapuram district.’”

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put the amendment of Sri T. Purushotham to the vote of the House. The question is—

Add the following at the end:—

‘and on such consideration, this Council approves the action of the Government.’”

The amendment was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put the motion, as amended, to the vote of the House. The question is—

“That the Statement in regard to the recent disturbances in the Ramanathapuram district be taken into consideration and on such consideration, this Council approves the action of the Govern- ment.”

The motion, as amended, was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, the 6th November 1957.

The House then adjourned.

2nd November 1957]

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

76. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3021, Food and Agriculture, dated the 27th September 1957, regarding the delegation of powers to Personal Assistants to District Collectors under the Madras District Collectors' Powers (Delegation) Act, 1956 (Madras Act XLI of 1956).

77. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3252, Revenue, dated the 14th August 1957, regarding the amendment to the rules framed under the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923 (Madras Act VIII of 1923) (laid under section 26 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act of 1923).

6th November 1957]

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : The Milk Supply Union is not able to supply milk to all its constituents because of these large outside contracts. Its first duty is to supply milk to its constituents and then only fulfil outside contracts. Is the Registrar of Co-operative Societies aware of the Union not supplying milk to all its constituents and, if so, is he going to take any action?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Even the bulk purchasers are constituents. The question is how much of the supply should be diverted to individual sales. We are now thinking of asking the Union to supply milk more to individual consumers than to bigger consumers.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Are the Government aware that during marriage season, coupon-holders suffer a lot, as there is such a thing as contract?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Yes, Sir. It has been brought to the notice of the Government only recently.

SRI V. GURUNANDAN ROW : Before entering into these contracts, did not the Union take into consideration whether it would be able to supply to coupon-holders also after the acceptance of contracts, and could not the Union have taken steps to increase the production of milk?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Actually the total production is of the order of 24,500 lb. When the Union accepted contracts for supply to hospitals and military camps, the impression was that there might not be a great demand from individual members. Now that the Council has expressed itself so much in favour of supplying milk to individual members, Government will certainly take appropriate action.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know whether the Government propose to give the Union any help so that it may expand its activities and supply more milk to the City of Madras?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I would like to have notice of a separate question, because there are a number of other matters connected with this.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Does the Union get fresh milk or does it get milk powder from America?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It gets fresh milk.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : In our Puranas, there is reference to the existence of a milk ocean. There is no such ocean now. We have to get milk from cows or milk powder in tins from foreign countries.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The supply is only 24,000 lb. and this quantity is available from cows in these parts.

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DR. M. R. GURUSWAMI : May I point out that during the last four months, there has been drought or want of rain and that on account of this, milk yield has diminished by 30 per cent? At the same time, there has been a cattle disease also. Both these causes were responsible for reducing the milk-supply. Default has occurred on account of this unforeseen short supply. That is the explanation.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I take the information from the hon. Member.

Text-books for elementary schools and secondary schools.

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

(a) the procedure laid down for approval of text-books for elementary schools and secondary schools and the latest rules issued in this regard; and

(b) the steps taken to check frequent changes of text-books in the State, Local Board and aided schools?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) There is a Text-Book Committee to advise the Director of Public Instruction in regard to the suitability of various books as text-books in schools. The committee will meet once in a year. As soon as possible after the meeting of the Committee, the Director of Public Instruction will publish in the *Fort St. George Gazette* a list of text-books approved by the Committee and authorized by him for use in the several subjects and languages for detailed and non-detailed studies.

(b) According to the existing rules, text-books should not be changed within two school years of their introduction in any school except with the previous approval of the District Educational Officer in the case of boys' schools and the Inspectress in the case of girls' schools.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Are the text-books changed from year to year by the Text-Book Committee?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The Text-Book Committee is not interested in the change of books. It has only to give its concurrence with regard to the suitability of any book for approval as a text-book. It is the management concerned that has got to select the text-books.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : So far as I am aware, text-books are rarely changed in other countries. The same text-books are used over and over again by the students, and they are able to purchase the books in secondhand bookstalls. Why should not that practice be followed in our country, instead of the Text-Book Committee changing the text-books according to its whims and fancies? If the publishers come, the members of the Committee will certainly listen to their eloquence and change the text-books year after year, causing inconvenience not only to the students but also to the teachers.

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DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : As this particular subject is being considered in the White Paper on Education, a discussion about this will be more profitable during the discussion on the White Paper.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is what I think. I am thankful to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition for making the suggestion that this could be discussed during the discussion on the Report of the Legislature Committee on the White Paper.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. Minister kindly tell us whether the Government propose to take up the preparation as well as the publication of text-books as a Government venture and, if so, when?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir. We intend making a beginning in the matter.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, in view of the fact that the matter in text-books on history, geography, mathematics, and science, needs no change, will the Government at least, as a first step, increase the two-year limit to five years in regard to change of text-books? 3-10 p.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The entire matter is under consideration. Certainly, we will take into consideration all the suggestions made by the hon. Member.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Sir, have the Government once for all decided to take over the preparation of text-books or can they go back, because, if the Government were to take over the preparation, I think there will be an end to all kinds of inspiration in that line?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I do not know about the inspiration. We have taken a tentative decision. I am saying 'tentative decision', because I have still to get the advice of the Council and the Assembly in regard to this matter.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : இந்த டெக்ஸ்ட் புக் கமிட்டியிலே அங்கத் தினர்களாக இருப்பவர்கள் யார், யார், அவர்களை நியமிப்பது யார் என்று சொல்ல முடியுமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : சாதாரணமாக அவர்களுடைய டெயரை வெளியில் கொடுப்பதில்லை. என்னிடத்தில் இல்லவும் இல்லை.

Palar Anicut in North Arcot district.

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

(a) whether there is any scheme before the Government for the conversion of the Palar Anicut in North Arcot district into a barrage, and if so, at what stage it now stands; and

(b) the arrangements, if any, made for the removal of silt in the Kaveripauk Channel?

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THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) A scheme for the conversion of the Palar Anicut into a barrage at a cost of about Rs. 50 lakhs is at present being examined by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation).

(b) The scheme also provides for the removal of silt from the Kaveripauk Channel at a cost of Rs. 2.10 lakhs.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. Minister enlighten us on when the scheme would be taken up for execution?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : It is being examined. After the examination is over, we will take it up.

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* MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 2nd November 1957, from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly :—

‘ In accordance with rule 130 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Registration of Veterinary Practitioners Bill, 1957 (L.C. Bill No. 2 of 1957), as passed and agreed to by the Assembly on the 2nd November 1957, without any amendment and signed by me ’; and

‘ In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1957 (L.A. Bill No. 17 of 1957), as passed by the Assembly on 2nd November 1957 and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council ’.

III.—ASSOCIATION OF MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL WITH SELECT COMMITTEES ON NON-MONEY BILLS.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : On a point of information, Sir. Two Bills have been circulated to us, one relating to the amendment of the Village Panchayats Act and the other relating to the conditions of work in catering establishments, as introduced in the Assembly. It is seen from the papers that these have been referred to Select Committees of the Assembly. It is the usual procedure or it was the convention to have joint committees of the Assembly and the Council to facilitate discussion. The House would be interested to know whether there are any special reasons why these Bills have been referred exclusively to Select Committees of the Assembly and if this could not be remedied at least in the case of the Catering Establishments Bill by associating a few Members of this House with that Committee. Such a procedure has been followed in some other cases.

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DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Member on the Government side for having raised this question before I could do so. I thought it was a well-known convention in this House that except in the case of Money Bills or any Bill pertaining to monetary transactions, this House also would be given an opportunity to associate itself with the other House in the task that might be entrusted to the Select Committee. Certainly, the Hotel Bill is a very important Bill. We would certainly like to have an opportunity to associate ourselves with the proceedings at the Select Committee stage. The House knows and hon. Members on the Treasury Bench are fully aware that so far as Bills that have been passed by the Assembly are concerned, we can at best dot the ‘i’s and cross the ‘t’s. Whatever else we may say will not have any material value. Therefore it is that we should like our suggestion to be considered. If they already have this suggestion in mind, I am very happy about it.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know if it is a convention that on all legislative measures in the other House, which are referred to Select Committees, there is always a joint committee. But we do not think that these two Bills require joint scrutiny by both the Houses. These two Bills are very simple ones. They do not require elaborate scrutiny. We thought that after the Bill came from the other House, this House could give its best consideration to it and, if any changes were introduced, they could be taken to the other House for consideration. What I am anxious to point out to hon. Members is that no slight was intended for this House. It was only because the Bills were considered simple by the Assembly that this House was not associated at the Select Committee stage.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : I can assure the Leader of the House that we are interested in the hotels because most of us have to go to hotels as individuals who go there for eating purposes or some of us—big ones—may be in possession of such big hotels.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : May I suggest that under rule 128, any Member may (if the Bill has not already been referred to a Select Committee of the Assembly or a joint committee of both the Houses but not otherwise) move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, and that if such motion is carried, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee? On account of this rule, we are unable to move that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee. Therefore, steps have to be taken in the other House.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I have already made my points clear. I shall bear this suggestion in mind for future occasions.

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IV.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

WHITE PAPER ON THE REFORM OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN
MADRAS STATE INCLUDING THE MADRAS CITY CORPORATION.THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON: Mr. Chair-
man, Sir, I move—‘That the White Paper on the Reform of Local Administra-
tion in Madras State including the Madras City Corporation be
taken into consideration.’

The White Paper, as hon. Members will no doubt have observed, comprises six different documents. The first of these six documents is my own report to the Legislature on the subject. It describes the stage at present reached in the examination by Government of the problems of Local Administration and the conclusions which they have reached. These conclusions are provisional. They are open to reconsideration and modification in the light of the discussions which I am now initiating. I shall describe presently what these provisional conclusions are. Before doing so, I shall say a few words in explanation of the five other documents which are presented in the White Paper respectively as Appendices I and I-A, and Appendices II, III and IV. Broadly speaking, all these documents are intended to place before the Legislature a record of previous examination of this subject and an explanation as to how Government were led to the conclusions which are now presented to the Legislature. Appendix I relates to the panchayats; Appendix I-A to Panchayat Unions, the new type of local authority, which the Government propose should take the place of district boards. Appendices II, III and IV relate respectively to District Boards, Municipalities and the Madras City Corporation.

3-20
p.m. The Memorandum on the Village Panchayats begins with a brief review of the history of Panchayats in the State with statistical information showing how the organization of panchayats has grown during the last twenty years. An important stage in its growth was reached in the year 1950 when the present Village Panchayats Act was passed. At about the same time, the Constitution was framed and Article 40 of the Constitution enjoined that the State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government. The 1950 Act was indeed devised to give effect to this Directive Principle of State Policy. When, however, the experience of five or six years was reviewed by Government, it became clear that there was no material difference between the panchayats formed after 1950 and those which had been formed before. The further development of the vitality of panchayats was seen to be bound up with the future of district boards. It was also observed that so long as a Panchayat was limited as a local authority to the boundaries of a village, it could not afford the services of trained personnel—administrative or technical—and the scope of the functions which it could perform was correspondingly limited.

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The attempt to find a way out of these difficulties and to fulfil the intention of Article 40 of the Constitution led to the formulation of the idea of Panchayat Union. The germ of this idea was, in fact, already contained in section 39 of the Village Panchayats Act, 1950. This section authorized the constitution of Statutory Joint Committees of Panchayats of contiguous villages. The Panchayat Union was initially conceived as a Statutory Joint Committee of contiguous panchayats in a relatively small group of villages. A full record of all the relevant discussions of this idea is contained in Appendix I.

Appendix I-A took the matters to a further stage. After the general elections, when the subject was examined by the present Government, they came to the conclusion that the basic idea was sound, but that the area for which panchayats should be brought together in a Panchayat Union should be co-terminous, with a Development Block delimited under the National Extension Service Scheme. Government, at this stage, also reached the conclusion that the future of district boards should not be left in a state of uncertainty and that the Panchayat Union formed at Block level should, in fact, be the successor to the district board which should be abolished after the entire district was covered by Panchayat Unions. In order to determine the practical implications of this conception, one Development Block was selected in Madurai taluk of Madurai district. The manner in which a Panchayat Union could be constituted was discussed by the local officials with the representatives of the local people and a scheme was drawn up, which is contained in Appendix I-A. Steps were taken actually to constitute a Panchayat Union in accordance with the scheme and the North Madurai Panchayat Union has been recently brought into existence. I would invite the attention of hon. Members, who will discuss the merits of the Government's proposals regarding the Panchayat Union, to the detailed provisions contained in Appendix I-A. They give a clear picture of the new local authority which Government are proposing in place of the district board.

Appendices II, III and IV, as I have said, refer to District Boards, Municipalities and the Madras City Corporation respectively. In these cases *ad hoc* committees had been set up on different dates in order to make recommendations regarding the changes considered to be necessary. These changes were examined by Government and the attitude of Government in relation to various recommendations was formulated. The results are shown in these documents.

With this background of prolonged prior examination of the various issues involved, I now turn to the actual proposals which Government have now placed before the Legislature. The general summary of provisional conclusions is set out clearly in paragraph 6 of the First Section in my report to the Legislature and I wish the hon. Members pay particular attention to this paragraph.

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I shall not, at this stage, trouble the House with details. Hon. Members have, no doubt, gone through the various sections in which the details are given. Speaking broadly, it will be seen that the Government take the view that so far as district municipalities are concerned, the present organization is working well and rendering satisfactory service to the people. They have only a few changes to suggest and these are of a minor nature. The changes proposed in respect of the Madras City Corporation are somewhat more important. They reflect the inherent differences between the Madras City and the smaller municipalities. On the one hand, the City of Madras has witnessed an extremely rapid growth of population in recent years; on the other hand, the representative system and the administrative set-up have undergone the least changes over a long series of years.

The most important of the proposals made by Government are those which relate to District Boards, Panchayats and Panchayat Unions. They are also the proposals which will affect the vast majority of the people of the State. The broad questions which arise on a consideration of these proposals are as follows :—

Firstly : Why is it that the District Boards are proposed to be abolished?

Secondly : If District Boards are to be abolished, why is it necessary that any other new organization should take its place? Are not Panchayats by themselves sufficient?

Thirdly : In what respects exactly does the Panchayat Union differ constitutionally from District Boards and why are they to be preferred?

A few days ago, speaking on the Bill to amend the District Boards Act, I made it quite clear that the proposal to abolish District Boards did not entail a condemnation of the record of work of District Boards in this State. I wish to re-emphasise this fact in order that no room may be left for misunderstanding on this question. We propose the abolition of District Boards primarily because we feel satisfied that owing to the growth in the volume of work even in one single instance like elementary schools, the district has become far too large and unwieldy an area for management by a local authority. It is of the essence of local administration that it should reflect the personal interest taken by the representatives of the people—it should not be an impersonal bureaucracy. Unless the territorial jurisdiction is substantially reduced, the distinctive characteristics of a representative body cannot be there any longer. This is the main consideration, but it is not the only one. I have already stated that Government's basic approach to the problem has been from the point of view of making village panchayats vital and effective in the fullest sense as visualised by the framers of the Constitution. Government reached the conclusion that this was impossible of achievement unless contiguous village panchayats were brought together in a co-operative association so as to form a union which would be jointly representative

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of all of them. It was clear, therefore, that there was need for a successor to the district board which would be different not only because it had a smaller area to administer, but also because it would be differently constituted. The new local authority should not be a rival to the panchayats, but it should be an organization in which each panchayat would be individually represented and which every panchayat would recognize as its own organization.

I have already explained that experience has shown the inherent limitations of a panchayat whose jurisdiction is limited to a village. From this experience Government are satisfied that if we do not create any new organization at all and yet abolish the district boards, the result will be unsatisfactory. Practically all the functions, which are at present being performed by district boards, will have to be performed by the different departments of Government concerned. The idea of developing village panchayats and making it possible for them to render increasingly useful service to the people in the spirit of Article 40 of the Constitution will have to be given up. That, the Government are not prepared to do.

Given the conclusion that there is need for a new local authority which would have a smaller area to administer and be closer to the village, it still remains a matter of some importance to determine the most suitable basis for delimiting the area for which such a body should be constituted. After careful consideration of possible alternatives, Government came to the conclusion that the Development Block under the National Extension Service Scheme was the most suitable. There were two main reasons underlying this conclusion. First, the National Extension Service Scheme has come to stay. Block Development Officers, Village Level Workers and different categories of Extension Officers have been recruited and trained and put to work and have acquired experience on the basis of an organization designed for the Block. If the Panchayat Union is constituted at Block level, the services of these ready-made staff can be made available, free of charge, to the new organization in order to render service to it. This cannot be done equally conveniently if the area is either smaller or larger. This is one reason why the Block was accepted as the suitable unit. There was another reason which indicated that any area substantially larger than a Block would be unsuitable. The fact that the Panchayat Union should be so constituted as to include a representative from each panchayat, imposed a definite limitation on the area for which a Panchayat Union has to be constituted. If this area is to be as large as a taluk, or even larger, the number of Panchayat representatives that will have to be brought together will be so large that any workable organization would be impossible.

During the last few weeks, Government received a somewhat striking testimony to the correctness of the lines on which they had been thinking. Hon. Members may be aware that the Committee on Plan Projects appointed by the Planning Commission sent round a Study Team to visit all States, find out how the

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National Extension Service Scheme and other development schemes were working, and suggest improvements. That Study Team has submitted a report, on which it consulted all the State Governments in advance. It has recommended the abolition of District Boards and the constitution of a new body based on Panchayats, at Block level.

3.30 p.m. Before concluding, I must invite your attention to one other important proposal in the White Paper. This is the proposed constitution of the District Development Councils. We visualise the Council as a statutory body charged with the duty of advising the Government and the different departmental agencies of the Government functioning in the district on all matters which fall within the field of the local authorities as well as the various departments of Government rendering service in the economic and cultural fields. It will take the place of the District Planning Board as well as a large number of other advisory bodies functioning at the district level at present. By its composition, it is designed to be such as to bring together in a common forum periodically the Chairmen of the Panchayat Unions and the Chairmen of the Municipal Councils with the representatives of the people in the Legislature and Parliament as well as the district officers in charge of the different departments of Government. During the next two or three years when Panchayat Unions will be in process of creation, the Members of the District Boards who were in office until 31st October last will, as a transitional arrangement, fill the places, which will be ultimately filled by the Chairmen of the Panchayat Unions. In view of the fact that the districts in the State are so much larger than the average district in India as a whole and as, in consequence, the District Development Councils constituted in this manner will be far too large and unwieldy, Government have proposed that nine districts in the State should be bifurcated, each into two development districts; and that the District Development Council should be constituted for each development district as thus delimited. In order further to facilitate the work of these Development Councils, it has been suggested that provision should be made for the setting up of Standing Committees.

With these remarks, I commend the provisional conclusions of Government on the Reform of Local Administration including the Madras City Corporation for the consideration of the House.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

"That the White Paper on the Reform of Local Administration in Madras State including the Madras City Corporation be taken into consideration."

I have received notice of two amendments, one from the hon. Member Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar and the other from the hon. Member Dr. V. K. John. The amendments may be moved and seconded.

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SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Mr. Chairman, I move the following amendment standing in my name:—

"Add the following at the end:—

'and on such consideration, this Council concurs with the Assembly in constituting a committee to advise the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration in finalising the Schemes for the Reform of Local Administration in the State of Madras and resolves that the following Members of this House be Members of the said Committee:—

1. Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder.
2. „ S. P. Sivasubramania Nadar.
3. Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellum.
4. Sri M. V. Sudarsanam Naidu.
5. „ V. V. Ramaswami.
6. „ Mohamed Raza Khan.
7. Dr. V. K. John.
8. Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar.' "

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: I second the amendment, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As the second part of the amendment given notice of by the hon. Member Dr. John has become superfluous in view of the amendment moved by the hon. Member Sri Gajapathy Nayagar, the hon. Member may now move only the first part of his amendment.

Dr. V. K. JOHN: Mr. Chairman, I move—

"Add the following at the end:—

'and on such consideration, this House recommends that full effect be given to the Directive Principles of State Policy embodied in Article 40 of the Constitution of India.' "

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I second the amendment, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the motion moved by the Hon. Minister and the two amendments moved thereto are before the House for discussion.

* SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: கனம் மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்போது நமது மாநிலத்திலுள்ள ஸ்தல சுயாட்சி நிர்வாகங்களை எப்படி மாற்றி அமைப்பது, அல்லது இருக்கின்றவைகளுக்கு வரம்பு கட்டுவது, அதிகாரங்கள் என்ன, என்னவற்றை மாற்றுவது என்கிற விவரங்கள் எல்லாம் அடங்கிய வெள்ளை அறிக்கையின் மீது இந்தச் சபையில் விவாதம் தொடங்கியிருக்கிறது. இதை ஆரம்பித்து வைத்த கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களே, சர்க்கார் என்ன என்ன காரணங்களினால் எந்த மாதிரியான ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வந்திருக்கின்றது என்பதை எடுத்துக் கூறினார்கள். இப்போது தாற்காலிகமான முடிவுக்குத்தான் வந்திருப்பதாகவும், சட்டசபையின் அனுமதியோடு அமைக்கப்படுகிற கமிட்டியார் கூடி எந்த முடிவுகள் எடுக்கவேண்டும் என யோசனை சொல்கிறார்களோ அந்த முடிவுகளை நன்றாக ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்து, அவைகளை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு, அரசாங்கத்தார் பின்னால் இறுதியான முடிவை எடுப்பார்கள் என்றும் விளக்கினார்கள். ஆகவே இப்போது அங்கத்தினர்கள் தங்களுடைய

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அடுத்தபடியாக, இந்த அறிக்கையைப்பற்றி யோசிக்கும்போது, சென்ற ஆண்டில் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கொடுத்த அறிக்கையில் சென்னை கார்ப்பரேஷனைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் கருதப்படவும் இல்லை, சொல்லப்படவும் இல்லை. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது வந்திருக்கிற வெள்ளை அறிக்கையில் கார்ப்பரேஷனைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தக் கார்ப்பரேஷனைப் பொறுத்த மட்டில் இப்பொழுதிருக்கிற 50 டிவிஷன்களைப் பிரித்து 100 டிவிஷன்களாக மாற்ற யோசனை செய்திருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. மற்ற ஸ்தாபனங்கள் மூலம் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கும் முறையை அறவே அகற்றிவிட்டார்கள். அது மிகவும் வரவேற்கத்தக்கது என்று நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். காரணம், சென்னை நகர் கார்ப்பரேஷன் ஆட்சியிலும் அது மூலமாகப் பிற துறைகளிலும் நிர்வாகத்தைப் பாழாக்கி வந்த ஒரு தீய சக்தி இந்த மாறுதல் மூலம் அகற்றப்படுவதே. பெரிய நகரங்களில், அந்தந்த டிவிஷனில் உள்ள மக்கள் தங்களுக்குச் சரியான பிரதிநிதித்துவம் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று விரும்புவது இயற்கையே. ஆகவே, பெரிய வார்டாய் இருப்பதைச் சுருக்கி ஒவ்வொரு வார்டிற்கும் ஒவ்வொரு பிரதிநிதி வந்தால் மிகவும் உதவிகரமாயிருக்கும். ஆகவே, இந்த 50 டிவிஷன்களை 100 டிவிஷன்களாகப் பிரித்திருப்பதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, சர்க்கின் கமிட்டி நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட வகுப்பினருக்கும், பெண் இனத்திற்கும் பிரதிநிதித்துவம் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதுவும் வரவேற்கத்தக்கது. தனித்தனி ஸர்கின் கமிட்டி இயங்கும்போது, அந்தக் கமிட்டியார் அந்தப் பகுதிக்கு என்ன வேண்டுமோ அதை செண்டரல் கமிட்டியிலிருந்து வாங்கிச் செயல்பட்டு நல்லதொரு அமைப்பு ஏற்பட இருப்பதால், அவர்கள் அதை நல்ல வழியில் சென்னை மக்களுக்குப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்வார்கள் என்று நான் எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். இந்தமாதிரி அமைக்கும்போது, ஒவ்வொரு கமிட்டிக்கும் கார்ப்பரேஷனிலிருந்து அதிகாரிகளை நியமிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

அடுத்தது, ஸர்வீஸ் கண்டிஷனைப்பற்றி இந்த வெள்ளை அறிக்கையில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருப்பது பாராட்டத் தக்கதே. அதிகாரிகளை நல்ல நிலைமையில் வைத்தால்தான் அவர்கள் உணர்ச்சியோடும், உற்சாகத்தோடும் வேலை செய்ய ஏதுகரமாக இருக்கும். இந்த அறிக்கையில், 14-வது பக்கத்தில், 15-வது செக்ஷனில் பின்கண்டவாறு சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது :—

செண்ட்ரல் தமிழியைப்பற்றிப் பின்வருமாறு சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது :—

(iv) Scheduled Caste Member (1)—The Council of the Corporation will elect one of the Scheduled Caste members of the Council as a member of the Circle Committee.

(iv) பிரிவில் ஸர்க்கிள் கமிட்டிக்கு நியமிப்பார்களா அல்லது தவறி செண்ட்ரல் கமிட்டி என்று சொல்வதற்கு ஸர்க்கிள் கமிட்டி என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்களா என்பதைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

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அடுத்தபடியாக, இந்த முனிசிபல் நிர்வாகத்தைப்பற்றிக் கொஞ்சம் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிற திட்டப்படி கார்ப்பரேஷனின் காலமும், முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளின் காலமும், ஊராட்சி மன்றங்களின் காலமும் ஐந்தாண்டு என்று நீடித்திருப்பதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். என் அனுபவத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு நான் வெகு நாட்களாகச் சொல்லிவந்திருக்கிறேன். இந்த சுயாட்சி ஸ்தாபனங்கள் எல்லாம் ஐந்து வருஷம் இருந்தால்தான், ஏதாவது ஒரு திட்டத்தை வகுத்து அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வர ஏதுவாயிருக்குமென்று சொல்லி வந்திருக்கிறேன். முன்பு சட்டசபையின் காலம் மூன்று ஆண்டுகளாக இருந்ததால் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களின் காலமும் மூன்று ஆண்டுகளாக இருந்திருக்கலாம். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது சட்டசபையின் காலம் ஐந்து வருடமாகிவிட்டதால், ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களின் ஆயுளையும் ஐந்தாண்டு களாக நீடிப்பதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இந்த நகராட்சி மன்றங்களுக்கு அதிகப்படியாக அதிகாரங்கள் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் அதிக நாட்களாக வற்புறுத்தி வந்திருக்கிறேன். சென்ற அறிக்கையிலே சேர்மானுக்கு அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. 30 ரூபாய்க்குக் கீழ்ப்பட்ட சிப்பந்திகளை நியமிக்க நகராட்சித் தலைவருக்கு அதிகாரம் உண்டு என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருந்தது. ஆனால் இந்த அறிக்கையில் அதுமாதிரிச் சொல்லப்படவில்லை. அது ஏன் விடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று தெரியவில்லை. பின்னால் இதைப்பற்றி விவரமாக வரும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். அமூலில் இருக்கும் சட்டப்படி காண்ட் ராக்ட் கமிட்டியும், அப்பாயிண்ட்மெண்ட் கமிட்டியுந்தான் சட்டப்படி நியமிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதேமாதிரி, நிர்வாகத்தைக் கொஞ்சம் பகிர்ந்து கொடுப்பதற்காக, சுருக்கமாக முடிப்பதற்காக பொறுப்பான ஒரு ஸ்டான்டிங் கமிட்டி இயங்கும்படி செய்வதற்கு ஏதாவது சட்டம் வகுத்தால் நல்லது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அதைப்பற்றி விவரமாகக் கூட்டுக் கமிட்டியில் பேசிக் கொள்ளலாமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். இந்த இடத்தில் 6-வது பிரிவில் "The Chairman may be given concurrent powers to enforce the execution of resolutions." என்றிருக்கிறது. இதற்கு முன்னால், சேர்மன் கமிஷனரிடம் எந்தவிதமான விஷயத்தையும் அதிகாரத்துடன் கேட்டுத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளலாம் என்று இருக்கிறது. சேர்மனும் கமிஷனரும் ஒற்றுமையாக இருந்தால், எப்போதும் காரியத்தைத் தனி நிர்வாகம் பண்ணுகிற மாதிரி, சேர்மனே நடத்திக்கொண்டு போகலாம். ஆனால் இங்கு இருக்கின்ற நிலைமையில் சேர்மானுக்கு முடிவுகளை உடனடியாக அமுல் நடத்துவதற்கான அதிகாரங்கள் ஒன்றும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஆனால் இதில் "கண்கரண்ட் பவர்ஸ்" என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருப்பது என்ன அதிகாரங்கள் என்று அரசியலார் விளக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளின் ஆயுள் அடுத்த ஆண்டில் முடிவடை மேலிட்டு இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளுக்கு நீடிக்கப் போவதாகத் தெரிகிறது. ஜில்லா போர்டுகளை ஒழித்துவிட்டு ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர் போடும்போது, ஏன் அம்மாதிரி முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளுக்கும் செய்யக் கூடாதென்று கேட்கிறேன்.

அடுத்ததாக, நகராட்சி மன்றங்களுக்குக் கூடுதல் அதிகாரங்களைக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். சேர்மானுக்கும் போதிய அதிகாரம் இருக்கவேண்டும். அநேக காரியங்களில் உத்தியோக ரீதியில் கமிஷனர் இருந்தாலும் இன்ஜினியர் இருந்தாலும் சில காரியங்களுக்கு மேலிடத்தின் "அப்ரூவல்" கேட்டுத் தான் செயல்பட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஒரு காரியத்திற்காக சிவகங்கைக்குப் போக வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இன்னொரு காரியத்திற்கு மதுரைக்குப் போக வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இன்னொரு காரியத்திற்காகத் திருச்சிராப்பள்ளிக்குப் போக வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இன்னும் சில காரியங்களுக்கு சென்னைக்குக் கூடபோகவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். முக்கியமாக முனிசிபாலிட்டி 5,000 ரூபாய் வரையுள்ள செலவுகளைச் செய்யலாம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் இப்போதுள்ள காலநிலையில் ஒரு சிறிய வேலையைச்

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செய்யவேண்டுமென்றாலும்கூட 5,000 ரூபாய்க்கு மேலாகிவிடுகிறது. கூடுதல் ரூபாய்க்கு வேலை நடத்த வேண்டுமென்றால், சூப்பிரண்டன்டிங் என்ஜினியருக்குப் போகாமல் செய்ய முடியாது. இதனால் ஒரு வேலையைப் பிரித்து தனித்தனியாகச் செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இவ்விதம் செய்தால் தான் மேலிடத்திற்குப் போகாமல் காரியங்களை நடத்த முடியும். ஆகவே அநேக அதிகாரங்களை அந்தந்த நகராட்சி மன்ற அதிகாரிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்தால்தான் வேலைகள் எல்லாம் தாமதமில்லாமல் நடைபெறும் என்று நம்புகிறேன். இதைப்போலத்தான் இன்னும் அநேக சிலைரைக் காரியங்களுக்கு ஐ. எல். பி., கலெக்டர் வரைக்கும் போகவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக ஒரு ஹைஸ்கூல் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால், கல்விகிறது. இலாகாவிலிருந்து அனுமதி கொடுத்துவிடுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அதற்கு ஒரு காவல்காரரைப் போடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால், அதற்கான அனுமதிக்கு ஐ. எல். பி. க்குப் போகவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அங்கே போனால் பட்ஜெட்டில் சேர்த்திருக்கிறதா என்று கேட்பார்கள். இவ்விதம் எல்லாம் கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இவ்விதமான சிறிய காரியங்களுக்குக்கூட அதிகாரம் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே கௌன்ஸிலுக்குத் தக்க அதி காரங்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, ஜில்லாபோர்டுக்குப் பதிலாக டெவெலப்மெண்ட் கௌன்ஸில் ஏற்படுத்தத் திட்டம் வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த டெவெலப்மெண்ட் கௌன்ஸில் நிர்ந்தரமாக இருக்கும் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தக் கௌன்ஸிலுக்கு ஆலோசனை சொல்லக்கூடிய அதிகாரம்தான் இருக்கிறதே தவிர நிர்வாகம் செய்யக்கூடிய அதிகாரம் இல்லை என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எல்லாம் சேர்ந்து 21 ஜில்லா டெவெலப்மெண்ட் கௌன்ஸில்கள் ஏற்படும் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒரு ஜில்லா கௌன்ஸில்கள் ஏற்படும் என்றும் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வுக்கு 2 கௌன்ஸில்கள் ஏற்படும் என்றும் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த இடத்தில் நான் கேட்க விரும்புவது, இப்பொழுதுள்ள ஜில்லாக்கில் இந்த ரெவின்யூ அடிப்படையில் திருத்தி அமைக்க "காபினட்டில்" ஒரு சப்-கமிட்டி ஏற்பட்டிருந்தது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அதன் முடிவு ஒன்றும் தெரியவில்லை. இப்போது இருக்கின்ற ஜில்லாக்களில் டெவெலப்மெண்ட் கௌன்ஸில் வந்தால், ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவும் இரண்டு ரெவின்யூ ஜில்லாவாக ஆகுமா என்றும் தெரியவில்லை. இரண்டு ஜில்லாக்களாக ஆகுமென்றால் எதிரே அமர்ந்திருக்கும் எனது நண்பர் அவர்களின் வேண்டு ஆகையால் டெவெலப்மெண்ட் கௌன்ஸில் 21-ஆக ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருப்பது ரெவின்யூ அடிப்படையை வைத்துத்தானே என்பது தெரியவேண்டும். இப்பொழுதுள்ள ஜில்லாக்களை ஒழித்துவிட்டு டெவெலப்மெண்ட் கௌன்ஸில் வருமென்று அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கூறினார்கள். வில்லேஜ் பஞ்சாயத்துச் சட்டப்படி 500-க்கு மேற்பட்ட மக்கள் இருந்தால் ஜில்லாவில் ஒவ்வொரு சிற்றூர் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. நாளடைவில் ஒவ்வொரு சிற்றூரிலும் பஞ்சாயத்து ஏற்பட்டு விடும். விவகார எல்லைகளுக்காகப் பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு ஏற்படும்போது, ஜில்லாக் கோர்ட்டு நேரடியாகவே அவசியமில்லை என்ற நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டுவிடும். ஆகவே இனிமேல் "ஆர்ட்டிக்கிள்" 40-ன் கீழ் வில்லேஜ் பஞ்சாயத்து அதிகமாக ஏற்பட்டு கிராம சபராஜ்யமாக செயல்படுவதானால் ஜில்லா போர்டு அவசியமில்லை என்றாகிறது. ரோடு களுக்கும், ஹைஸ்கூல்களுக்கும் மருத்துவ சாலைகளுக்கும் அதிகமாகப் பணம் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இவைகளெல்லாம் சர்க்கார்தான் கொடுத்தாக வேண்டும். இம்மாதிரியான காரியங்களில் ஜில்லா போர்டு இதுவரை வேலை செய்து வந்தது. இனிமேல் அரசியலார்தான் இதற்கான உதவிகளைக் கொடுக்க வேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இதற்கு என்ன முடிவு செய்திருக்கிறார்களோ தெரியவில்லை. ஜில்லா போர்டு இல்லாமல் டெவெலப்மெண்ட் கௌன்ஸில் என்ற முறையில் இருப்பது வரவேற்கத்தக்கது தான். கடைசியாக பஞ்சாயத்துகள் சேர்ந்து அந்தந்த கிராமங்களில் வேலை செய்வதற்கு பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் என்ற முறையில் அமைத்து வேலை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படி வரும்பொழுது பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் ஒவ்வொன்றும் ஒவ்வொரு "க்ரூப்பாக" இருந்து வேலை செய்யும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய நிர்வாகஸ்தர்களை எல்லாம் தேசியத்

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] [6th November 1957]

திட்டத்தின் கீழ் இருக்கும் ஆட்களைக் கொண்டு நடத்தப்போகிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதே போன்றுதான் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் முனிசி பாலிட்டியாக இயங்கக் கூடிய முறையில் திட்டமிட்டிருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. அதற்கு வேண்டிய நிபுணர்களை நியமிக்க வேண்டும். அதற்கான செலவை இம்மாதிரி சிற்றூரிலிருந்து வரும் வருமானத்திலிருந்து கொடுக்க முடியாது. ஒவ்வொரு பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியனுக்கும் திறம்பட வேலை செய்ய நல்ல நிபுணர்கள் வேண்டுமென்றால் அவர்களைத் தனியாக சர்வீஸ்லிருந்து நியமிக்கவேண்டும். இம்மாதிரி நடந்தால் ஊராட்சி மன்றங்களில் வேலை செய்யும் கிளர்களுக்கு வேலை உயருவதற்கு வழியில்லாமல் போகும். ஆகையால் இவர்களுக்கு மேலே உத்தியோக உயர்வு கிடைப்பதற்கு வேண்டியவர்கள் செய்யவேண்டும். ஆகவே இவ்விதம் இவர்களுக்குப் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியனில் உத்தியோக உயர்வு கொடுத்து வேலை கொடுத்தால், அது அவர்களுக்கு பாதுகாப்பாகவும் ஊக்கம் ஊட்டக் கூடியதாகவும் இருக்கும். இம்மாதிரிக் காரியங்களில் வேலை செய்கின்றவர்களுக்கு இடைச்சூல் இல்லாத நிலைமையை நாம் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். அதற்காகப் பப்ளிக் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் இயங்கிக் கொண்டிருப்பது போல, ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலுமோ அல்லது ஸ்டேட்டிலோ லோகல் போர்டு சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் ஏற்படுத்தி அதன் மூலம் வேலைகளுக்கு ஆட்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்க வேண்டும். இதைப்பற்றி அரசியலார் யோசிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். இவைகள் அனைத்தையும்பற்றி இந்தக் கமிட்டியார் விவரமாக ஆலோசிப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். மேலும், இந்தக் கமிட்டியாரின் யோசனைகளை ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்து ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வருவதற்கு முன், அவைகள் சபையில் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படும்போது மற்றவிஷயங்களைப் பற்றிப் பேசிக் கொள்ளலாம் என்று கருதுகிறேன். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ கஜபதி நாயகர் அவர்களுடைய திருத்தத்தை ஆமோதித்துக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

4 p.m. * SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the White Paper that has been laid before this House is at variance with the White Paper that was placed before the previous Council in many respects. There are a few salient points to which I would like to refer in this connection. While moving the Budget Demand in March 1956, a promise was made to place the proposals of the Government regarding the reorganization of the Local Boards in the State and it was also promised to set up a Committee of both the Houses to scrutinize the proposal and also to advise the Government on the final decision to be taken in the matter. We now find that a 16-man Committee has been constituted in the Legislative Assembly to scrutinize the White Paper and to advise the Ministry on the final decision to be taken. It is in the fitness of things and also in keeping with the promise made, that a similar Committee is constituted in this House also to scrutinize the White Paper and advise the Ministry in the matter. That is why I strongly support the amendment that has been so ably moved by my hon. Friend Sri Gajapathy Nayagar.. I will now come to the various aspects of the White Paper.

As regards the Village Panchayats, in regard to the constitution of the Panchayat Union Joint Committee, every Panchayat is represented on this Committee by one Member. This is a salutary principle, because all Panchayats, irrespective of their size or income, will have equal voice in the Union and the dominating Panchayats would not have an upper hand in deciding matters coming within the purview of the Union.

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Again, the Union that is to be constituted is to be under the Revenue Divisional Officer and the Executive Authority is to be a Government servant from the Block Development Department. It is said that probably a Grama Sevak may be appointed as the Executive Officer and another Grama Sevak as his assistant. The qualifications, the training that is given to the Grama Sevaks and the work that is entrusted to them in the administration of Blocks, in my opinion, will not make them fit to be the Executive Authority of the Panchayat Union. They have no training in local administration. They are just trained to work in Block Development Schemes. The Local Administration Department requires a special kind of training. It is better that people, who have been working in the Local Administration Department, i.e., in Municipalities or District Panchayat Offices or even in Government departments of Local Administration, are appointed as Executive Officers because they have sufficient training in local administration. Such persons may be promoted and posted as Executive Officers of the Panchayats. That will contribute greatly to the efficient administration of the Village Panchayats, since the Government are anxious to make it a training ground for the villagers to be trained in the administration of the country.

It is proposed to continue the present system of open voting by show of hands in respect of Class II Panchayats. I am dead against this proposal. Even now, what we find is that the village petty tyrants and bullies have an upper hand in the elections. Whomsoever they like are bound to get elected to the Village Panchayats. The reason is that no rustic villager is prepared to go against their directions or defy their orders. They simply obey the directions of these petty tyrants. The result is that every village especially in Class II Panchayats is dominated by the nominees of these tyrants or money-lenders who have got a pull over the ordinary people. The villagers are at their mercy. What I would, therefore, suggest is that even here the secret system of voting must be introduced so that people who have really the confidence of the villagefolk may get elected, without being coerced or influenced by these petty tyrants. Another reason is that when voters lift their hands to indicate their preference openly, they have to incur the displeasure of a number of people who have been working for other candidates and, therefore, bitterness and rancour play a prominent part and spoil the peaceful village life.

As regards the election of the president, the system now prevailing is that the entire body of villagers can cast their votes in the election. The system which the White Paper suggests is to revert back to the system that was in vogue before 1950, that is, the president to be elected by the members from amongst themselves. The present system is a very healthy one. Under the present system, the person, who has got the confidence of the entire village, could come in. According to the White Paper, the highest number of members of a Panchayat will be fifteen. If a person is able to get the support of four or five members, what he

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usually does is to purchase or coerce three more members and get himself elected. The past experience gained in Panchayat elections has demonstrated that persons were being lifted like cattle and used to be kept at particular places for a number of days and would be rushed to the Panchayat office just at the time of the election. What I wish to point out is that the person who has not the confidence of the entire House or even the confidence of the village could easily come in. Under the present system, people who have got the confidence of the villagers alone could come in as president. I, therefore, suggest that the idea of reverting to the old system of electing the president from among the members themselves may be given up in the interests of the Panchayats themselves. But it may be said that such a person who enjoys the confidence of the entire body of villagers is not having the confidence of the 15 members of the Panchayat and that in such a case, difficulties will arise in actual administration. When the president wants to do something, the members are against it. He is not able to carry out his proposals since he does not enjoy the confidence of the elected members of the Panchayat. That is the objection that is being raised for continuing the present system of Presidential election. This could be easily solved by making provision for a vote of no-confidence against the president by the members of the Panchayat if he does not command the respect and confidence of the members of the Panchayat. Then he will have to carry on the administration in conformity with the wishes of the majority of the members also. So, there will be a check against the president being either a tyrant or having his own way. He will have to please the members also and carry on the administration in the best interests of the village.

As regards the finance of the panchayats, they suffer a great deal and are not able to do anything tangible on account of financial difficulties. It is not shown how the financial condition of these panchayats is going to be improved under the contemplated reforms. Unless they are given better financial assistance by the Government or the Government themselves are able to show them ways and means to improve their financial condition, any amount of reform in other directions will not be of great use to the area comprising the village panchayat.

Under the present system, schools are to be brought under the Panchayat Union. What about the high schools? Will the Panchayat Union be able to run a large number of high schools, dispensaries and hospitals that have come into existence under the patronage of the district boards, which will now come within the orbit of the Panchayat Union? With the slender funds that are allocated to the Panchayat Unions, it has to be considered whether they will be able to run all these high schools, dispensaries and hospitals. I suggest that the high schools, dispensaries and hospitals that are now under the control of the district boards should either be taken over by the Government and run by them efficiently or brought under the control of the Development Council that is contemplated to be brought into existence in the White Paper.

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The panchayat officers now come under the dual control of the Revenue Divisional Officer and the Regional Inspector of Local Boards. As regards Class II Panchayats, they come under the control of the Revenue Divisional Officer. But in the case of major panchayats or Class I Panchayats, the same officer comes under the administrative control of the Regional Inspector of Local Boards. Such dual control in any department is not safe and proper since he has always to satisfy two officers, who will view one particular problem in two different ways. It is always safer to bring him under the direct control of one officer so that he could control and supervise their work with better discipline.

Then, as regards Regional Inspector, their powers regarding Class II Panchayats and district boards are taken away. So, their orbit of jurisdiction is now considerably reduced. Whether the Government contemplate to continue the present strength of the Regional Inspector of Local Boards is a question that has to be solved because the nature and extent of work which they are now doing is very much reduced.

As regards the village panchayat court, in the White Paper it is proposed that section 132 of the Panchayats Act is to be deleted so as to divest the panchayats of their judicial jurisdiction. Now, the panchayats are also acting as panchayat courts. Originally, the members of the panchayat court were elected by the adult male members of the panchayat. It was a separate entity apart from the village panchayat. Subsequently, by a reform, the powers exercised by the village panchayat court have been transferred to the village panchayat itself. Now, it is proposed again to take away these powers from the village panchayat. It is not mentioned in the White Paper what is proposed to be done regarding these powers—whether the Government intend to revert back to the old system of constituting village panchayat courts, the members of which are to be elected by the members of the village or whether the jurisdiction would go to the ordinary civil courts of the locality.

I will now come to the District Development Council. As regards its constitution, I have got a grievance. On page 6 of the White Paper according to Section III, paragraph 2, the composition of the District Development Council will be as follows:—

“(i) The Collector (who will be the Chairman).

(ii) Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly who represent constituencies that are situated (wholly or mainly) in the development district”

As regards Members of Parliament, it is mentioned in a general way so that Members of both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha could become Members of this Development Council. But when it comes to the State Legislature, there is a distinction made here. What is specifically mentioned here is the words ‘Members of Legislative Assembly’, so that the Members of this Council have no place in the administration of the district. Either wantonly or

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hereafter I will allow fifteen minutes for each speaker.

SRI A. CHIDAMBARA MUDALIAR : தலைவர் அவர்களே, தற்போது சபை முன் இருக்கும் அறிக்கை மீது ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

ஜில்லா போர்டுகளை நீக்கிவிட்டு அவற்றின் கீழ் இருந்து வந்த நிர்வாகப் பொறுப்பை வேறு ஒரு ஸ்தாபனத்திற்கு மாற்றுவது மக்கள் அவரவர்கள் வட்டாரத் தேவையை அனுசரித்து, எது எது தங்களுக்குத் தேவையும் அவசியமும் என்று கருதுகிறார்களோ அவைகளைத் தாங்களே சிந்தித்துச் செய்துகொள்ளும் வாய்ப்பை அளிக்கக்கூடியதாய் இருக்கிறது. பொது அளவிலே ஜனநாயக ஆட்சியின் கீழ் உள்ள மக்களுக்கு இம்மாதிரி வாய்ப்பு அளிக்கப்படுவது மிகவும் பாராட்டத்தக்கது. பஞ்சாயத்துகள், பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்கள், பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் கவுன்சில்கள் எல்லாம் இந்த வாய்ப்பைப் பயன்படுத்தி மக்களுக்கும் எல்லா உரிமைகளையும், நலன்களையும், தங்களுக்குள்ள பொறுப்பையும் உணர்ந்து திறம்பட வேலை செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

குறிப்பாக, பஞ்சாயத்துத் தலைவரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கும் முறை சம்பந்தப் பட்டமட்டில், நேரடியாக ஓட்டர்கள் மூலமே அவர் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படுவது மிகவும் அவசியம். காரணம், பல இடங்களில் அங்கத்தினர்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கும் முறையைப் பார்க்கும்போது, ஜாதி மனப்பான்மையிலும், கிராமத்தில் தெருக் கட்டுப்பாடுகளுக்கு உட்பட்டமே அவர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியும். அவர்கள் தலைவரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கும் முறையும் மேல்கண்ட அடிப்படையில் அமைந்துவிடும் என்பதனுடன்தான், அங்கத்தினர்கள் தலைவரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கக்கூடாது என்ற என் தாழ்மையான அபிப்பிராயத்தைச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

சிறேன்.
ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள மேஜர் பஞ்சாயத்துக்களின் ஒனத்தொகையும், வரும் படியும் உயர உயர பஞ்சாயத்துக்கள் நகர சபைகளாக மாற ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக பதுரை ஜில்லாவில், திருமங்கலம், மேலூர், நிலக்கோட்டை, திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் தென்சாகி ஆகிய இடங்களிலுள்ள மக்கள் தங்களுடைய பஞ்சாயத்துகளை நகர சபைகளாக மாற்றியமைக்கக் கோரியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆம்மாதிரிக் கோரியிருப்பவர்க ளுடைய விருப்பத்தைப் பூர்த்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

நகர சபை சம்பந்தப்பட்டவரை, பூரணமாக திரு. இரத்தினசாப்பதி முதலியார் கமிட்டி கூறியவைகள் அப்படியே ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருந்தால், மிகவும் நலமாயிருந்திருக்கும் என்பது என்னுடைய தாழ்மையான அபிப்பிராயம். அதில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட ஒரே ஒரு “அயிட்டம்” தான் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதாவது, நகர சபைகளின் காலம் ஐந்து வருஷங்கள் என்று இருக்கவேண்டும் என்பது. அது உரவேற்கத்தக்கது. இரண்டு லட்சம் ஜனத்தொகைக்கு மேற்பட்ட நகர சபைகளுக்கு 42 அங்கத்தினர்கள் என்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் மதுரை போன்ற நகரங்கள் அதைவிட இரண்டு மடங்கு ஜனத்தொகை (அதாவது 4 லட்சத்துக்கு மேற்பட்ட ஜனத்தொகை, கொண்டிருப்பதால் அங்கத்தினர்கள் எண்ணிக்கை 56க்குக் குறையாது இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இருந்தாலும் மதுரை நகர சபையைப் பொருத்தவரை, நான் முன் சொல்லியபடி எண்ணிக்கையை உயர்த்தினால் மட்டும் போதாது. மதுரை நகர சபை ஏகோபித தீர்மானத்தின் வாயி லாக பலதடவை மதுரை நகர சபையைக் கார்ப்பொரேஷன் ஆக்கவேண்டு மென்ற மதுரை நகரவாசிகளின் நீண்டநாள் கோரிக்கையை வற்புறுத்தி வந்திருக்கிறது. அதை இந்த அறிக்கையில் ஒத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கவேண்டும், அது மறுக்கப்பட்டதாகக் கருதவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. கனம் ஸ்தல ஸ்தா பன அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் எங்களுடைய கோரிக்கையை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு கோயமுத்தூர், திருச்சி போன்ற நகர சபைகளையும் கூட கார்ப்பொரேஷன்

[Sri S. P. Sivasubramanya Nadar] [6th November 1957]

by oversight, the Members of this House have been left out of consideration here. (At this stage, Mr. Chairman sounded the gong.) I will finish my speech in five minutes.

What I wish to point out is that the Members of the Council, as they are elected from different constituencies, may happen to live in a particular district for which the Development Council is constituted. There is no harm in associating them in the administration of that district as members of the Development Council. When such a right is given to a Member of the Rajya Sabha as far as Parliament is concerned, there is absolutely no reason why this distinction is made as far as this House is concerned. I am not able to understand it at all.

Then, I come to municipalities. It is said that more powers are intended to be given to the Chairman. I would rather suggest that instead of vesting powers in a single individual like the Chairman, they may be given to the Council. It is easy for one man to do good or to abuse his powers but when a particular matter comes up before a large body of persons, there is less scope for abuse of the powers. Therefore, it is always safer to entrust more powers to the Council.

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The Appointment Committee, as it is now constituted, consists of the Chairman, the Commissioner and one member elected by the Municipal Council. It is given power to make appointments which carry a salary of Rs. 50 and more. The power of appointment to posts which carry a salary of less than fifty rupees is given to the Commissioner. It was proposed in the previous White Paper to transfer this power from the Commissioner to the Chairman. I would rather suggest that in the interests of fairness, it may be transferred to the Appointment Committee rather than to one individual, so that we may not give scope for undue patronage by a single person.

At present, under administrative orders, the Chairman is given the power to write about the conduct and work of the Commissioner in the confidential file. This has placed the Commissioner in a very awkward position. If the Chairman does not like him, he can write all sorts of adverse comments against him, though some protection is given to the Commissioner by way of representation to the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils. This power has placed the Commissioner at the abject mercy of the Chairman. If the Chairman and the Commissioner pull on amicably, there is no grievance. If they do not pull on together, difficulty arises. However justly and conscientiously the Commissioner may try to discharge his duties, it is a difficult affair for him because this power is vested in the Chairman. I request that this power may be taken away from the Chairman and that he may be allowed to continue as what he was some time ago. With these words, I support the amendment moved by the hon. Member Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar. I thank the Chairman for giving me this opportunity to speak.

[Sri A. Chidambaram Mudaliar] [6th November 1957]

ஆக்கவேண்டும் ; ஆகையால் அதற்கு வேண்டுவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நானும் கோயம்புத்தூர் மாஜி தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ பொன்னுசாமி செட்டியார் அவர்களும் கணம் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன அமைச்சர் அம்மையார் அவர்களை நேரில் கண்டு மதுரை, கோயம்புத்தூர், திருச்சி போன்ற நகரசபைகளை கார்ப்பொரேஷன் ஆக்க வேண்டுமென்றும், அவைகளுக்குள்ள பொதுக் குறைப்பாடுகளையும் எடுத்துக்கூறியதை இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் ஞாபகப்படுத்துகிறேன்.

முனிசிபல் தலைவருக்கு ஓரளவு அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாகக் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படிக் குறிப்பிட்ட அதிகாரம் ஒரு குறைந்த அளவே. இருந்தபோதிலும் இன்னும் பெரு அளவில் அதிகாரத்தைக் கொடுத்து ஜனநாயக வாய்ப்பை அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று பரிசீலனைக் கமிட்டியாரையும் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன அமைச்சரையும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். குறிப்பாக சுகாதார நிர்வாகம் சம்பந்தப்பட்டவரை, நகர சபைக்கோ, கமிஷனருக்கோ உட்பட்டவையாக இல்லாமல், அப்பாற்பட்டவை என்று கருதும் அளவில் செயலாற்றி வருகிறது. எதேச்சையாகப் போய்க்கொண்டிருப்பதால் அதன் நிலைமையைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தும் அளவில் சட்டத்தை மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டுமென்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

எட்டு ஆண்டுகளாகக் கோரிவந்த கோரிக்கை இந்த அமைச்சர் அம்மையார் காலத்தில் நிறைவேற்றப்படுவதை நான் வரவேற்பதோடு என் நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்து என் உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பேச சந்தர்ப்பம் அளித்த தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கும் என் நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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p.m.

* SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER : கணம் உப தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த வெள்ளை அறிக்கையின் மேல் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அரசாங்கத்தார் “ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு வேலை அதிகமாகி விட்டது, அது ஒரு பெரிய பிராந்தியத்திலேயே வேலை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது, அதற்காக சிறிய எல்லை பிராந்தியத்திலேயே ஒரு அமைப்பு வேண்டும் அதோடு இப்பொழுது அபிவிருத்தி பிளாக்குகளில் நடக்கும் வேலை ஆபீஸர்களினால்தான் நடக்கிறது, அதற்குப் பொது மக்கள் ஒத்தாசை வேண்டும்” என்ற இரண்டு நோக்கங்களோடு இந்த வெள்ளை அறிக்கையைப் பிறப்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு வேலை அதிகமாகிவிட்டதுதான். நமது நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ ராமசுவாமி அவர்கள் “ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு வேலை குறைந்து விட்டது” என்று சொன்னார்கள். குறையவில்லை. முந்தி தாலுகா போர்டுகளை முடிய பிறகு, ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களெல்லாம் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளின் கீழ் வந்து சேர்ந்தன. அதனால் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு இருந்த வேலை அதிகமாயிற்று. அது மாத்திரமல்ல. தாலுக்கா போர்டுகள்தான் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை நிர்வகித்துக்கொண்டிருந்தன. அந்த வேலையும் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்குப் போயிற்று. அதனாலும் ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் வேலை அதிகரித்தது. பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள், சாலைகள் இவைகளெல்லாம் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளின் நிர்வாகத்தில் வந்துவிட்டதால், ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு நிறைய வேலை வந்தது. அது மாத்திரமல்ல. பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுச் சட்டம் வந்த பிறகு, பஞ்சாயத்துக்கள் நிறைய ஆள் பிறகு, ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு வேலையிலல்லாமல் போய்விடும் என்றும் கூட அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அப்படியல்ல. பஞ்சாயத்துச் சட்டத்தில் பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கும் அதிகாரத்தைத் தவிர, ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு சில அதிகாரங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகையினாலே ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு வேலை அதிகமாகிவிட்டது, அதைக் கவனிப்பது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது, அதனாலே ஒரு சிறிய தொகுதியிலே ஒரு ஸ்தாபனம் அவசியமென்று அரசாங்கத்தார் நினைப்பது ரொம்ப சரி.

அதோடு ‘டெவலப்மெண்டு ஏரியாக்களில்’ வேலை நடப்பதை நாம் பார்க்கிறோம். அங்கே ஆபீஸர்கள் நிறைய இருக்கிறார்கள். கிராமத்திலே நிறைய ஆபீஸர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள், ஆபீஸர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கின்ற

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சம்பளம் ‘டெவலப்மெண்டுக்கு’ ஆகிற பணத்திலே முக்கால்வாசி ஆகிறது என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அதனாலே செலவு செய்வதற்குத் தகுந்த பிரயோசனம் அந்த இடத்திலே இல்லை. இம்மாதிரி கிராமத்தார் கள் பேசிக்கொள்வதை நாம் கேட்கிறோம். ஓரளவுக்கு ஆபீஸர்கள் அவசியம் தான். ஆனால் எவ்வளவு செலவு செய்கிறோமோ அவ்வளவுக்கு பிரயோசனம் இருக்கிறதா என்று பார்க்கும்பொழுது, அதுவும் யோசிக்கக் கூடிய விஷயமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரி ‘டெவலப்மெண்டு’ அந்த இடங்களிலே ஒரு புரட்சியை உண்டாக்கிறது என்று நமது பிரதம மந்திரி சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார். உண்மைதான், கிராமத்தில் இதுவரையிலும் இதுபற்றி நினைக்காமலேயே இருந்த மக்கள் இப்போது இதுவேலை செய்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற ஆபீஸர்களுக்குத் தகுந்த வேலை நடக்கிறதா என்று பார்த்தால், இல்லை என்றுதான் சொல்ல வேண்டும். ஜில்லா போர்டின் ஏரியா பெரிதாகிவிட்டது. அதனால் நிர்வகிக்க முடிய வில்லை என்பதையும், ‘டெவலப்மெண்ட் பிளாக்குகளில்’ அதிக வேலை நடக்காமல் இருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் பொது ஜனங்களின் தொடர்பு அதிகமாக இல்லை என்பதையும் யோசித்து இந்த வெள்ளை அறிக்கையைக் கொடுத்திருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. இரண்டும் நாம் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய விஷயங்கள்தான்.

ஆனால் இனிமேல் வரப்போகிற ஸ்தாபனங்கள் இந்த இரண்டு விஷயங்களையும் பூர்த்தி செய்யுமா என்பது பற்றி நாம் யோசிக்கவேண்டியது அவசியம். ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் பரந்த இடத்தில் இருக்கின்றன, அவை சரியாக வேலை செய்ய முடியவில்லை. ‘டெவலப்மெண்ட் ஆபீஸர்கள்’ மாத்திரம் இருந்துகொண்டு வேலை செய்கிறார்கள், பொது ஜனங்கள் தொடர்பு இல்லை என்ற இரண்டு விஷயங்களையும் இனிமேல் ஏற்படக்கூடிய ஸ்தாபனங்கள், இந்த வெள்ளை அறிக்கையில் சொல்லப்பட்ட ஸ்தாபனங்கள் பூர்த்தி செய்யுமா என்று யோசிக்கவேண்டியதுதான் இப்பொழுது நம்முடைய கடமை.

இப்பொழுது ஜில்லா போர்டுகளை எடுத்துவிட்டு, பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் ஏற்படுத்தலாம் என்று வெள்ளை அறிக்கையிலே சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பஞ்சாயத்துச் சட்டம் 1950-வது வருஷத்தில் அமுலுக்கு வந்தது. அப்பொழுது நாம் எல்லோரும் “பஞ்சாயத்துகள் நன்றாக வேலை செய்யப் போகின்றன, நல்ல அபிவிருத்தி நாட்டிலே ஏற்படப்போகிறது” என்று நினைத்தோம். 1950-வது வருஷத்திலே இந்தச் சட்டம் நிறைவேற்றப் பட்டது. இன்று 1957-வது வருஷத்தில் நாம் இருக்கிறோம். இந்த ஏழு வருஷங்களுக்குள் கூட 7,000 பஞ்சாயத்துக்கள்தான் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இன்னும் 8,000 பஞ்சாயத்துக்களை அமைக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பல கிராமங்களிலே இன்னும் பஞ்சாயத்துகள் ஏற்படவில்லை. அது ரொம்பத் தயக்கமாக நடந்து வருகிறது என்று சொல்லத்தான் வேண்டும். இந்தப் பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்கு மூன்றுவிதமான அதிகாரங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஒன்று தாங்களாகவே செய்தாகவேண்டுமென்ற அதிகாரம். இரண்டாவது தாங்கள் வேண்டுமென்றால் செய்யலாம் என்ற அதிகாரம். மூன்றாவது அரசாங்கத்தால் கொடுக்கப்பட்டால் செய்யலாம் என்ற அதிகாரம். அநேகமாக பஞ்சாயத்துகள் தாங்கள் அவசியம் செய்தாக வேண்டுமென்ற அதிகாரத்தைத்தான் பிரயோகித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். காரணம் பணம் இல்லாததுதான். அவர்களே செய்யலாம் என்று சில அதிகாரங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இருந்தாலும் கிராமங்களில் புதிய வரி போடுவது இந்தப் பஞ்சாயத்துக்களினால் முடிவதில்லை. பஞ்சாயத்துகள் மூன்று எப்படி இருந்தனவோ அப்படியேதான் நாளது வரையிலும் இருந்துகொண்டு வருகின்றன.

இப்பொழுது வெள்ளை அறிக்கையிலே பஞ்சாயத்துக்கு மேலே பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் சர்க்கிள் என்ற ஒரு ஸ்தாபனம் ஏற்படுத்தப்போவதாகச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பஞ்சாயத்துக்கள் சரியாக வேலை செய்யவில்லை என்று நினைத்து, பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் ஒன்று, அதற்குக் கீழே பஞ்சாயத்துச் சர்க்கிள் ஒன்று ஏற்படுத்தப்போவதாக நினைக்கிறேன். பஞ்சாயத்துச் சர்க்கிள் அவசியமில்லை என்று தோன்றுகிறது. ஒரு ரெவின்யூ பிரிக்கா

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விஸ்தாரணத்தில்தான் அநேகமாக ஒரு டெவலப்மெண்டு ஏரியா இருக்கிறது. இதுதான் ஒரு பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் ஆகப்போகிறது. பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் இருந்தாலே போதும். இதற்குக் கீழே பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் சர்க்கிள் அவசியமில்லை. நான் நினைப்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். மூன்று மூன்று தாலுக்காக்களுக்கும் சேர்ந்து ஒரு தாலுகா போர்டு இருந்தது. மறுபடியும் ஒவ்வொரு தாலுக்காவுக்கும் ஒரு போர்டு ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். கடைசியில் தாலுக்கா போர்டையே எடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். மூன்று தாலுக்காக்கள் சேர்ந்து இருந்தபோது, தாலுகா போர்டுக்கு வருவாய் போதுமானதாக இருந்தது. அதனாலே காரியங்கள் நடந்தன. ஒரு தாலுக்காவுக்கு ஒரு போர்டு என்று பிரித்த பிற்பாடு, பண வருவாய் குறைந்து விட்டது. தாலுகாவிலே வேலை நடக்கவில்லை. அதனால் தாலுக்கா போர்டுகளை எடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். இப்பொழுது அதற்குப் பதிலாக பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் வருகிறது. தாலுக்கா போர்டு போய்விட்டது, ஜில்லா போர்டு போய்விட்டது. ஒரு அபிவிருத்தி பிளாக் விஸ்தாரணத்தான் ஒரு பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் ஏரியா. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவாகிய கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், அதை எப்படி அபிவிருத்தி ஏரியாவில் எடுத்துக் கொண்டார்கள் என்றால், அங்கே லோயர் பவானி பாசனம் வந்தது. கோபிச்செட்டிபாளையம், ஈரோடு, தாராபுரம் என்ற மூன்று தாலுக்காக்களிலும் லோயர் பவானி தண்ணீர் பாய்வதால் அந்தத் தண்ணீர் பாயும் பிரதேசத்தை மாத்திரம் அபிவிருத்தி பிளாகாகத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்தார்கள். அந்த பிளாக்கில் இப்பொழுது பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியனை வைப்பது பொருந்தாது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அங்கு நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி இருப்பதால், அந்த இடத்தில் பிளாக் ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். அதை இப்பொழுது ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன பிளாக்காக வைத்து நடத்தினால் பொருத்தமாக இருக்காது என்று நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். தவிர, தாலுகா போர்டு இருந்தபொழுது ஒரு தாலுகா முழுவதற்கும் ஒரு போர்டு இருந்தது. அந்த போர்டுக்கு பண வருவாய் இல்லாததனால், அது மூடப்பட வேண்டிய நிலைமை வந்தது. டெவலப்மெண்டு ஏரியா பிரிக்காவிலே ஒரு ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனத்தை வைத்து நடத்தினால் அது பிரயோசனமாக இருக்குமா என்ற விஷயத்தை சர்க்கார் யோசிக்க வேண்டும்.

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p.m. அதோடு கூட பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் கூட்டம் வருஷத்திற்கு இரண்டு தடவைகள் நடக்கவேண்டுமென்று வெள்ளை அறிக்கையிலே குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒரு தடவை “அட்மினிஸ்ட்ரேஷன் ரிப்போர்ட்டு” கொடுப்பதற்கும் மற்றொரு தடவை பட்ஜெட் ரிப்போர்ட்டிற்கும் ஆக இரண்டு தடவைகள் கூடும். வருஷத்திற்கு இரண்டு தடவைகள் கூடக்கூடிய ஒரு ஸ்தாபனமாக இருந்தால், அதனால் என்ன வேலை நடக்கும் என்று தெரியவில்லை. அதற்கு என்ன வேலை கொடுப்பார்கள், எப்படி வேலை நடக்கும் என்பது தெரியவில்லை. பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்தான் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்குப் பதிலாக இருக்கப்போகிறது. பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் வருஷத்திலே இரண்டு தடவைகள்தான் கூடும் என்று சொல்லும்பொழுது அதற்கு அதிக வேலை இருக்காது என்றுதான் நினைக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இது கூடாது. பிளாக் பிளாக்காக சர்க்கர் பிரிப்பது சரியென்று நான் நினைக்கவில்லை. தாலுக்கா அளவிலாவது இது பிரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். ஒரு தாலுகாவிலுள்ள இரண்டு மூன்று பிளாக்குகளைச் சேர்த்து ஒரு பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியனாக ஏற்படுத்தலாம். அப்படிப் பிரிக்கப்படுகிறபோது, வருஷத்திற்கு இரண்டு முறை கூடினால் பயன் இல்லை. ஜில்லா போர்டு தாலுக்காக்களில் என்ன என்ன வேலைகளைச் செய்து வந்ததோ, அவ்வளவையும் செய்ய போதுமான நாட்கள் இதுவும் கூடுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்களுக்கு பிளாக் டெவலப்மெண்டு ஆபீசர்களே எக்ஸ்சியூட்டிவ் ஆபீசர்களாக இருக்கப்போகிறார்கள். கமிஷனர் அந்த ஆபீசர் தான். அவருக்கும் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் சேர்மனுக்கும் என்ன தொடர்பு இருக்கிறதென்று தெரியவில்லை. முன்னே பேசின நண்பர் சொன்னது போல, இந்த ஆபீசருக்கும், பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு சேர்மனுக்கும் ஒரு தொடர்பும் இல்லாமல் ஆகிவிடுமோ என்றுதான் நானும் சந்தேகப்படுகிறேன். அதை யோசனை செய்ய வேண்டும்.

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ஜில்லா பஞ்சாயத்து ஆபீசர், டெபுடி பஞ்சாயத்து ஆபீசர் இவர்களை இரண்டாகப் பிரித்து ஒரு சிலர் ஜில்லாக் கலெக்டருக்குக் கீழே வேலை செய்யவேண்டும், சிலர் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஆப் லோகல் போர்ட்சுக்குக் கீழே வேலை செய்யவேண்டும் என்று இருக்கிறது. வேலைகள் அப்படிப் பிரிக்கப் படுகின்றன. இதனால் பல தொந்தரவுகள் வரும். ஏற்கனவே ரீஜனல் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் இருக்கிறார். அவர் மூலமாக எல்லாக் காரியங்களும் நடந்து வந்தது போக, இப்போது பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் வேலைகளோடு பிளாக் டெவலப்மெண்டு வேலைகளைச் சேர்ப்பதனால், ரெவின்யூ டிவிஷனல் அதி காரி, கலெக்டர் இவர்களுக்குக் கீழேயே இவர்கள் வேலை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறார்கள் போலும். ஆனால் இது அவ்வளவு தூரம் நடைமுறைக்கு ஒத்தது என்று எனக்குத் தோன்றவில்லை. பிளாக் டெவலப் மெண்டுக்குக் கொடுக்கிற பணம் முழுவதையும் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியனுக்குக் கொடுத்து, பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் சொல்கிறபடி செய்யப் போகிறார்களா? அப்படி இருக்காது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். “பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்களிடமே ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகளைக் கொடுக்கப்போகிறார்கள்” என்பதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதைக் கூட உபாத்தியாயர்கள் ஆட்சேபிக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கூட்டம் அதைப் போட்டு எதிர்ப்பதைத்தான் சொல்கிறேன். அது சரியென்று எனக்குத் தோன்றவில்லை. அதோடு ஹைஸ்கூல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அதைப்பற்றி யும் இந்த வெள்ளை அறிக்கையில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவற்றை நிர்வகிப்பதற்கு பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் கமிஷனர், அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்து ஹெட்மாஸ்டர், பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் சேர்மன் இவர்கள் மூன்று பேரும் இருந்துவிடலாம் என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். அதை எந்த விதத்தில் செய்யப் போகிறார்களோ, தெரியவில்லை. நான் சொல்கிறபடி பஞ்சாயத்து யூனி யன்களைப் பெரிதாக்கினால், அவர்களிடமே விட்டு விடலாம். ஏற்கனவே பிளாக் அபிவிருத்தி ஏரியாக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அங்கும் அதிகாரிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களைக்கொண்டே நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்தி விடலாம் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். (ஸ்ரீ அண்ணாமலை பிள்ளை : அந்த அதிகாரிகள் நிர்ந்தரமானவர்களா?) நிர்ந்தரமானவர்களாக இல்லாமல் இருக்கலாம். இந்த ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்துவிட்டால் வேண்டுமானால் சர்க்கார் அவர்களை நிர்ந்தரமாகவே போடலாம். எப்படி இருந்தாலும் இதைத் தாலுக்கா அளவிற்கு விஸ்தரித்துவிட்டால், ரொம்ப சௌகரியமாக இருக்குமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். அப்படிச் செய்தால், ஹைஸ்கூல்களை அவர்களிடமே ஒப் படைத்துவிடலாம். இந்தப் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்களே ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை யும் நிர்வகிக்கலாம்.

ஊரெல்லாம் சேர்ந்து பஞ்சாயத்துத் தலைவர்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்காது, பஞ்சாயத்து அங்கத்தினர்களே அவர்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுப்பது என்று செய்தி ருப்பது ரொம்பவும் சரியானது. அதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். இப்போது இருக்கிற முறைப்படி தேர்தல் முடிந்தவுடன் ஊர் இரண்டாகப் பிளந்து போவதைத்தான் பார்க்கிறோம். இதனால் அங்கத்தினர்களைக் கொண்டே தேர்ந்தெடுக்கும்படியாகச் செய்தது தலைவருக்கும், அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் இடையே நல்ல ஒற்றுமையை உண்டாக்கும். மேலும், மூன்று வருஷத்திற்கு ஒரு முறை என்பதற்குப் பதில் 5 வருஷத்திற்கு ஒரு தரம் தேர்தலை வைக்க லாம் என்று இருப்பதையும் வரவேற்கிறேன். முனிசிபாலிட்டியிலே முனிசிபல் சேர்மனுக்குச் சில அதிகாரங்கள் கொடுத்திருப்பதையும் நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். கார்ப்பொரேஷனைப்பற்றி எனக்கு ஒன்றும் தெரியாது, விட்டுவிடுகிறேன்.

டிவிஷன் கவுன்சிலைப்பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை. ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனத்திற்கும் இதற்கும் என்ன சம்பந்தம் என்று தெரியவில்லை. வெள்ளை அறிக்கை யில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருப்பது ஒன்றுதான் சம்பந்தம் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அது நிர்வாகிகளுக்கு ஆலோசனை சொல்கின்ற ஒரு சபையாகத்தான் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பொறுப்பு எதுவும் இல்லை. இவர்கள் சொல் கின்ற யோசனையை நிர்வாகஸ்தர்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டாலும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள லாம்; விட்டுவிட்டாலும் விடலாம். ஆனால் பல விஷயங்களைப்பற்றிப் பேசுவதற்குப் பிரயோஜனப்படலாம். அதில் யார் யார் இருப்பார்கள் என்று சொல்வதில் கவுன்சில் மெம்பர்களை விட்டுவிட்டார்கள். வேண்டுமென்றே விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லவில்லை. கைத்தவறுதலாகவும் இருக்

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கலாம். பார்லிமெண்டு மெம்பர்கள் அசெம்பிளி மெம்பர்கள் எல்லாம் இருக்கும்போது, கவுன்ஸில் மெம்பர்களும் இதில் இருப்பதில் சர்க்காருக்கு ஆட்சேபணை இருக்காது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். கவுன்ஸில் மெம்பர்களில் மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்கு பேர்கள் பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு மெம்பர்களாலும் முனிசிபல் கவுன்சிலர்களாலும் ஜில்லா போர்டு மெம்பர்களாலும் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் கவுன்ஸில் மெம்பர்களையும் இந்த ஆலோசனை கவுன்ஸிலில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

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ஒரு கலெக்டருக்கு 2, 3 பெர்ஸனல் அலிஸ்டெண்டுகள் கொடுப்பதில் ஒரு பிரயோசனமும் இல்லை. அரசாங்கம் நினைப்பது, இரண்டு ஜில்லாவாக இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் ஒரு ஜில்லாவைப் பிரித்தால் இரண்டு கலெக்டர்கள், அதற்கு வேண்டிய சிப்பந்திகள் அதிகமாகும் என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள் போல் தோன்றுகிறது. கேரள ராஜ்யத்தில் மூன்று ஜில்லாக்களாக மலபார் ஜில்லா இப்பொழுது பிரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மலபார் ஜில்லா நம்முடன் இருந்தபோது அது ஒரு ஜில்லாவாக இருந்தது. ஆனால் அது இப்பொழுது மூன்று ஜில்லாக்களாகப் பிரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பாலக்காடு, கள்ளிக்கொட்டை, அப்புறம் இன்னொரு ஜில்லா. அவர்கள் செய்ததற்காக நாம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. அப்படிச் செய்தால், நிர்வாகம் நன்கு நடைபெறுவதோடு வேலைகளும் நன்கு நடக்கும். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் ஜில்லா ஹெட் க்வார்ட்டர்ஸையே இரண்டிற்கும் வைத்துவிடலாம். அதற்காகத் தனிக் கட்டிடம் வேண்டியதில்லை. அப்படிச் செய்தால் வேலைகள் ஒழுங்காக நடக்கும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். டெவெலப்மெண்டு கவுன்சிலுக்காக ஒரு ஜில்லாவை இரண்டு ஜில்லாக்களாகப் பிரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று இந்த அறிக்கையில் சொல்லியிருப்பதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். ஜில்லா போர்டை எடுத்துவிட்டு அதற்கு பதில் வைக்கும் சபை, நாம் என்ன நோக்கத்தோடு அது வேலைசெய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறோமோ, அதற்கு வேண்டிய வகைகளைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, during the discussion on the District Boards Amendment Bill last week, we referred to the question of reform of panchayats, and we are glad that the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration has come forward with the proposals of the Government for introducing the needed reforms for implementation of the directive principle contained in Article 40 of the Constitution. The White Paper provides for organisation of new panchayats in non-panchayat villages and it is laid down that the scheme should be completed before the 2nd October 1958 and also that the organisation of new panchayats in non-panchayat villages of every Development Block should be completed within the first twelve months of the operation of the scheme. The edifice of local administration is supposed to be rebuilt with the village panchayat as the unit of self-government, as laid down in the Constitution. We have a sample of the proposed panchayat reforms in the constitution of the North Madurai Panchayat Union given in Appendix I-A to this White Paper. I believe it is the intention of the Government to introduce necessary legislation to bring in a similar scheme as in North Madurai throughout the State before October 1958. With the development of State-wide Panchayat Raj, as proposed, I agree there is no regional jurisdiction for district boards and so it is that the White Paper visualises the abolition of the district boards and I do agree so far, though personally I could testify to the very good work that the district boards have been doing in the matter of

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development of the villages in all social spheres of public administration. As panchayats are to be formed in all the villages, it is said that there is no need for a body like the district board. The Government, at the same time, recognise that the district is the pivot of administrative machinery of the State Government and that there is need for a permanent machinery at that level. So, the proposal is made that we should have an advisory body of elected representatives of the local people with the departmental agencies of the State Government. So, we will have the village panchayats with specific powers, the Panchayat Unions with Circle Committees as the executive body of the Panchayat Union, and the District Development Council, the last being an advisory body. Hitherto, we had a three-tier system of non-official administration, namely, the district board, the taluk board, and the panchayat. Now, we are to have the District Development Councils which would replace the district boards. The Panchayat Union Council will practically take the place of the taluk boards, because the functions of the old taluk boards are proposed to be transferred to the proposed Panchayat Councils. The Panchayat Councils will have secondary education and secondary schools under their management in addition to elementary education, and also health services including maternity and child welfare services. As regards village panchayats, they will have the pre-1950 functions and they will be deprived of the new powers vested in them under the Madras Village Panchayats Act of 1950. I feel, Sir, that in this scheme of things, the village panchayats are proposed to be deprived of the powers that have been given to them under the reformed scheme under the Madras Village Panchayats Act of 1950. I feel that the panchayats have not been given a chance to prove their worth. To go back on the Panchayats Act of 1950 is, in my opinion, a retrograde step. The financial position of the panchayats has always been bad. The Government should have helped them with more grants and allotted the full 12½ per cent of the revenue collections to the panchayats, as provided in the Act of 1950. All that has not been done. Yet, the panchayats stand condemned in the eyes of the Government as contemplated in the White Paper before us. The Panchayat Union Councils are proposed to be formed on the pattern of the old taluk boards, which an earlier Ministry condemned and abolished.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: History repeats itself.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: It has dished the party itself.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: What is the inference?

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: I should have certainly welcomed the proposal if the Government had taken steps to make the panchayats more efficient. A ring of suspicion against the panchayats is palpably evident in the White Paper. You would find in the proposed constitution of the North Madurai Panchayat

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Union that even the funds of the panchayats are to be lodged with the Panchayat Union. I feel that these matters should be examined further. The remarks of the Inspector of Local Boards on some of the points contained in the White Paper are given in the White Paper itself. But I do not know whether the Director of Public Instruction has at all been consulted and what he has had to say about the transfer of the District Board high schools to the Panchayat Unions. There have been representations before the Legislature Committee on Education that the District Board high schools were not up to the mark and I do not know what their fate would be under the proposed Panchayat Unions. (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar: Worse.) I would strongly advocate the taking over of the schools by the Government. If the Government persist in such a scheme of Panchayat Raj, I am afraid they will not succeed if the Panchayat Unions are to discharge such onerous duties. If the Government feel that they cannot take over the management of District Board high schools, I would urge the transfer of these institutions to private agencies wherever such agencies come forward to take them over.

Sir, there is another important thing in these proposals, which requires to be fully considered. In the North Madurai experiment, there is no village in the Panchayat Union area which at present requires to be delimited as a panchayat. There are no Class I panchayats. There are no localities classified as towns in the 1951 Census. But when we introduce a scheme on a State-wide basis, we will have the old Union Boards or Class I Panchayats coming in in those areas, as in Uttiramerur, where, I learn, the scheme that has been introduced in North Madurai will shortly be introduced. What will become of these panchayat areas and what organization is to be set up for the control and supervision of these Class I panchayats? These do not find any elucidation in the White Paper before us. I do not know whether these Class I Panchayats are to continue as separate units. In fact, as has been mentioned by an earlier speaker, a system of divided control is proposed in the White Paper and I feel that this would lead to new difficulties and confusion. Under the new scheme, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards will continue to exercise authority over Class I Panchayats. Those with jurisdiction over a population of not less than 5,000 and having an annual income of Rs. 10,000, i.e., Class II Panchayats will be under the control and guidance of the Collector and Revenue Divisional Officers of the district. Here is what the Inspector of Local Boards has to say.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

The Inspector of Local Boards has observed that it will be a retrograde step—the Head of the Department says so, not I—and that in course of time, this scheme will relegate the Panchayats and the Panchayat Unions to the position of a subordinate branch of the Revenue Department which will not be relished by the non-official elected bodies like panchayats. He adds that

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it will also lead to administrative difficulties and wants that the District Panchayat Officers, Additional District Panchayat Officers and Deputy Panchayat Officers and Executive Officers of Class I Panchayats should form a hierarchy of officers under the control of the Local Administration Department. I entirely agree with these remarks. I should think that instead of the proposed dual system, a separate Panchayat Department should be created which could perform all the functions of supervision and control of the entire staff and general administration under the reorganized scheme which we have in view. To add to all this, we are introducing the Block Development Officer as the Panchayat Union Commissioner. I feel all this would make confusion worse founded. Every Development Officer and his staff should be attached to the Panchayat Department, as I have proposed, and not to the Revenue Department. The Block Development Officer as Panchayat Union Commissioner ought not to take the role of a boss of the whole show. This would really undermine the individuality of the panchayats. The Block Development Officer and the Block Development staff should be made subordinate to the panchayats and I feel the scheme as drawn up would mean that the panchayats would be subservient to the Block Development Administration. Hence my proposal for constituting a separate Panchayat Department merging the whole development staff under the Inspector-General of Panchayats who should be vested with complete powers for a unified control of the Panchayat Administration. Now, Sir, you have given me fifteen minutes and I do not want to exceed the time-limit set by you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is over. (Laughter.)

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: I would just like to say a few words about the Development Councils. There are to be 21 District Development Councils. I am not in favour of this sort of division or bifurcation of districts. I would propose that these should have jurisdiction over revenue districts. If the revenue districts are too big and unwieldy, the remedy is to have bifurcation of districts and not bifurcation of districts for development activities alone. Let us have, as I have said, small districts wherever necessary and let us have one District Development Council for each district. Then, the Collector is proposed to be the Chairman of this Council. I do not agree that the Collector should be the Chairman of the District Development Council. A non-official should be elected as Chairman of the Council. Then, Sir, it is said that Members of Parliament and Members of the Legislative Assembly who represent the different constituencies are to be put on the Development Council. What about the Members of the Legislative Council? The Legislative Council has special representatives of the local authorities. I am sorry that the White Paper should have been drafted, omitting these representatives on the Development Councils. I am glad that the numerous advisory bodies functioning now at district level are to be

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p.m.

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abolished and that there will be only one Development Council to offer advice on all matters connected with public administration. I am surprised to find another instance of scant courtesy to the Legislative Council. It is stated in the White Paper that provision would be made for the constitution, by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly, of Townships for selected areas. What about the Legislative Council? Perhaps, these are minor matters which could be rectified when the necessary legislation is taken up. But, I thought that I should bring these points to the notice of the Government and the Council lest these matters should be overlooked. When the Bill comes to us as passed by the Assembly, we should find ourselves at a great disadvantage. (Mr. Chairman, sounded the gong). Sir, I would like to take another five minutes or so.

As I represent the Madras City Corporation also, I should like to say a few words about the City problems. There is not much of municipal reform proposed in the White Paper. The Chamber of Chairmen of Municipal Councils has been asking for greater powers so that they may render more efficient service to the public. But, there is no forward move in that direction in the proposals contained in the White Paper. The proposal of the Ratnasabapathi Mudaliar Committee for the abolition of Municipal Commissioners, of course, may not be accepted. But, there are salutary recommendations in that report which should have been accepted by the Government to make these Municipal Councils function more efficiently. I am afraid that the proposal to raise the term of Members of Municipal Councils from three to five years is not a desirable move. It seems to me that the 3-year term would be a much more democratic arrangement, in that the public would have more frequent opportunities of assessing the work and worth of their representatives. After all, elections to Municipal Councils and Panchayats are different from Parliamentary or Assembly elections. A 5-year term would make the representatives of these smaller bodies less alert and, if I may say so, less responsive to public opinion. I, therefore, suggest that the 3-year period should be retained for Municipal Councils as well as the Panchayats.

Sir, I am glad to find in the White Paper the proposal to amend section 77-A of the District Municipalities Act so as to provide for the constitution of Local Authorities' Service on a district, regional or Statewide basis, as may be found necessary. I would commend to the Government the constitution of a separate Service Commission for the Local Authorities' Services. In fact, I raised the question in this House some time ago and the Government replied then that it was too soon to consider such a proposal. Now is the time to take it up and I would urge the constitution of a Local Authorities' Service Commission on the lines of the Public Service Commission for Government Service.

Above all, the financial position of the Municipal Councils needs improvement if they are to function efficiently and if any

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scheme of municipal reform should work successfully. The question of the revision of compensation payable to municipalities including the Corporation of Madras under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act should be reconsidered and increased grants based on additional revenue to the State Government under this head should be made to all local bodies. The Local Finance Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India made their recommendations for the improvement of the finances of Municipal Councils and these should be implemented. If any legislation is necessary for the purpose, it should be incorporated in the proposed reform that we are considering now.

As regards the City Corporation, important changes have been proposed. I welcome the proposal to abolish special constituencies. (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan: Why?) There is no need for such representation in a democratic institution. That is why I strongly feel that there is no need for representation of special constituencies in the Corporation of Madras.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: What about the Local Authorities' representation in the Council? (Laughter.)

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: That is different. The system of Alderman should also be abolished. The strength of the Corporation Council ought not to be left in a fluid state. The strength should be fixed at 100 and reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and women could be provided for suitably in double-member constituencies. Also, I feel that there is no need for three Special Councillors. Whenever there is need for getting expert opinion, these experts may be summoned. I feel that they may have their place on the Circle Committee or the Central Committee, but certainly, there is no need for expert officials to be Members of the Corporation Council. Sir, the Corporation Council went through this question and they have proposed several amendments to the Madras City Municipal Act. Out of 160 suggestions or so made by that august body, 100 have been rejected as not accepted. Minor amendments accepted are, 'in the definition of "building", "godown" shall be added' and so on. I would suggest that the Committee of the Legislature which would go into this question might consider in detail the suggestions made by the Corporation Council. We should also invite the remarks of the Corporation on the White Paper. I believe the Committee that is proposed will hear the representatives of the City Corporation and examine the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils, the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, the President of the Chamber of Chairmen of Municipal Councils and ex-President of the Chamber of District Boards and others so that the draft Bill on such important matters could be drawn up, based on the recommendations of the Legislature Committee after hearing these bodies and Heads of Departments concerned.

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5-20 p.m. Sir, in conclusion, I would like to warn the Government that they should not go headstrong with such schemes. We have been tampering with local administration and successive Ministries have been embarking on too frequent changes. The Government have had no definite policy all along with regard to Local Administration. Local Administration has, in fact, been a neglected Department. One Ministry wanted to have one Taluk Board for each taluk instead of the Divisional Taluk Boards that were there before. Then, the Government abolished the Taluk Boards. Now, the district boards are proposed to be abolished. The experiment that has been launched in North Madurai has to be watched and I am told that the Government propose to launch a similar scheme in Uthiramerur in Chingleput district. Let us watch how the scheme works in these selected localities. Let us not be too hasty in introducing these reforms. Let the district boards be continued till then. Let us have the elections to the district boards next year and let the district boards continue to function for some time. Let us watch the working of the scheme in selected localities and then there will be time to introduce far-reaching reforms.

* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Mr. Chairman, I am really thankful to you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak. I have not been a member of any Panchayat or of any Municipality or District Board. So, I can take a detached view of the recommendations placed before the Legislature.

I went through this voluminous White Paper on the Reform of Local Administration. I read it twice or thrice. The conclusion that one will come to is this. This is a half-hearted measure of the Government themselves. In a number of places they have themselves stated that the panchayats are not working properly. It is stated that there are factions in the panchayats. As a matter of fact, in one place, it is definitely stated that the new reform would aggravate factions where there are already factions and will create factions where there are none. It is stated in this White Paper that most of the panchayats have not been doing their mandatory functions, leaving apart the discretionary and assigned functions. There is misuse of public funds to a very large extent. If we read the speech delivered by the Hon. the Finance Minister in the other House, we will find that there is a misapprehension in the minds of the Cabinet itself that the whole scheme may not work properly unless certain conditions are satisfied. He has been harping upon the fact that there should be no faction in the villages and that one who stands for the panchayat election should not stand for election to the Legislature. Unless these things are done, the whole scheme will not work smoothly. From this it is clear that it is a hasty piece of reform, as was suggested by the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham. The Government should have hastened slowly, but what we find is that they have introduced far-reaching changes in the administration of districts.

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When we read the White Paper, we find that the Government have been guided by certain considerations. They state that this is a Welfare State and that we should see to it that the people are made conscious of their part in the administration of the State, and that they should take an active part in Block Development. They quote Article 40 of the Constitution. I wonder why they have quoted this Article when they conveniently forget Article 45 of the Constitution which lays down that within a period of ten years free primary universal education should be imparted to pupils up to the age of fourteen. It has been found that it is absolutely impossible to implement this Article with the slender resources available. Even at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan period, it will not be possible to achieve this object and perhaps we can give free education up to the 5th standard. Only at the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan period, we can think of implementing Article 45. Such being the case, I wonder why they have quoted Article 40 of the Constitution.

The Government themselves say that some of the panchayats are not working satisfactorily. I can quote from my own experience. I have been going to the villages very often. Thirty years back there was one man by name Arunagiri Mudaliar in my village. There was no panchayat then. Whatever he said was law and everyone obeyed his directions because he was a good man. But now you are having panchayats where no one obeys. Certain streets are lighted; certain other streets are not lighted. Rubbish is removed from certain streets but is not removed from some other streets. An appeal is made that there should be no faction. Persons who are standing for elections go to villages and tell the people, "I am standing on behalf of this Party. Unless you vote for this Party, you cannot expect anything good". Thus, poison is injected into the minds of the people that unless there is a Party Government, nothing good will come. Therefore, factions are on the increase now. How can one prevent the percolation of the party spirit in elections to panchayats? It is absolutely impossible.

In the rural parts there are many illiterates. So, it must be the first duty of the Government to spread education and then only the Government should think of introducing this reform.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: What about elections to the Parliament and the State Assembly?

* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: I am coming to that. If a person happens to stand for elections to the Parliament, he will naturally have a broad outlook. He won't think of his own village and the welfare of the people of his own village. The person who goes to a bigger place will think only of big things. If he is confined to a small place, naturally he will think of only small things.

Then, with regard to this Panchayat Union, the hon. Members Sri Palaniswamy Gounder, an ex-President of the Coimbatore District Board, and Sri T. Purushotham, ex-Municipal Commissioner,

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have pointed out how the creation of officers is not conducive to smooth working of the Panchayat Unions. The staff will be under the control of the Inspector of Local Boards. The Collector has control over the Panchayat Officers. The Revenue Divisional Officer has also got control over them. Under this set-up, how can one expect efficiency from the staff? As has been suggested, there should be a separate establishment under the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. There must be only one controlling agency. If there are to be three or four controlling officers, it would not be conducive to smooth working. In the Education Department also the same is the case. Some years ago, during Rajaji's regime, one officer was appointed for basic education alone. The District Educational Officer is a subordinate of the Director of Public Instruction. The two previous speakers have pointed out some of these aspects. A number of officials are there. But the Panchayat Union cannot appoint anyone. The Revenue Divisional Officer cannot appoint any one. He has got only control. There are too many officers. All these things show that the Government have no confidence in the Panchayat Unions or in their proper working. They think that unless there are so many officials, the whole scheme will not work. It is not only a half-hearted measure but also a hasty measure.

In today's morning newspapers, we find that the Government of Bombay are not in favour of the abolition of the District Boards. The news item, dated 5th November 1957, says—

"Mr. Maneklal Shah, Bombay's Minister for Local Self-Government, said today that the Government of Bombay would not accept the recommendation of the Balwantrai Mehta Committee for the abolition of District Local Boards. He said Government were of the view that the abolition of District Local Boards would impede the efficient implementation of the development schemes, as it would result in a reduction in the number of trained personnel for such work."

The Madras Government may say that officers are trained in Block Development, but they are not trained in Local Administration.

He is also reported to have said—

5.30 p.m. "The State Government (Bombay Government) was, therefore, going ahead with its decision of setting up Panchayats in the villages. These Panchayats might make up the District Local Boards in due course."

So, my submission is this. Here we have got district boards. We have got staff here. They are acquainted with administration. Why don't the Government divide the districts into three or four zones and carry on with them? Otherwise, if they should start from the bottom, they will find factions; they will find inefficiency; and they will find illiteracy. Therefore, I am afraid that the reform

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is not conducive at all to the welfare of the State. On the other hand, a stage will come when the Government will bring all the panchayats under their control.

Then, about the control of high schools and elementary schools, it has been suggested that for the intensive development of elementary education, Panchayat Union is necessary. If the Government are going to do that, there would not be any development at all. Even now some of the existing schools are not working efficiently. I can tell the House from my experience how the schools in the panchayat area are working. The table and the chair belonging to the school are in the house of the President of the Panchayat. The clock also is in his house. Only when the President asks the teacher to open the school, the school will be opened. Otherwise, it will be closed.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: Executive Officers-ஐப் போட்டால் சரியாக நடக்கும்.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Yes, I am for the appointment of Executive Officers.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Does the hon. Member want a dictator?

* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: I would even prefer a dictator provided he does good to the country. What we all want is the good of the country. I am not against the democratic form of Government. At this stage, we are not fit for democracy at the panchayat level.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Perhaps the hon. Member does not want adult suffrage.

* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: The Government can give any person the right to vote but they need not make him an officer.

The point is whether the Panchayat Union will have sufficient resources? I think it is not possible for the Government to subsidize any Panchayat Union in the present state. They are not able to maintain even the existing number of elementary schools. Now if the Government are going to increase the number of elementary schools, proportionately the number of secondary schools will increase. Proportionately the number of colleges also will increase. For all these things, how are the Government going to find money? So, I earnestly request that they should not entrust these elementary schools to the Panchayat Union. So far as high schools are concerned, a clarification is required. They say that high schools will be controlled statutorily by the Chairman of the Panchayat Union, and then there is the Commissioner. But the word 'Commissioner' is mentioned only in one place and in other places the term 'Panchayat Officer' only is used. The Committee proposed in respect of this matter includes the Panchayat Commissioner and the Headmaster. The Head-

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master only will be a permanent feature and he will continue to be on the committee. But others will be transferred. This particular aspect of the matter is not clear and it requires clarification. If the high schools are to go under the control of the Panchayat Union, there is not much scope for expansion. As has been mentioned in the Reports of Dr. Alagappa Chettiar's Elementary Education Committee and the Secondary Education Commission, I know that in certain district boards, teachers are not treated properly. I do not condemn all district boards. In certain district boards, teachers are transferred very often and they are not given proper treatment.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: பெண்டாட்டி ஒரு பக்கமும் புருஷன் ஒரு பக்கமுமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் பேசிக்கொள்ள முடிகிறதா?

* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: In the case of women teachers, it is very horrible. They are transferred to places where they are unable to get any accommodation at all. What the district board should do is to find accommodation for them and then transfer them to such places. But they have been transferred from place to place without provision of accommodation. (At this stage Mr. Chairman sounded the going.) I will finish my speech in two minutes.

The South Indian Teachers' Union some six or seven years ago suggested that education should be taken out of the control of the district boards. Now, I suggest that education should be taken away from the control of the Panchayat Union. The Government should create a Regional Council and education should be under the control of the Regional Council. That Regional Council should consist of a few representatives of the Panchayat Unions in a district.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Why does the hon. Member want representation of the panchayats?

* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: It should consist not only of representatives of Panchayat Unions but also of teachers, managements and some public men. The Government should give money direct to this Regional Council which will distribute it to all schools. I think in England it is being done. If it is done, then the system of education will be very efficient. Otherwise, if the Government put it under the control of the Panchayat Unions, there would not be any development. There would not be any efficiency. If to-day private institutions are distinguishing themselves, it is because there is no faction there and all teachers remain permanently in those institutions. They could initiate proposals and they could implement them. In this connection, I am glad to say that the Hon. the Minister for Education has stated in the other House that he wants high schools to be administered

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at the district level. I am quite sure that he will adhere to that policy and that he will not stick to the proposal that they should be placed under the Panchayat Union.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

* M. V. SUDARSANAM NAIDU: கனம் உப-தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன வெள்ளை அறிக்கையைப்பற்றி சில கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசினார்கள். சில கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் அதிலுள்ள குறைகளை வன்மையாகக் கண்டித்துப் பேசினார்கள். என் அனுபவத்தில் நான் அறிந்த சில விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி மட்டும் சொல்லிவிட்டு நான் என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். நமது நாட்டில் காங்கிரஸ் கிராம ராஜ்யத்தை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று வெகுகாலமாகச் சொல்லி வந்திருக்கிறது. மகாத்மாஜியிலிருந்து எல்லாக் காங்கிரஸ் தலைவர்கள் வரையிலும், காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் எல்லோரும் இதை அவ்வப்போது சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்றைய தினம் அதை நம் சட்டமன்றத்தில் குறிப்பிடுவது மிகவும் சந்தோஷப்படுத்தக்க விஷயம். அதோடு கூட, இப்போதுள்ள ஜில்லா போர்டுகள், முனிசிபாலிட்டிகள் ஆகிய ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களைத் திருத்தி யமைத்து, மக்களுக்கு அதிக அதிகாரத்தைக் கொடுத்து, அவைகளை நன்றாக நிர்வகிக்க வேண்டுமென்ற ஒரு பெரிய நோக்கத்துடன் அரசாங்கத்தார் இந்த வெள்ளை அறிக்கையைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் சொல்லும் யோசனைகளில் ஏதோ ஒன்றிரண்டு வித்தியாசங்கள் இருக்கலாம். நம் சபையிலுள்ள கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் அவைகளைத் திருத்துவதற்கு முற்படுவார்கள். ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் சீரமைக்கப்பட்டு நன்றாக நடத்தப்படவேண்டுமென்று எல்லோரும் ஆசைப்படுகிறோம். ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களில் ஜில்லா போர்டை எடுத்துவிட வேண்டுமென்பது ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன சீரமைப்பில் முதல் கட்டமாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்கான சட்டமியற்ற வேண்டியதுபற்றி வெள்ளை அறிக்கையில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஜில்லா போர்டுகளை அவசியம் எடுத்துவிடவேண்டும். காரணம், "ஜில்லா போர்டு பரந்த இடத்தைக்கொண்டதாக இருப்பதால், ஜில்லா போர்டுத் தலைவர் தனக்கு அனுசூலமான இடங்களில் சௌகரியங்களும் அபிவிருத்தி வேலைகளும் செய்யப்படுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்கின்றார். அனுசூலமில்லாத இடங்களில் எதையும் செய்வதில்லை" என்ற புகார் எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் இருந்து வருகிறது. சில ஜில்லாக்களில் அப்படி இருந்து வருகிறது. (Sri Ramaswamy : அதனால்தான் பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு வருகிறது. அங்கே யும் அப்படித்தான் சொல்வார்கள்.) சில ஜில்லாக்களிலே என்று சொல்வதை ஒப்புக்கொண்டாலும் பெரும்பாலும் ஜில்லாக்களிலே அப்படி இருக்கிறது என்பதை மறுக்க முடியாது. மக்கள் சமத்துவமாக நிர்வாகத்தில் பங்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் அடிப்படைத் திட்டம். எல்லோரும் சுகமாக வாழ வேண்டும். நல்ல ரோடு வசதி, குடிதண்ணீர் வசதி, சுகாதார வசதிகள், இவைகளை சமமாக அனுபவிக்க வேண்டும் என்பதுதான் அரசாங்கத்தின் திட்டம். ஜில்லா போர்டுகளைப் பற்றி மற்றொரு விஷயம் நாம் மறந்துவிடக் கூடாது. ஜில்லா போர்டை இரண்டாகப் பிரித்து நிர்வகிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சிலர் சொல்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் சிலர் தாலுக்கா போர்டு மாதிரி நிர்வாகம் செய்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். பிரிக்கா டெவெலப்மெண்ட் திட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றனவே, அவைகள் எல்லாம் கலெக்டர் மூலமாக அங்கங்கே நடந்து வருகின்றன என்று குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். வாஸ்தவம். டெவெலப்மெண்ட் ஏரியாவில் இருக்கும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கே திட்டம் என்னவென்று புரியவில்லை. உதாரணமாக கள்ளக்குறிச்சியில் சின்னசேலம் டெவெலப்மெண்ட் ஏரியாவில் ஒரு கூட்டம் நடந்தது. அதற்கு நான் 5-40 p.m. போயிருந்தேன். கூட்டத்திற்கு மக்களை வரவழைத்து நடந்ததை வாசித்தார்கள். பிறகு கூட்டம் கலைந்தது. அவ்வளவுதான். இதைப் பார்த்ததும் நான் திடுக்கிட்டேன். பொது மக்களுக்கு ஒன்றும் புரியவில்லை. ஒன்றிரண்டு நல்லவர்களும் வந்திருந்தார்கள். அரசாங்கம் எவ்வளவோ நல்ல காரியம் செய்கிறோம் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். பணத்தை நல்ல வழியிலே செலவழிக்க வேண்டுமென்று ஆசைப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆனால்

[Sri M. V. Sudarsanam Naidu] [6th November 1957]

நிர்வாகத்திலே எதையும் புரிந்துகொள்ளாமல் காரியங்களைச் செய்கிறார்கள். தப்பு எல்லோரிடமும் இருக்கும். மிகைப்படிச் சொல்லக்கூடாது. இதை எதற்காகச் சொல்கிறேன் என்றால், சம்பளம் கொடுத்து வேலைக்கு வைக்கப்பட்டிருப்பவர்கள் அப்படி பொறுப்பை உணராமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். நம் தேசத்து மக்கள் படிப்பில்லாதவர்கள்.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: தக்க அறிவு இருக்கிறது.

* SRI M. V. SUDARSANAM NAIDU: அறிவு இருக்கிறது. அதைப் பற்றிப் பேச்சில்லை. படிப்பைப்பற்றிப் பேச்சு. அறிவுடையவர்கள் அங்கே இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அங்கே தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படும் பிரசிடெண்ட் நேர்முகமாக ஒட்டு வாங்கி தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு வரவேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். இதுவரை தேர்தல்களிலே நான் பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். பெரும்பாலும் ஏழைகளே தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அறிவு அங்கு பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. அதிகம் இதைப்பற்றிச் சொல்ல விரும்பவில்லை. ஆனால் பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகள் நடந்து வந்திருப்பதைப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது அவர்கள் அறிவாளிகள் என்பதில் சந்தேகம் இல்லை.

ஒன்று மாதிரம் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நாம் சொல்வதே நியாயம், சட்டம் என்று இருக்கக்கூடாது. மக்களின் லட்சியம் என்ன என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். அது என்ன என்று எங்களுக்குத் தெரியும். நாங்கள் ஜனங்களுடன் பழகுகிறோம். அந்த அனுபவம் பலருக்குக் கிடையாது. காரில் போய் காரில் வந்தால் அந்த அனுபவம் ஏற்படாது. அவர்களிடையே நடந்து போனால்தான் தெரியும். உள்ளதைச் சொல்கிறேன். சக அங்கத்தினர் வருந்தக் கூடாது. மன்னிக்கவேண்டும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, முனிசிபாலிட்டியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், இன்று இருக்கும் நிர்வாகம் எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் நன்றாக இருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னார்கள். எங்கள் ஜில்லாத் தலைநகரிலே என்ன நடக்கிறது என்று சொன்னால், ஆச்சரியப்பட மாட்டார்கள் என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன். ரோடில் சேற்றில் நாற்று நடுகிறார்கள். (சிரிப்பு) இது நான்கு நாட்களுக்கு முன் நடந்த சம்பவம். கடலூர் முனிசிபாலிட்டியைப்பற்றிச் சொல்கிறேன். இதைப்பற்றி மந்திரியிடம் கூடச் சொன்னேன். ஒன்றும் நடக்கவில்லை. இவைகளையெல்லாம் பார்க்கும்போது, திறமை உள்ளவர்கள், உலகத்திற்கு நன்மை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நினைப்பவர்கள், எங்கே இருந்தாலும் நன்மை செய்கிறார்கள். தங்கள் செந்த நலனுக்காகவோ அல்லது பெயருக்காகவோ வேலை செய்பவர்கள் பிற்போக்கில் போகிறார்கள். இதுதான் என் முழு அனுபவம்.

நல்ல எண்ணத்தோடு, பல திட்டங்களை, நேரு சர்க்காரும், நமது காமராஜ் சர்க்காரும் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இவைகளை ஈடேர்ச் செய்வதற்காக ஒவ்வொருவரும் பெருமுயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவும், கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று பாடுபடவும் முன்வரவேண்டும்.

சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தவேண்டும், எல்லா பவரையும் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ பழனிசாமி கவுண்டர் சொன்னார். எல்லா பவரையும் ஒருவரிடம் கொடுத்தால், வேலை நடக்காது. பவரைப் பிரித்துக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். பஞ்சாயத்துக்குக் கொடுக்கும் பவரை கண்டரோல் செய்யவேண்டும். மக்கள் திறமையற்றவர்கள் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். கண்டரோல் செய்வதென்றால், அதையாவது செய்யுங்கள். பவரைக் கொடுத்தால் சர்வாதிகாரமாக மக்களை கையாளரக ஆக்கி விடுவார்கள். ஒரு திட்டம் வைத்து வேண்டுமானால் அவர்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் கொடுங்கள். இப்போது ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் இருக்கிறார். கலெக்டர் இருக்கிறார். அதிகாரிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களிடம் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன நிர்வாகத்தைக் கொடுத்தால் என்ன ஆகும்? வேண்டாம், வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லும் சிகப்பு நாடா முறையில் பேப்பர்கள் இங்கிருந்து அங்கு போகும், அங்கிருந்து இங்கு போகும், திட்டம் வெற்றி பெறாது. இதற்கு மாறாக முதல் மந்திரி செய்து போல், ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும் நேரில் போய் வேலைகளைத் துரிதமாகச் செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். அம்மாதிரிச் செய்ததில் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் வெற்றி பெற்றோம். எப்படி என்று கேட்டால், ஒவ்வொரு

6th November 1957] [Sri M. V. Sudarsanam Naidu]

ஊரிலும் எல்லோரையும் கூட்டி, அதிகாரிகளையும் வரவழைத்து எங்கள் ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் தலைமையிலே மகாநாடு நடந்தது. அங்கே எல்லா அதிகாரிகளும் இருந்தார்கள். அதே இடத்திலேயே திட்டங்கள் போடப்பட்டன. எல்லா வேலையும் விருவிரு என்று நடந்தது. இதை என்னுடைய இரண்டு மாதத்திய அனுபவத்திலிருந்து சொல்லுகிறேன். அப்படியில்லாமல் இருக்கிற "பேட்" அந்த மேஜையிலே ஒரு வாரம், இந்த மேஜையிலே ஒரு வாரம், என்று இப்படி கிட்டத்தட்ட ஒரு வருஷம் ஆகிவிடுகிறது. வேலை நிறைய இருக்கிறது, அதனால் "பேட்கள்", வருவதற்கு தாமதமாயிற்று என்று அதிகாரிகள் கூறலாம். அவர்களைக் குறை சொல்லிப் பிரயோசனமில்லை. ஆட்சி நடத்துகிறவர்களிடத்தில் வலிமையும், திறமையும் இருக்கிறது. அந்தத் திறமையையும் வலிமையையும் உபயோகப்படுத்தி என்ன செய்யவேண்டுமோ, அதை என்னுடைய சக அங்கத்தினர்களும் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, எனக்கு அதிகமாகப் பேச ஆசை இருந்தாலும், வேண்டாமென்று இதோடு நிறுத்திக் கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, as one of the previous speakers said, I also went through this ponderous volume called the White Paper. First of all, I want to say that this translation of 'White Paper' into 'வெள்ளை அறிக்கை' is not at all happy. The term 'White Paper' in the English language is all right, because they say that it contains the tentative proposals upon which the Government have not taken any decision and that the proposals are not coloured by the decisions of the Government. Therefore, they call it 'White Paper'. But that sense is not conveyed by the Tamil term வெள்ளை அறிக்கை. This is the difficulty involved in translation. The genius of one language is different from the genius of another language. It does not mean that Tamil is inferior to English. Beautiful phrases in Tamil can never be translated into English. That is the difficulty in our emphasis on translation. That is what I want to say about the White Paper being called வெள்ளை அறிக்கை. Instead of that, it may be called முதல் அறிக்கை or பரிசீலனை அறிக்கை.

Coming to the White Paper, I am not bothered by experience of local bodies and, therefore, I can speak on it with some degree of detachment. The Government want to introduce a Bill in accordance with the direction contained in Article 40 of the Constitution. That Article says that the State should take steps to organise village panchayats with a view to make them units of self-government. The expression 'units of self-Government' makes us imagine that over the panchayats, there will be bigger units and over the bigger units the still bigger units of State. As was put by the hon. Member Mr. T. Purushotham, there will be three-tier self-government stages. One stage is the panchayat as the unit of local government. People become enthusiastic about villages and say that a country lives in its villages, that India lives in its 700,000 villages, that the villages have to be strengthened and made prosperous and that it is from the village at the bottom that the State has to be built. These are all very good phrases. With this ideological imagination, the Study Team of the Planning Commission, which is most unrealistic in many matters, has made some suggestions. With all respect to the great, expert body, I say that in many matters its members have been unrealistic and that

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they are not acquainted with the conditions in many of the States. Two or three members of that Team belong to our State. The study Team supported the panchayat scheme from the very beginning. It is all right as a phrase or as a copy-book maxim or as the development of a general, grand policy. Our State is more realistic. The section of the White Paper dealing with the organisation of panchayats begins with a thorough condemnation of panchayats. I refer to certain statements found on page 3 of the White Paper. It is said—

“The Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, has made provision for the performance by panchayats of several new functions in addition to the functions which they used to have before. The old functions may be referred to as pre-1950 functions and the new functions as post-1950 functions. In general, few panchayats are performing any post-1950 functions. Not all panchayats are performing even pre-1950 functions efficiently. Some of them are guilty of misuse of public funds. When this programme of development and reform is completed, all panchayats should have acquired experience in performing the post-1950 functions as well as pre-1950 functions. The general standard of efficiency of panchayat administration should be raised, so as to be at least on a par with the general standard of efficiency of municipal administration. Misuse of public funds should be eliminated.

There is a serious reproach against the present system of panchayat organization that it aggravates faction where it exists and creates new factions where none existed. The system should be reformed, so as to reduce this evil to the maximum extent practicable.’

Few panchayats are performing any post-1950 functions and not all panchayats are performing even pre-1950 functions efficiently! Then what are the functions that the panchayats are discharging efficiently? The panchayat organization aggravates faction where it exists and creates new factions where none existed. Factions have existed all along in villages. I have not seen any village without faction. Faction is the ordinary characteristic of villages just as paddy is the characteristic of villages. It is said that this system should be reformed, so as to reduce this evil to the maximum extent practicable. This statement reveals that they only want to reduce the evil to the maximum extent practicable and that they are not confident of abolishing the evil entirely. With this as the background of the panchayat as the unit, which has been condemned from the very beginning, we should proceed slowly. That is the inference that any ordinary person will draw. One of the Members who preceded me said that 7,000 panchayats had been constituted and that 8,000 more had yet to be constituted. Judging from the experience that we have gained of the working of the existing 7,000 panchayats, Mr. Deputy Chairman, I hope you will agree with me that we should proceed with this reform rather slowly. When this is our experience of panchayats, how

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can we talk confidently about the panchayat unions which are to be formed out of the panchayats and the Development Councils at the Block level? The whole thing will be vitiated by the bottom being very unsatisfactory. That is the first and fundamental thing that we have to observe. I agree that on that account we should not give up the objective, just as we have not given up the objective of universal, free and compulsory education even though we may not be able to achieve it within the Second Plan-period or even the Third Plan-period. But that is the hope and the grand ideal. Mahatma Gandhiji preached and all our great thinkers echoed. ‘India lives in its villages and that it is only from the village upwards that we have to construct the whole fabric.’ It is all right to say that our local bodies are the training ground for leadership in politics, just as in England the people have found a leader in Mr. Joseph Chamberlain who came from the local self-government field. All these things are perfectly all right and they are good things. But we have to achieve them only slowly. Let us proceed with this panchayat affair slowly. As the hon. Member Mr. T. Purushotham pointed out, let us see how the Madurai Panchayat Union works. If we find after some time that it is working satisfactorily, let us copy its example and constitution. Otherwise, let us wait. We have waited so long. The policy of local administration has been a neglected one and we have made changes also very often.

In the meantime, there need not be any hurry, according to me, to abolish district boards. No one has stated (at any rate, no record has stated so far) that the district board administration is unsatisfactory. Even in the Bill that was passed recently [Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill], the Statement of Objects and Reasons did not say (and the Hon. Minister also did not say) that the administration of the district boards was not satisfactory. On the other hand, the Hon. Minister said, ‘I have nothing to say against the satisfactory nature of the administration of the district boards on the whole.’ There may be defects here and there, but the district boards have, on the whole, been doing good work. I know that they have produced very eminent presidents who have qualified themselves chiefly because they were the presidents of district boards. I have got my colleague Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai, a very successful President of a district board. Sri Rathnasabapathi Mudaliar, one of the great men of our State, was the President of a district board and also the Chairman of a municipality. We have got our Palaniswamy Gounder, who is the president of a district board. Sri Muniswami Naidu and Sri Subbaraya Reddiar have been presidents of district boards. These eminent men have very good training in actual local self-government work. If they are good men and men of ability, and acquired much experience, that is an asset to our State. Therefore, district boards, I think, have been working very well. I agree, of course, that the policy laid down in Article 40 of the Constitution must be implemented. I am for it and I am not against it. But the district boards need not be abolished immediately. The Government

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say that Special Officers are to be appointed. I feel that district boards need not be immediately abolished. Panchayats may be constituted. Let them work, and we shall have experience about panchayats. Later on there may be abolition of district boards. Just as we are enthusiastic about the unit of local self-government, let us also be enthusiastic about the bigger unit of local self-government, the district board. The district board is a place where we can find young people also getting experience and discharging their functions properly. One of the reasons against the continuance of the district boards is that the work has become very heavy and sometimes the district boards are not able to manage. But this is a matter which can be adjusted by adopting two or three ways. The district boards have now got the function of maintaining high schools and also dispensaries. Then, only some roads are in charge of district boards. The major roads and the highways are under the control of the Government. If these three things are taken away from the district boards, I do not think the Government will have any reason to say that the administration is overworked. So far as high schools are concerned, I am of the view, and it is also shared by the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham, that they are best managed by people who are fully acquainted with the problems of education. Not that I say anything against the district boards. But, unfortunately, the district board members may not be fully acquainted with the problems of education. There is no qualification prescribed for a member of the district board.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This applies to the membership of the Legislature.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: You will remember, Sir, there was a suggestion made before Dr. Ambedkar that there should be a qualification prescribed. But Dr. Ambedkar said, 'No; we should not insist on that. Good people who may not be fully educated and cultured may still be men of commonsense. They can come.' But this is all an experiment. But you will never maintain that all self-governing institutions can only be conducted by illiterate people. You cannot say that. The Government may find literate people also very wise on occasions. As a matter of practice and experience, the Government will find that district boards have mostly been not managing their schools as well as they ought to. That is why we find some committees also suggesting that district boards may be divested of the management of high schools. They are best managed by special regional boards. Of course, there is a proposal that the district boards.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I hope the hon. Member will finish his speech in five minutes.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech to-morrow, Sir.

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

The House then adjourned.

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

78. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1072, Local Administration, dated the 12th July 1957, regarding the amendment to the rules relating to assessment and collection of taxes by panchayats under sections 112 (2) (xv) and (xvii) of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950 (Madras Act X of 1950).

79. A comprehensive note on the progress of work regarding Reorganization of Education.

80. Speech made by the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education while moving the White Paper on Education in the Legislative Assembly on the 6th April 1956.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Thursday, the 7th November 1957.

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

1.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Madras State Pensioners' Association

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

(a) whether the Government received any memorial from the Madras State Pensioners' Association on the eve of the celebration of the Centenary of Freedom Struggle; and

(b) if so, the requests contained therein and the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The requests of the Madras State Pensioners' Association and the reply given by the Government are as shown below:—

Requests.

Reply of the Government.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) A minimum dearness allowance of Rs. 25 per month might be granted to the pensioners drawing Rs. 100 per month and less subject to the condition that pension plus dearness allowance did not exceed Rs. 100 per month. | The request could not be complied with as it would involve Government in a large extra cost of a recurring nature. |
| (2) The pensioners who commuted a portion of their pension and were consequently drawing reduced pension for over ten years might be restored to their full pension. | This request also could not be complied with as it was inadmissible under the rules. |
| (3) Educational concession may be granted to all non-gazetted pensioners irrespective of the amount of pension drawn by them in respect of their children dependent on them as in the case of Non-Gazetted Officers in active service. | No reply has yet been sent as the matter is still under consideration of the Government. |

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, in view of the answer of the Hon. Minister to item (1), will the Government consider the desirability of addressing the Central Government for aid for granting an enhancement of dearness allowance to pensioners drawing Rs. 100 and less, as has been done recently in the case of Government servants in active service?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I think no useful purpose will be served by addressing the Central Government on this matter.

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SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: Did the request from the pensioners contain any representation for doubling or quadrupling their pension?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They wanted an increase in dearness allowance as in the case of serving officers.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, may I know whether the Finance Minister has come to a decision turning down their request either on merits or on the ground that it involves some expenditure to the Government because sometimes the Government will also be benefited, when pensioners die very early without drawing their full pension?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, all that is taken into consideration while drawing up the Pension Scheme. After all, the question of merit is a relative one. Merit will depend on the financial resources of the Government.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: May I know, Sir, whether the Government intend extending it to teachers to whom pension has been granted recently?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think so, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know the reason why teachers, who were recently granted pension, have been denied this particular allowance?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They were not even getting pension. Just now they have been granted pension. That itself is a great concession to them.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, may I know whether the Government took into consideration the very little cost that would be involved in granting dearness allowance and why government should make a discrimination between teachers against their own brethren?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We do not pay any pension to any of the employees outside Government service, but teachers have been given special consideration in being given pension. I do not think there is any case for extending this in respect of dearness allowance.

District Headquarters Hospital at Chingleput

* 20 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state, with reference to the answers given to starred question No. 576 on 19th March 1956, the stage at which the proposal for the reconstruction of the District Headquarters Hospital at Chingleput stands at present?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Orders have been issued on 12th August 1957 sanctioning the construction of new buildings for the District Headquarters Hospital at Chingleput.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I express my gratitude to the Government for the action taken by them and will the Government expedite the settlement of tenders and commencement of work?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Yes, Sir, the site is on the Southern Trunk Road. Whenever I pass through that place, I use to see the foundation-stone all alone and I knew that the foundation was laid by my erstwhile colleague Mr. A. B. Shetty. So, I was very anxious that the construction of the building should be taken up. I have taken every possible step to expedite the construction of the building.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: In the meantime, may I know what will happen to the patients? Are they thrown overboard or are they accommodated anywhere else?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The patients are very safe in the old hospital.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: I suppose it has not been pulled down. (Laughter.)

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

Model Acts for Panchayats, Municipalities and District Boards

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

(a) whether model Acts for Panchayats, Municipalities, and District Boards have been received from the Central Government; and

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal to postpone the reform of local bodies in the State till the receipt of model Acts?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON: (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

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

II.—MOTION UNDER RULE 41 (1) OF THE MADRAS COUNCIL RULES RE CUT IN ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IMPOSED ON THE RYOTS IN MADURANTAKAM TALUK (CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT).

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Under rule 41 (1) of the Madras Council Rules, I invite the attention of the Hon. the Minister for Electricity to a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the cut in electricity supply imposed on the ryots in Madurantakam taluk (Chingleput district).

The latest order of the Electricity Department in the area restricts the supply of electricity for agricultural operations to six hours. On account of this, the agriculturists are put to great

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difficulty. Whatever may be the need for power rationing, I feel that it should not apply to existing agricultural connexions. As the Government are aware, with the extension of electricity to rural areas, the ryots have sold away their oil engine pumpsets and to deprive them of adequate supply for irrigation purposes seems to me to be unjustifiable. The area in question depends on well irrigation. A recent Press Communique issued by the State Electricity authorities states that the cut would apply to future connexions and here is actually a case in which the cut has been ordered in the case of existing connexions. I, therefore, request the Government that not only in Madurantakam but as a general policy, no cut should be imposed in respect of agricultural connexions anywhere. As I said just now, the agriculturists have sold away their oil pumpsets and they find themselves in a helpless predicament if such restrictions are placed with regard to the use of electricity by them.

* THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Sir, I would like to make the following statement :—

For a long time past the ever-increasing demand for supply of electricity in the State has far exceeded the power generated and consequently, it has become necessary to impose grouping and staggering restrictions in regard to supply of electricity. The evening peak load hours restriction, staggering restriction on the low tension agricultural loads and the restriction regarding staggering of holidays have long been in force in the State.

On the 29th August 1957, I convened a conference to examine the above and other allied matters and it was attended by the concerned Secretaries to Government and Officers of the Electricity, Irrigation, Agriculture, Revenue and Industries Departments. The question of staggering of low tension agricultural and other loads was thoroughly gone into and it was considered that the restrictions imposed could not be removed and that the best possible solution in the present power shortage position would be to stagger and group all the loads by dividing agricultural loads into two groups, one of which would take supply of electricity during the day from 6 a.m. to 12 noon and the second of which from 12 noon to 6 p.m. and both taking supply from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. making a total of 14 hours. Under this rotation, every agriculturist would get 6 hours' turn during the day for using electricity for pumping water. The Madras State Electricity Board has accordingly issued necessary instructions to its officers to enforce the above restrictions after issuing appropriate notifications in the matter. The above restrictions apply not only to agricultural loads in Madurantakam taluk of Chingleput district, but to agricultural loads throughout the State.

In order to bring down the further increase in the peak demand of the Electricity Systems in the State, it has been ordered that all new industrial and agricultural loads coming up on and

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from the 10th October 1957 should be connected up only during the night hours between 9 p.m. and 9 a.m. in the thermal areas of the Madras Electricity System, and between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. in the Hydro-Electric areas of Pykara, Mettur, Vellore, Papanasam and Madras Electricity Systems. This restriction will not apply to connexions that came up earlier than the 10th October 1957.

Careful examination of the restrictions imposed will show that 3-10 p.m. no cut in the supply has been ordered, but only certain restrictions have been imposed on the supply, which are mainly intended to avoid undue strain on the power houses in view of their limited generating capacity and to utilize the power generated to the maximum extent, all the 24 hours. According to the restrictions imposed, connexions that came up on and from the 10th October 1957 will get night supply for 8 to 12 hours, whereas connexions which had come up before the abovementioned date will get 6 hours day and 8 hours night supply, that is, 14 hours' supply in all. The power generating capacity is expected to improve considerably early in 1958 with the commissioning of the new 30 M.W. set at Basin Bridge Power Station, and the Periyar Hydro-Electric Station, when an additional 65,000 K.W. installed generating capacity will be added to the existing capacity of 256,700 K.W. Till then, we will have to put up with slight inconveniences which will be removed at the earliest possible opportunity and I appeal to the hon. Members of this august House to explain the position to all concerned and to help the Electricity Department to tide over the present crisis.

(Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty began to put a question to the Hon. the Minister for Electricity.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There can be no discussion on the statement.

III.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

WHITE PAPER ON THE REFORM OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN MADRAS STATE INCLUDING THE MADRAS CITY CORPORATION
(DISCUSSION)—cont.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will continue the discussion on the White Paper. Since we have very limited time before us, I want the speeches to be made as short as possible.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I mentioned yesterday many of the important points that I wanted to mention and I do not propose to take much of the time of the House to-day. I want to mention only one or two points about municipal administration.

The Government appointed an Advisory Committee for the Re-organization of Municipal Administration under the chairmanship of the late Sri C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliar. The chief

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recommendation of that Committee was that the posts of Commissioners might be abolished and the departmental comments on it recognize that it is the most important of all the recommendations of the Committee. The Committee said that the Commissioner being an officer who had powers independent of the Chairman, the Chairman should be made the executive head, that he might be assisted by a Secretary and that there might be a cadre of officers beginning from the Revenue Officer. Those were the recommendations of the Committee, but they have not been accepted by the Government. The view of that Committee was that so long as the Commissioner, who was an independent officer, was there, local self-Government was not in full swing and I think they were to a great extent right in saying that. The Chairman should be the executive head. In order to obviate any difficulty on account of his being an honorary Chairman with several other functions to perform and with his inability to devote full attention to municipal work, the Committee recommended the appointment of a Secretary. But, unfortunately, the Government still think that a Commissioner is absolutely necessary. I feel that, if we want to really develop self-Government, we must make the Chairman the executive head. The full benefit of self-Government cannot be enjoyed, so long as there is an independent officer. Nothing is said against the independent officer. The appointment of the Commissioner was useful. But that is not the only point for consideration. The point for consideration is that the Chairman should be the executive head. Collection of taxes and other work will go on smoothly, as there are the Revenue Officer and other officers to attend to the work, and it may not be necessary to have the Commissioner. I hope and trust that the Legislature Committee which will go into the White Paper will seriously consider this question.

Another important thing that was discussed was whether the Chairman should be elected directly by the voters or whether he should be elected by the councillors from among themselves. On that, there was difference of opinion and there was discussion about the advantages and disadvantages. I myself am not able to decide which is advantageous. It is said that, if the Chairman is elected from among the councillors, it will give room for corruption, and that, if he is directly elected by the people, he will have no regard for the councillors and may not be fully amenable to the implementation of the resolutions passed by the municipal council. These are the two points of view from which the question was considered. As the Committee themselves have recommended, we may experiment in one or two places. I find from the White Paper that responsible committees have expressed the opinion that it may be advisable to go step by step instead of bringing the entire scheme into operation on one particular day. Local self-Government is a very important thing and it has got to be developed. But it is better to go slow.

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As a rate-payer myself, I know something of the working of the Madras Corporation. An important thing to which such attention has not been devoted in this White Paper is the reorganization of the finances of the Corporation. I remember very well that there was a committee headed by Sir M. Visveswarayya which went into this subject. After a good deal of work for a year or two, the Chairman said that it was impossible to do anything further and went away. The difficulty of the Corporation is inadequacy of finance. On that aspect I do not think much light is thrown in the White Paper.

I agree that the number of councillors may be increased to 100, it may be even more. From the Annexure, I find that there is one councillor for every 30,000 of the population. The population of the City is growing. Now it is 16 lakhs and next year it may be 17 lakhs. On account of the tendency of even the retired people to settle down in the City, the population of the City is bound to increase. The area of the City has also increased by the inclusion of Saidapet. Why should retired people come to the City and subject themselves to the din and noise, giving up the leading of a quiet life in the village? The reason is that amenities are not provided in the villages. The number of councillors should be increased and more committees like the Finance Committee, the Education Committee, etc., should be constituted. In times of flood in the City, we see only the Engineers; we rarely see the Divisional Councillors, because they are few in number and they cannot attend to the whole thing. Instead of having one councillor for every 30,000 people, it is better to have one councillor to represent a lesser number of people. Some of the Senates and other academic bodies have got as many as 200 and 230 members. There may be difficulty in the quick transaction of business, if the body becomes unwieldy. But there will be several committees each one of which will look after a certain function. The people are eager to have more and more amenities and it is better that there are a larger number of councillors to represent the difficulties of the people before the Corporation Council.

I do not find anything mentioned in the White Paper about the finances of the Corporation. I would like a thorough examination of the financial position of the Corporation to be conducted. I purchased a property recently. I find that the tax due on that property has not been paid for the last four or five years. There is a rule that if the seller has not paid the taxes due, the purchaser must pay them. So, I have to pay the tax. I am not grumbling about my having to pay the tax. I wonder how arrears of tax have been allowed to accumulate for over four or five years. Proper arrangements should be made for the prompt collection of taxes and for other matters.

With these words, I say that the White Paper should be considered by the Legislature Committee and some steps taken for the organization of local self-Government on sound national lines.

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p.m.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must express my thanks to the Hon. Minister for having placed this White Paper before us for consideration, and I hope that I am right in assuming that the Government are also accepting the proposed amendment that it should be referred to a Select Committee. In dealing with this White Paper, I have got certain general observations to make. Local self-Government everywhere is in a state of flux. If you were to hear the discussions in England about local self-Government, you will find that even there, after so many years of advance in administration of local bodies, there is considerable doubt whether local self-Government works satisfactorily. In fact, the comment that was made on the White Paper that was issued by the Ministry in 1945, I think, was that it was an escapist document. May I respectfully say that this White Paper also is an escapist document? It does not get to grips with the many problems of local self-Government nor does it find an easy solution. It almost seems to me that the one thing that weighed with the Government was that somehow or other the provision contained in Article 40 of the Constitution should appear to have been taken into consideration. But looking over the whole of the features, I feel very doubtful whether that Article has really been taken into consideration.

The next point that I wish to state is that we have a number of documents, reports of various committees, namely, the Kuttikrishna Menon Committee and Ratnasabapathi Mudaliar Committee, and the report of the Sub-Committee of the Corporation of Madras with the views of the Commissioner and the views of other persons and finally with the views of the departmental heads. Collectors have been consulted. The Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils has been consulted. The Board of Revenue has been consulted. But the principal bodies which are affected by the issue of the White Paper have not been so far given an opportunity to express their views. The district boards have not been given an opportunity. Perhaps, the Government thought that, as they were being liquidated, they should not be given any opportunity. That, I fear, is the totalitarian method of approach. Even a condemned criminal is given an opportunity to speak whatever they may do with him subsequently. Likewise, the municipalities, in the administration of which also a certain change is proposed, though not a material change, should have been given an opportunity. I understand there is an Association of the Chairmen of Municipalities, and this body, if not all the municipalities, ought to have been given an opportunity to express its opinion, and we should be in a position to know what it is. I do think that the Corporation of Madras, to which very material alterations have been suggested, should have been given an opportunity to represent their views. I would, therefore, appeal to this Committee that they should obtain from such bodies their views before they take into consideration the many suggestions that have been made in

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the White Paper, some of which are very good and may be agreed to. For some of the suggestions in the White Paper, I am afraid, we may not find wholehearted support.

The main thing in the White Paper is the contemplated abolition of the district boards and the transfer of some or all powers to the panchayats and the Union of Panchayats. We have undoubtedly a great clamour for panchayats. Panchayat Raj has come to us from decades. At any rate, we have the historical background that this country was more or less governed under Panchayat Raj. So far it is an excellent idea. But I am afraid several things have happened which make us pause and think over the question whether the old ideal of Panchayat Raj will ever be once more available to us. Of course, the White Paper hopes against hope that that will be the case.

In dealing with the panchayats, the White Paper has suggested that the panchayats should be constituted more or less for every village with a population of five hundred, and if the population is less than five hundred, probably adjacent villages may have to be grouped together so that a panchayat may be established in each rural area of approximately that population. The group of panchayats will then become a sort of panchayat union.

Sir, in regard to the elections to the panchayats, it seems a little surprising that there should be a suggestion that the principle of proportional representation should be employed. I venture to suggest that I know something about proportional representation. The Government undoubtedly know it. We in the University have this system of proportional representation for the 30 registered graduates from the year the Madras University Act, 1923, was passed. I can tell you that there is no more complicated machinery than to unravel the mystery of this election by proportional representation and to see who should get surplus votes, who should be eliminated, at what stage he should be eliminated, how the candidates should be declared as having got the necessary quota or how the candidates, who do not get the necessary quota can be declared elected, etc. It seems to me that to introduce this principle of proportional representation for Class II Panchayats is to create an army of people who will have to go all over the State for the conduct of elections. In my opinion, it is a very impracticable thing, and I do not think it will succeed.

Then, Sir, it is said that the present system of open voting for Class II Panchayats should be continued and that the rule should be revised so as to ensure orderliness. It is not understood what is meant by ensuring orderliness. I think we always had orderliness when we exercised our franchise. Perhaps a little more of the constabulary should be employed to see that orderliness is there. This is a small point, and I certainly think that we ought to evolve a system of elections under which no one will be afraid to exercise his franchise frankly and freely. But will this be secured

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by the continuance of the open voting system even under proportional representation? I think there is a snag in this which ought to be taken note of by the Select Committee, and by the Government.

In regard to the constitution of panchayat unions, I find it is a very good idea—theoretically it is excellent—that the person who is returned from a panchayat should have a very clear majority. He should be returned by two-thirds of the members of the panchayat. But if the two-thirds majority is not available, then it seems from the correspondence that has been published, that that panchayat will go unrepresented. Supposing there are fifteen panchayats to form a Union, and if eight of them are usually of the temper of the panchayats of to-day, it means that only four or five will be the members of the bigger Union. It seems to me that here also, while the wish is good, the factual presentation of the case and the actualities do not warrant that we can assume such things to happen. Almost everywhere I can say that the White Paper is paved with very good intentions, but so is another place. But good intentions by themselves will not lead us to anything useful like the bringing into existence of an Act that is workable.

3-30
P.M. In regard to the Madras Village Panchayats Act of 1950, we had the honour and privilege of participating in the discussion when it was introduced by my Friend Mr. Chandramouli, who was then the Minister in charge of Local Administration. Great hopes were then raised. The speech of Mr. Chandramouli was a challenging one. Anyone of us who dared to suggest that the legislation might not be fruitful was at once silenced by him by saying that we were of the old temperament and out-of-date in these modern days when India was pulsating with life and when everybody wanted to do his best, when the land was flowing with milk and honey, and when there was the exuberance and enthusiasm for patriotic work on the part of the citizens of the country. What do we find now? After seven years, the number of panchayats that have been started is more or less stationary. And, the testimonial given by authorities, whose acknowledged ability to give such a testimonial I shall not question, is that these panchayats are not performing even the pre-1950 functions efficiently and that some of them are guilty of misuse of public funds. Now, on the top of this testimonial, which we did not ask for but which the White Paper has given to us, it seems to me somewhat paradoxical that it should be suggested now that these functions, pre-1950 functions, should be given to the panchayats in addition to the post-1950 functions. It seems to me that there is some amount of redundancy there which is easily explicable. How people who are—some of whom, at any rate—undoubtedly grossly abusing their powers, could be given these increased functions is a matter which deserves some little consideration. I agree that if we can get a perfect set of democratic principles laid down and persons

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willing to work that democracy, everything will be all right. But in a very imperfect world we know that it is not possible to prevent things which may perhaps be of a very serious nature if allowed to go on. This is the second object that the Government have in expanding the activities of the panchayats.

The third objective is, "There is a serious reproach against the present system of panchayat organization. It aggravates faction where it exists and creates new factions where none existed. The system should be reformed so as to reduce the evil to the maximum extent possible." I wholeheartedly support the wish. But what is the action that is to follow? In another place, however, it is suggested that in forming these panchayats, "participation in the panchayats could be by the natural leaders of different social and economic groups in the village". What is meant by 'leaders of social groups'? I do not understand it. We are aiming at a casteless society. I hope the social groups do not pertain to caste. What other social groups are there in these villages? I do admit that I am unfortunately too much of an urban bird but I would rather like rural birds like my hon. Friend Sri Ramaswami and others to enlighten me on what the social groups are that we are talking of. What are the economic groups that we are thinking of? I think we have come to the conclusion that there should be one flat economic group; at any rate, when the taxation proposals are implemented next year, there will be little chance of variation of economic groups at the village level, and in the urban areas till such time as they are liquidated. At the rural level it is not likely that there will be much difference between groups. So, I personally feel that it would be unfortunate for us to think of leaders from economic groups. Then, we cannot create leaders, they must come by their own process of evolution, for the good work they do, for the moral courage they have and for the sort of contribution that they make. I have no objection at all to the present system of direct election of the President being abolished, and the pre-1950 system of election of the President by the members of the panchayat could be revived. My esteemed Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar referred in general terms to this and said that there might be something in the idea of the President being elected by all the members who were entitled to vote in the panchayat. But, on the whole, I think the cost of our elections has become so tremendous in these days that one would like to see that another system is tried for some time, at any rate. I am also not averse to the five-year term being granted generally. But I do feel that the extension of the term of the present members from three to five years will not be in the interest of the implementation of the new reforms. When we are introducing new reforms, we must have a clean slate to write on. If the term of the present members is extended from three to five years, they will not be the proper persons to write on a clean slate. Let us begin, if we are earnest about it, with a clean slate and try to see how it works. Therefore, I humbly feel that the extension of the term from three years to five years is not called for.

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Then, Sir, there is decentralization and strengthening of the administrative machinery. We are going to have more District Panchayat Officers and more of Assistant Panchayat Officers. I have always put the question to the Hon. the Finance Minister how they reconcile themselves to these things unless they know what the financial obligations of the Government will be. As one who has been badly pricked on account of the possibility of the Government spending more money for certain purposes, I should like to ask whether the Hon. the Finance Minister has any say in this matter and whether he has calculated the increased cost of administration on account of the panchayats being brought into existence almost simultaneously within the next three years all over the State. On account of the Panchayat Unions coming into existence, I think it will be worthwhile to know what the additional cost will be.

Certain proposals for the amendment of the Madras Village Panchayats Act have been made and I find here two such proposals. One is to increase the maximum period of suspension of a panchayat from one year to two years. On what grounds will you discriminate between panchayat and panchayat if you are going to suspend the panchayats? Under the Criminal Procedure Code, you have got provision for various punishments. But where the panchayat misuses its funds and you want to suspend it, how can you say one year in the case of one panchayat and two years in the case of another? Will that necessity arise or will things improve if you suspend the panchayat for two years instead of one year? I can understand a uniform policy. It must be only for grave errors, grave misconduct, that suspension of the panchayat should be contemplated and if that is so, I do not see any reason why there should be discrimination between one panchayat and another. You may make it two years. I have no objection. But I certainly feel that suspension for one year is enough to cure the people if they are panchayat-minded.

Then, there is another provision which I do not understand. 'To make provisions in the Act for the exemption of persons from payment of taxes.' On what basis are the individuals to be exempted from payment of taxes? If you have a category of persons who are to be exempted from payment of taxes, I can understand. But if you say, 'To exempt persons from payment of taxes', it seems to me that that is going a little too far. If, under the Panchayat Raj, they are to be given this power to exempt individuals from payment of tax, I know perfectly well—and most of my colleagues may not be prepared to say but know perfectly well who will be exempted—the richest rowdy in the panchayat area will be exempted and the poorest men will be taxed doubly for that purpose. I should, therefore, like to know what is meant by this provision to exempt persons from payment of taxes.

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Sir, then we have the District Development Council. It is a good thing. I hope it will not all the time be continuing as Development Council. There is a stage in human nature as in human institutions when development ceases. I do not say thereby that they must get into the stage of senility. But these Development Councils are only a transitory phase in the development of the country which has long been neglected. Now, I see that the Collector will be the Chairman of the Council. Very good. Generally, he is the representative of the Government in the district, and at any rate, he is under the control of the Government and, therefore, he must be the Chairman. The Members of Parliament and Members of the Legislative Assembly are to be members of this Council. I am not very anxious to be on such a Development Council but I think the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham was right when he asked, 'What have the poor Members of the Legislative Council done not to find a place in the purely advisory body with no functions whatsoever?' We can only talk as we do here. Therefore, such cannot do much more than what we do here. Therefore, such innocuous persons as Members of the Legislative Council may be considered for Membership on the Council.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Printer's mistake.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Well, I hope so. I would also like to add that the Members of the Rajya Sabha from our State should be included in these Development Councils and that for the purpose of delimiting the area, the place of residence that they give for purposes of travelling allowance may be taken into consideration.

Sir, I would like to refer to one other provision regarding the composition of the District Development Council. It is stated that the Council will include "all Gazetted Officers concerned with planning and execution of development schemes in the development district." I do not know how many officers there will be, but it seems to me to be a tall order to include all these persons in the Development Council. You can include particular categories. But if it is said that all Gazetted Officers should be there, anybody can claim that he has something to do with planning and has taken some interest in it.

With regard to the composition of the Standing Committees, it is stated that every non-official member of the Development Council may be allotted to one committee and not more than one committee. It is perfectly right. The White Paper proceeds:—

(b) Official members to be allotted by Government Order;

(c) Other non-official members to be appointed by the Government up to a number fixed for each committee. This number should, ordinarily, be either one-fourth of the total strength of the committee or two whichever is higher.'

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If you have got 20 or 30 officials, then the higher figure will be one-fourth of that figure and they will be non-officials. I do not know if it is the intention of the Government that Members of Parliament and others will not be sufficiently useful. In these days when so much of storm is raised about nominations, I would request the Government to consider this provision. It is hardly necessary to have any non-officials owing to the innumerable non-official members who will be coming in their own respective capacities to add to this particular class.

Non-participation of official members in voting is a good principle. They are there to give their advice but the Development Council must decide for itself what should be done. I shall not take much of the time of the House, but I shall refer to two other categories, viz., the Municipalities and the Corporation. The chief change proposed is with regard to the concurrent powers for enforcement of resolutions by the Chairman. Although I have never been a member of any Municipal Council and cannot aspire to be in the Municipality or in the Corporation in spite of the increase in the strength of members that my hon. Friend Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar pleaded for, I do feel that the Chairmen of the Municipal Councils have been handicapped by the appointment of the Commissioner in a way that was expected or contemplated by many of us. In many of the Municipal Councils, far from having Executive Officers to carry out the decisions of the Councils, the Executive Officers have assumed a role that they are the Government and that, therefore, they can override the resolutions of the Municipal Councils. I have an instance brought to my notice wherein a Council passed a resolution eight months ago and nobody has taken any action so far. The Chairman is powerless. The Executive Officer is all in all. I know of another instance where an Executive Officer defied the orders of the Council with regard to the administration of a College and passed his own orders. It took months to get those orders rectified. The wheels of the machinery in the Secretariat may move, but they do not move as quickly as some of us would desire. The result of it is a stalemate, a bitter quarrel and struggle. I would, therefore, plead that some restrictions should be placed on the Executive Officer and that he should not be allowed to decide whether a resolution of the Council should be put into effect or not. His duty is simply to obey. He may report to the Government about any anomalies that may be noticed. I have no objection. Municipal Councils do have their own vagaries. If that were not so, local self-Government will never come under disrepute in any country, least of all in this country. I do, therefore, feel that some steps must be taken to see that the Commissioner and the Chairman have a certain duty to perform, not so much of power to exercise. When it is mentioned that the Chairman should have concurrent powers to enforce the execution of the resolutions, I do not know how it can be worked. If a resolution is passed, say, with regard to the laying of roads, and the executive head says, "I will take up this road first" and the

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Chairman says, "I will take up the other road first", or if it is a question of lighting—hon. Members know that it is one of the controversial subjects—if it is suggested by the Executive Officer that lights should be put only in front of certain houses on the ground of public utility and the Commissioner thinks that those lights should be in front of some other houses, how is concurrent jurisdiction to be exercised? It seems to me that the only way in which this can be done is by definite demarcation of the powers of the Council and the Chairman and certain overriding powers to the Chairman in case the Council's resolutions are not given effect to by the Executive head. I know of some young officers who think that they are a limb of the Government and are there to represent the Government, defying the whole Council in this respect.

I come last to the City Corporation. Being a citizen of this Corporation and paying taxes to it for the last fifty years, I am a little interested in the future of this Corporation. I very much regret, therefore, that this question of reorganization of the Corporation was not referred to the Corporation itself and its views placed before us, but it seems to me that the Government in taking note of this reorganization have bestowed their attention on three factors, namely, reform of the composition of the Council and the Council Constituencies, reorganization of the Standing Committees and resettlement of their functions, and the reform of the system of appointment to key posts in the service of the Corporation. Let me take each of them separately.

As my hon. Friend Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar pointed out, they want to increase the number to 100 and make them territorial divisions of a smaller nature and secondly, they want to group these divisions to form City Municipal circles. All the divisional councillors of each circle should elect one woman councillor and one Scheduled Caste member for that circle, if there is none. All the divisional councillors of each circle (together with the indirectly elected woman councillor, if any, and the Scheduled Caste councillor, if any, of that circle) should form one standing committee for that circle. I think it is too late in the day to think that women are so very feeble that they cannot get into these councils by their own right. Personally I am sure that in everyone of these circles or committees there will be no opportunity either for a Scheduled Caste member or for a woman to find that he or she does not get a place. It seems to me that we are casting a slur on the ability of our women electors to find their way to elect a woman to these councils. (Laughter). In fact, I am going to say that in the course of the next ten years, it may be men who will have to find their places (renewed laughter). As it is, we are being slowly but steadily and effectively displaced from most offices of the Government. I do not grudge them that place, but it is now late in the day to suggest that women should have special and exclusive rights. It is not that I am against this but such a provision will be completely ineffective. If a Corporation becomes too unwieldy, then we can have smaller units

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as in the London County Council where they have boroughs—I can understand boroughs which are given exclusive right over a particular area, the London County Council having a general jurisdiction over the whole area but this is neither fish nor flesh nor a good red-herring. It is a mix-up of the two items.

Then, it has been stated that the system of Aldermen—and I take it Alderwomen also because I was told that there was an Alderwoman in the Corporation—would be abolished.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: 'Alderman' includes 'Alderwoman' also.

3.50
p.m.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: That is a legal phraseology which a poor medical man like me will not be able to understand. (Laughter). But, in any case, I feel that one of the most important things here is the abolition of various Standing Committees of the Corporation. Sir, you have an intimate knowledge of the working of these Standing Committees. My hon. Friend Sri Chakkarai Chetty is not here for I wanted to tempt him to speak on this matter. These Standing Committees are what may be called "functional committees" and they generally study the whole position, understand what it is and function whether it is Education Committee or Health Committee or Town-Planning Committee or any other Committee. In the place of these functional committees, the Government are going to have Circle Committees where the members are supposed to be the "know-all" of everything. They should know about education, about health, about taxation, about town-planning, about accounts, etc., except the Taxation Committee which has to hear appeals. It seems to me that this is a very great change from the present system of functional representation to one of territorial representation. On the Central Committee there will be the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor and then Chairmen of ten Circle Committees. I take it that if they are already on the Standing Committee, they will not find a place separately. That may be made clear later on. But is the Chairman the Chairman of all the Committees? It is said—

'The Central Committee should be empowered to co-ordinate the work of Circle Committees. In order to secure this result, the powers at present exercised and the functions at present performed by the Council of the Corporation should be transferred to and vested in the Central Committee, so far as they relate to the works, institutions and services, which are vested in the Circle Committees.'

'The functions and powers of the Council in relation to the Central Committee should be exactly the same as between the Council and the existing Standing Committees.'

I have drawn the attention of this House to the serious limitations of the Central Committee as compared with the working of a Standing Committee which is exclusively devoting itself to one particular aspect.

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It is said that the Circle Committees should meet at fortnightly intervals, the Central Committee at monthly intervals, and the Council at two months' intervals. I do not know what the Council will do when it meets. Everything is decided by the Circle Committees and the Central Committee and it seems to me that all that the Council may have to do is to dot the 'i's and cross the 't's. Will the Council be in a position to get a full idea of any resolutions passed or recommendations made by the ten Circle Committees? Each Committee having its own view, where is the co-ordination and effective organisation of the essential services of the City? Smallpox may be raging in Tiruvateeswaranpet. Is it the concern of the Tiruvateeswaranpet Circle Committee alone or is it the concern of the whole City, if not of the whole State? What steps are going to be taken and how is the money to be expended? Take again the supply of water free from contamination, or educational facilities. These small Circle Committees will become self-centred and there will be, as there is between one State and another, demarcation between one Circle Committee and another Circle Committee leading to a certain amount of estrangement rather than unification in regard to the civil functions of the City of Madras. I feel that this is a matter worth while looking into and I have no doubt that this will attract the attention of the Legislature Committee.

As regards key posts, I do agree that there is necessity for a certain amount of mobility and that the qualifications should be specifically laid down. I feel that there has been a little too much of activity behind the scenes, if I may put it that way very respectfully, in regard to the filling up of some of these posts. I want to sound a note of warning. Let not the Government trump their unwanted officers on these poor Corporations and Municipalities. That generally happens because the Head of the Department is rather anxious to send somebody. As the Poet says: Kick him upstairs with such grace that he does not feel the effect of the kick.

There is another point. The attitude of an officer in a self-governing institution has to be a little different from what it may be if the same officer were under Governmental guidance or control. That officer has to acclimatize himself to the position of an officer in a self-governing unit. I would have very much preferred a separate local self-Government service or, as the hon. Member Mr. Purushotham said, a Public Service Commission to select candidates. Some of the qualifications laid down. I must say, are not what I would approve of. Is the Engineer to be drawn from the Highways Department to look after only roads? To-day an Engineer in the Corporation has far more to do with buildings and town planning, with the location of markets, hospitals, etc., and therefore, it seems to me that these qualifications require a little bit of reconsideration. Likewise for the post of Water Works Engineer, a Public Health Engineer will be more suitable. It is said that the post of Educational Officer may be included in the Madras

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Educational Service. I can say with some little experience that a Professor in a college is the last person that should be selected for this post. I think the hon. Member Mr. T. P. Srinivasavaradan will agree with me when I say that even a Headmaster may not be quite suitable, even though he may know more. Just as the Educational Officer of the Corporation may be a misfit as a Professor in a college, so also the Professor in a college may be a misfit as an Educational Officer.

Sir, I have made some detailed criticisms. The appeal that I would like to make to the Government is this. In these respects, I would beg of them to proceed slowly. Let us not, like the formulation of our Five-Year Plans, ignoring all other considerations, say that one fine day on the 1st of April 1961 there shall be panchayats, all over the State. It may not happen; it should not happen if panchayats are to be well established. Proceed slowly. There is virtue in that. I would beg of the Government to consider the possibility of having, what we call, pilot plant projects. These are human pilot plant projects. It is good to have such projects. I am glad that they have started a Panchayat Union in Madurai. Let them start similar Unions in three or four other centres, north, south, east and west. Let them try this for a couple of years. Nothing will be lost and the work will go on as usual. With the experience of these pilot projects for two or three years, another White Paper may be issued. I hope the same Ministry and the same Minister will be responsible for that White Paper also. A White Paper was issued formerly and that had to be revised and supplemented by this White Paper.

Then, there may be some incentives for the panchayats to work well by the adoption of the grading system. In America the Universities are graded into four categories—grade I, grade II, grade III and grade IV. When somebody asked me whether that system could be introduced in India, I was worried because the Madras University would come under Grade IV. The system of upgrading may give an impetus to the panchayats to get better and better.

Lastly, I plead with political parties of all descriptions that nobody should be allowed to have a party label in standing for elections to local bodies.

If some of these principles are adopted, I feel that we may grow in the field of local self-Government, provided we proceed slowly and we adhere to the fundamental principles of local self-Government. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are ten more speakers, and we have hundred minutes left. Each speaker will be allowed ten minutes.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday I was a bit depressed because some of the observations made by the Members regarding the panchayats in our State were rather really distressing.

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Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the Britishers were here, whenever there was a demand from the people that we must have our own Government, it was very easy for them to say, 'Well, Indians are not yet fit to look after their own affairs'. So, what the Britishers said to most of us, we sometimes here say to our own people whenever they say that they wish to have a greater share in the service of the motherland. To-day we wish to argue the point whether our people in the villages are fit to look after their own affairs. The Government say in their report that some of them have been found guilty of corruption and misappropriation of funds. Merely because some of them have been guilty of some kind of misappropriation, it does not lie in the mouth of anybody to say that every-one of them is like that. If that is the standard by which we have to judge everyone, then no category of services can be free from a charge like that. As a matter of fact, sometimes the Government servants occupying very big positions are found guilty of misappropriation of public funds. Merely because somebody has been charged and has been found guilty of misappropriation, we do not jump up and say that all the officers are bad. It was rather painful to hear this sweeping remark, merely because some panchayats were found guilty of misappropriation of some paltry sums. We should not make a sweeping remark that people in the villages are quite unfit to look after their own affairs. The Russians, who were a few decades ago regarded as some kind of Asiatics (Hon. Members know what the term 'Asiatic' means) by Europeans, to-day by virtue of their own endeavours, perseverance and patriotism are actually unravelling the mysteries of Heaven and Earth. When they have advanced so much, to hear that some of our own people cannot manage even their village affairs is a thing which I cannot understand. Sir, I am a born optimist. Even supposing our people are bad, let them be bad. (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar: They do not require your permission). In course of time they will pick up. Some Members said that they were all illiterate and that they could not do anything. After all, in our country, in spite of our great march in the field of education, the percentage of literacy is very low. If that should be the standard, the administration of this whole country should be confined to educated persons, rich persons, and moneyed persons. This will mean overlooking the fundamental principles laid down in our Constitution. We say that there is adult franchise. It is not by accident that people said that there must be adult franchise. When our leaders said that there should be adult franchise, they knew all the implications of the move. They knew that our people were illiterate, that there were factions, that there was caste trouble, etc. In spite of this, they said, 'All right; introduce adult franchise in the country'. This adult franchise is, to a great extent, solving the problem of communalism. When a Muhammadan stands for election in a certain place, he goes to hundreds of Hindu houses and asks for their votes. Similarly, if a Hindu stands for election, he goes to hundreds of Muslim houses and asks

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for their votes. At least, for the time being, their minds are free from communal bitterness. Therefore, adult franchise is a move in the right direction. I have always felt that, if our leaders here and leaders outside do not overlook some of the little things, we will be far away from democracy and that our country would go into the hands of some kind of dictators. We know that our country, for the last 1,000 years, has been under the rule of one dictator or another. Sometimes it was a Hindu dictator and at other times it was a Muslim dictator. All through these years we have been under the rule of one despot or another. Because of this, the minds of our people have become so nicely trained that even in a despot they see divinity. That is why the Congress Party, as a big, mighty, and far-seeing political organisation, said, 'All right; liquidate all Rajas and Nawabs'. They were in course of time liquidated. Otherwise, they would have finished off this democracy. They would have combined together and wrecked this democracy. If the same standards which we want to adopt, as far as the villagers are concerned, are to be adopted at the State level, perhaps most of us may not have come here. Therefore, we have to take this fact into account. As a matter of fact, in ancient times, we had the panchayat system of administration, and it worked well. What worked well some centuries before can also work well now, if only good opportunities are given for that system to work.

4 p.m. I do not like to go into details. One thing I wish to say. Some Member of the Opposition said that this was a half-hearted measure and that it was brought forward to conform to Article 40 of the Constitution. Sir, I have great respect for our officials. I maintain that they are doing very good and patriotic work. In these local bodies where there is the system of elections, and where the choice is left to the people to elect their own representatives, I do not think the Government should have their own officers over their heads. Imagine, Sir, when the Hon. Ministers are here, in this House and in the other House, the Chief Secretary were made the person to direct the affairs of these Houses with power to veto what the Hon. Ministers say; what would happen? It looks so very absurd at the State level. So also our Government must put themselves in that position and see the other side of the picture also at the district level. If our people require a little help, no doubt the officials should help them. But they can render help in an advisory capacity and not in any directing fashion.

Sir, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has made very many good observations. He suggested many improvements. Though I do not agree with him in all that he said, I agree with 90 per cent of what he said. The Committee appointed to go into the matter, I am sure, will take all these into consideration—the points raised by hon. Members in this as well as the other House—and do what is best.

Thank you, Sir.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, because of the shortness of the time allowed me, I will confine my remarks only to the proposals regarding the Madras City Corporation.

Sir, at the outset let me say that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has dealt with the subject very nicely. But, unfortunately, he left practically no margin for those who were to follow him, by the thorough manner in which he dealt with the matter right from the panchayats up to the City Corporation. However, let me supplement his speech with one or two remarks of mine.

Sir, I still doubt whether it is a sound proposition to increase the present strength of the Members of the Corporation. The number to be fixed depends on the number of Harijans and women to be elected to the Corporation from the various constituencies. I feel that the present strength of Members would do. If it is increased to 123, it will become rather unwieldy for a City like Madras. No doubt the population of the City is increasing and the area is increasing. If you take cities like Bombay and Calcutta with a population twice or thrice that of Madras, I do not think they are having so many Members as are proposed for Madras City in the White Paper. However, it is a matter for the Government to decide.

Sir, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has rightly pointed out that in panchayats we should not have party politics. If party politics were allowed to enter into the panchayat administration, it will leave its effects for a long time to come. The Hon. the Finance Minister, I believe, has himself made an appeal in the other House that we should eschew party politics completely in the panchayats. I wish the Government were quite earnest about the appeal made by the Hon. the Leader of the other House, because it has been our experience that all municipal elections and elections to the Corporation are fought not on the basis of merit or on the basis that the candidate should be more suitable to take up the work in the area from which he is to be elected, but purely on the party basis and principle. Therefore, there is no question of sending a proper representative who would take up the work of the constituency or of the particular area he represents. Candidates are selected more on party basis. I hope the sound principle enunciated by the Hon. the Minister for Finance will be acceptable and will be followed by them.

Sir, I do not think the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham was right when he said that functional representation or the representation of institutions in the City of Madras like the various Chambers of Commerce should go. In fact, they do have a place in the scheme of things. Instead of considering them an unnecessary element, people are coming round to the other idea that while we may cry for democracy, for panchayat Raj, and all that, still there are certain people who may have all the qualifications to be elected and to be in bodies like these but still could not be elected to them.

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under the present system. Therefore, when the representatives who may bring to bear their knowledge on matters of finance, on matters of transport, on matters of roads and buildings and such other things, come into these bodies and give a very good account of their work, they should not be kept out of these bodies, or sent away from these bodies on one fine morning, unless the Government prove that their work in the City Corporation is not quite satisfactory. Sir, I do not want to enter into a debate on this issue now. I may, however, point out that in this very Council we have functional representatives. We have teachers' representatives here. If I may say so, the representatives of the teachers have done very well so far as the subject with which they are concerned goes. We have representatives of the local bodies. That being so, why should we decry the few functional representatives who are there in the Corporation?

Now, I think I may be regarded as unchivalrous if I were to ask, "Why this reservation, why this spoon-feeding for these women?". I was a little hesitant whether I would not be misunderstood by the hon. lady Member opposite if I were to question the reservation of seats for women. But what I wanted to say on this point has been said and said emphatically by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. In these days when women can go to any council or body by their own right, by their own popularity which they have earned in the area by the hard work they have done particularly in the social field, why should there be this reservation of ten seats for women in the City Council, especially when we feel that we have got enlightened voters in the City of Madras? When during the last General Elections ten or more lady Members could be elected to the Assembly, why could we not return eight or ten lady Members to the City Corporation? Sir, the point is this. When once our lady Members know that there is going to be a sure seat for them in the Council, they will begin to think: "Why seek election and go in for all trouble? Let us wait and stand behind: we are sure of the seats earmarked for us". We should consider this aspect of the matter properly. They should not be separated and spoon-fed. They must move along with others. We can work together in the locality. I am sure women work much better than men. After all, these are days of competition and in competitions ladies come out gloriously and successfully.

Apart from reservation for women, in respect of Harijans also I would like to know if any Harijan would like to contest the election when he is assured of a seat by getting himself elected indirectly by the zonal council. This leads to a very dubious position. I grant that there may be reservation for Harijans. But that can be provided for by earmarking constituencies for them where they predominate, or they may be allowed to contest in single member constituencies also and get themselves elected. That would be the proper thing to do.

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Then, Sir, we should visualize what would happen in the zonal councils, if the City were divided into 10 divisions and they are entrusted with so many powers. All sorts of influences will come into play. According to the power vested in them, they have to discharge three important functions. They have the choice of electing the Harijan candidate. There will be a lot of trouble on that account. They have the right to elect the lady member also. In this matter also so many influences will come into play. Lastly, a President is to be elected for the zonal council who is going to be all-powerful so far as that division is concerned. If sufficient safeguards are not provided for the proper functioning of these councils, we can easily imagine what that small body composed of ten Members is going to be like. Apart from this, the President is also to be on a very important committee of the Corporation called the Taxation and Finance Committee. I feel, Sir, all this will lead to trouble, especially, the election of the President of zonal council, the election of the woman member and the election of the Harijan member. The members of the zonal council, instead of devoting their energies to the work in the particular division, will be engaged in personal bickerings and mutual jealousies and rivalries. This matter, I suggest, should be examined in great detail by the Committee constituted to go into the recommendations made in the White Paper.

Then, there is the question whether the term of the Members should be three years or five years. In this I have to disagree with the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. He said: "Three years is not a sufficiently long period for them to show any progress". If we extend the term to five years, I submit, we will not give opportunities for others to come in and do real work. When once a Member is elected for five years, he may not be paying so much attention to the area or his work as he would if he were returned only for a short period. Hon. Members might ask, "What about the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly? Why do you have a five-year term for them?" I submit these are on a different footing. We have to go through a long process of election and the cost involved is heavy. I, therefore, feel that three years would be more proper than five years.

Thank you, Sir.

* SRI V. S. BALASUNDARAM : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன சீர்திருத்தத்தை அரசாங்கம் கொண்டு வந்தது மிகவும் பொறுத்தமானது. ஏனென்றால் ஜில்லா போர்டினுடைய வேலைகள் கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக நீக்கப்பட்டு அரசாங்கத்தால் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டு வந்து விட்டன. கடைசியாக ஜில்லா போர்டு வசம் இருக்கும் வேலை, இடங்களின் பெயர்களை மாற்றுவதும், சிறிய ரோடுகளைக் கவனிப்பதும், உபாத்தியாயர்களை மாற்றுவதும் தான். பாக்கி எல்லா வேலைகளும் அவர்களிடமிருந்து எடுக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டன. மேலும் இப்போது ஆங்காங்கே தேசிய விஸ்தரிப்புத் திட்டம் ஆரம்பமாகியிருக்கிறது. அதிகப்படியான வேலை அந்தப் பிரதேசங்களிலே நடந்து வருகிறது. அதனால் இந்த சீர்திருத்தத்தை அரசாங்கம் இந்தச் சமயத்தில் கொண்டுவந்திருப்பது ரொம்பவும் வரவேற்கத்தக்கது. இப்போது சில விஷயங்களை மாதிரி நான் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

[Sri V. S. Balasundaram] [7th November 1957]

ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் ஜில்லா டெவெலப்மெண்டு (Development) கவுன்சில் ஏற்படுத்தப் போவதாக இருக்கிறது. இதில் ஸ்டாண்டிங் கமிட்டிகள் ஏற்படுத்தப் போவதாக இருக்கிறது. விவசாயம், கல்வி, தொழில் முதலிய ஒவ்வொன்றுக்கும் ஒரு கமிட்டி இருக்கும். இவை முதன் முதலாக அமைக்கப்படும் கமிட்டிகள் ஆனதனாலே லாட் போட்டு, சீட்டுப் போட்டு மெம்பர்களை இக்கமிட்டிகளுக்கு எடுப்பதாகக் கூறப்படுகிறது. இது சரியல்ல. ஏனென்றால் சிலருக்குக் கல்வியில் அதிக அநுபவமும் அறிவும் இருக்கலாம். சிலருக்குத் தொழிலில், சிலருக்கு விவசாயத்தில் இருக்கலாம். சீட்டுப் போட்டு எடுப்பதனால், விவசாயத்தில் நல்ல அனுபவமும் அறிவும் உடையவன் கல்விக் கமிட்டியில் வேலை செய்யும்படியாகவும், கல்வியில் நல்ல அநுபவமும், அறிவும் உடையவன் விவசாயக் கமிட்டியில் வேலை செய்யும்படியாகவும் நேரக்கூடும். அதனால் கமிட்டிகள் அந்த அந்தத் துறையில் நல்ல மறையில் பணியாற்றுகிறதென்ற சாத்தியம் குறைந்து விடும். ஆகவே, இந்த மாதிரியாகச் சீட்டுப் போட்டு எடுக்காமல், கலெக்டர் அவர்கள் அங்கத்தினர்களைக் கலந்துகொண்டு அவரவர்களுக்கு எந்தத் துறையில் நல்ல அநுபவமும், அறிவும் இருக்கிறதோ அந்த அந்தத் துறைக் கமிட்டிகளில் பணியாற்றும்படியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். அப்போதுதான் கமிட்டிகள் திறம்பட செயலாற்ற முடியும் என்பதாகத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

மேலும், இந்த ஸ்டாண்டிங் கமிட்டிகளில் ஒன்று அல்லது இரண்டு expert மெம்பர்களை நியமிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படி நியமிக்கும்போது வெகு ஜாக்கிரதையாக இருக்க வேண்டும். ஜில்லா போர்டில் ஸ்டாண்டிங் கமிட்டிகளுக்கு நாமினேஷன் பண்ணுவதில் நமக்கு நிறைய அநுபவம் இருக்கிறது. ஒரு விஷயமும் தெரியாதவர்கள், கல்வியில் நல்ல பயிற்சி இல்லாதவர்கள், கல்விக் கமிட்டியிலே இடம் பெற்றிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே அந்த அந்தத் துறையில் அநுபவம் உள்ளவர்களைக் கூட ஸ்டாண்டிங் கமிட்டிகளில் போடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்து ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்குத் தேர்தல் மூன்று வருஷத்திலிருந்து ஐந்து வருஷமாக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதை வெள்ளை அறிக்கையில் காண்கிறோம். மூன்று வருஷத்திற்கு ஒரு முறை தேர்தல் வந்து, அவர்கள் ஜனங்கரிடத்தில் போய் வோட்டுப் பெற வேண்டுமென்ற நிலைமை இருந்தால் தான், அவர்கள் சுறுசுறுப்பாக வேலை செய்வார்கள், ஐந்து வருஷத்திற்கு ஒருதரம் தேர்தல் என்று செய்துவிட்டால், இன்னும் தான்ருகு வருஷங்கள் இருக்கின்றன, மூன்று வருஷங்கள் இருக்கின்றன, என்று எண்ணி வேலையைத் திறம்படச் செய்யமாட்டார்கள். ஆகவே, இப்போது இருக்கிறது போல் மூன்று வருஷம் என்று இருந்தால் தான், நல்லது என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன்.

மேலும், கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்துகளில் பெண்களுக்குப் பங்கு கொடுக்க அவசியம் நிர்வகிப்பதில் செய்ய வேண்டும். அனுஷ்டானத்தில் நாம் பார்த்திருக்கிறோம். ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தல், பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு தேர்தல் இவற்றுக்குப் பெண் அபேக்கர்கள் கிடைப்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. சென்னை நகரத்தில் அதிகப் பெண்கள் பொது வேலையில் ஈடுபடலாம். தவிர, கிராமப்புறங்களில் பெண்களுக்கு என்று நிர்வகிப்பதில் இருந்தால் தான், பஞ்சாயத்துகளில் பெண்கள் இருந்து பணியாற்ற முடியும். போல் பஞ்சாயத்துக்கு யூனியன்களுக்கும் ஜில்லா டெவலப்மென்ட்டு கவுன்சில்களுக்கும் பெண்களுக்கு என்று ஒன்றிரண்டு ஸ்தானங்கள் நிர்வகிக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

மேலும், பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்கள் வருஷத்திலே இரண்டு தரம் கூடினால் போதுமென்று லென்னை அறிக்கையில் காணப்படுகிறது. இதற்கும் குறைவு. எவ்வப்போது அவர்களுக்கு வேலை இருக்கிறதோ,

7th November 1957] [Sri V. S. Balasundaram]

அவ்வப்போது பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்கள் கூடுவதற்கு வசதி இருக்க வேண்டும். ஆகவே, இரண்டதரம் தான் வருஷத்தில் கூடவேண்டுமென்று செய்திருப்பது சரியல்ல என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

[illegible]

* SRI M. ETHERAJALU : மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தக் கேள்வி என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI M. ETHERAJALU : மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இவ்வெள்ளை அறிக்கையின் மீது சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். சுதந்திரம் வந்த பிறகு, கௌமநல அரசாங்கம் நிறுவவேண்டுமென்று நமது சர்க்கார் சமுதாய நலத்திட்டங்கள், தேசிய அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்கள், நமது ராம நலத் திட்டங்கள் போன்ற திட்டங்களையெல்லாம் கொண்டுவரும் கிராம நலத் திட்டங்கள் போன்ற திட்டங்களையெல்லாம் வசதி, ரோடு கூட, கிராமங்களிலே எல்லாம் இன்றுவரை குடிதண்ணீர் வசதி, ரோடு கூட, வைத்திய வசதி, சாக்கடை வசதி போன்ற வசதிகளையெல்லாம் வசதி, வைத்திய வசதி, சாக்கடை வசதி போன்ற காரணத்தினால்தான், செய்து கொடுக்கமுடியவில்லை யென்ற காரணத்தினால்தான் இந்த வெள்ளை அறிக்கை இங்கு கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது நமக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியவருகிறது. சுதந்திரம் வந்து பத்து ஆண்டுகள் ஆகியும், நாம் எந்த இராம ராஜ்யத்தை நாம் இன்னும் காணவில்லை. நினைத்தோமோ, அந்த இராம ராஜ்யத்தை என் இவ்வாறு அபிவிருத்தி ஏற்பட இப்போது கிராமங்களிலே எல்லாம் ஏன் இவ்வாறு அபிவிருத்தி ஏற்பட வில்லை என்று நாம் ஒரு சிந்தனவு சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கப்போனால், அங்கு இருக்கும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களின் ஒத்துழையாமையும் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும், தலைவருக்கு மிடையே இருக்கும் மனக்கசப்பும்தான் காரணம். நாம் கும், தலைவருக்கு மிடையே இருக்கும் மனக்கசப்பும்தான் காரணம். நாம் எதிர்பார்த்த அளவுக்கு கிராமங்கள் முன்னேறவில்லையென்பது நமக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரிகிறது. நாம் இந்த வெள்ளை அறிக்கையைக் கட்ட வேறுபாடுகளின்றி மனக்கசப்பின்றி, பத்து வருஷத் திற்குப் பிறகும் கூட, கிராம மக்கள் முன்னேறவில்லையென்ற நிலையை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு பரிசீலிக்க வேண்டுமென்றுதான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். நாம் கிராம முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு அதிக ஆதரவு கொடுத்தால்,

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(DISCUSSION)

[Sri M. Ethirajalu] [7th November 1957]

வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் இராம ராஜ்யம் காணமுடியும் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. ஆனால் அந்த அடிப்படையில் பார்க்கும்போது, ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு நாம் அதிக அதிகாரங்களை வழங்கி அதன்மூலம் கிராமங்கள் முன்னேற முடியும் என்று நம்பியது எமற்றத்தையே கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, ஜில்லா போர்டுகளை ஒழித்து விடுவதா அல்லது மீண்டும் வைப்பதா என்ற விஷயம் இன்று பரிசீலனையில் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் கடந்த ஐந்து வருஷ அனுபவத்திலே நான் கண்டது என்ன வென்றால், ஒரு சில ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் நன்றாக வேலை செய்திருக்கலாம், ஜனநாயக ரீதியில் ஆட்சி செய்திருக்கலாம், மக்கள் சர்க்கார் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்ற அடிப்படையில் அவர்கள் ஆட்சி செய்திருக்கலாம். ஆனால், ஒரு சில ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் ஜாதி மனப்பான்மையைத்தான் வளர்த்தன. அது மட்டுமல்ல. அங்கு ஆசிரியர்கள் பட்ட அவதி சொல்ல முடியாது. வேண்டுமானால், அதிகாரிகள் அதைப்பற்றி விசாரணை செய்தால், உண்மை நிலை தெரியும். ஜில்லா போர்டுகளும் நகர சபைகளும் இந்த மூன்று வருஷ காலமாக எவ்விதமாக ஆட்சி செய்துவந்தன, எத்தனை புகார்கள் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வந்திருக்கின்றன, அவைகளில் எவ்வளவு இன்னமும் தீர்க்கப்படாமல் இருக்கின்றன என்பது எனக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். இந்த நிலைமை தொடர்ந்து மேலும் நீடித்தால், நாம் நினைக்கும் சேஷமநல சர்க்காரை நிச்சயமாக நாம் அமைக்க முடியாது என்று நான் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். ஒரு சில ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் இழைத்த பெரிய தீமையானது நம் நாட்டின் வளர்ச்சிக்கே பெரிய தீமையாகக் கருதப்படும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, நகர சபைகள் சீராகவும் சிறப்புற்றும் விளங்கவேண்டுமானால், நிச்சயமாக நாம் சட்டத்தில் ஒரு திருத்தம் செய்யவேண்டும். அதாவது, மூன்று வருஷத்திற்கு ஒரு முறை நகர சபையிலுள்ள சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகளையும், பஞ்சாயத்திலுள்ள சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகளையும் மாற்ற வேண்டும் என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய கருத்து. அப்படிச் செய்யாவிட்டால், இப்பொழுது நிலவும் ஊழலையேதான் நாம் காணமுடியும் என்பது திண்ணம். ஏனென்றால், அவர்கள் பரம்பரை பரம்பரையாக அங்கு வசித்துக்கொண்டு ஆபீசில் இருக்கக்கூடிய விஷயங்களையும் ரகசியங்களையும் தெரிந்துகொண்டு எந்தக் கட்சியின் கை ஒங்குகிறதோ அந்தக் கட்சியுடன் சேர்ந்துகொண்டு இன்றைக்கு ஒரு பெருங்குழப்பத்தை உண்டாக்கி யிருப்பதை நாம் காண்கிறோம். இது அரசாங்கத்துக்கு வந்த புகார்களிலுள்ள புள்ளி விவரங்களிலிருந்து தெரியவரும். இந்த வெள்ளை அறிக்கையை நாம் பரிசீலிக்கும் இந்த சமயத்திலே, இந்த மாதிரி ஒரு மாற்றுத் தல் ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்தால், நகர சபைகளும் பஞ்சாயத்துகளும் வெகு நன்றாக நடைபெறும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, நகர சபைகளிலும், பஞ்சாயத்துகளிலும் உள்ள அங்கத்தினர்களின் பதவி காலத்தை மூன்று வருஷத்திலிருந்து ஐந்து வருஷத்திற்கு நீடிக்கலாம் என்று வெள்ளை அறிக்கையில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், என் அனுபவத்திலிருந்து சொல்லவேண்டுமானால், குழப்பமே உருவாகிவந்த நகர சபைகளின் புகார்களில் 100-க்கு 5 விஜிதம் கூட இன்னும் தீர்ந்தபாடாயில்லை. இந்தக் குழப்பத்தை மேலும் ஐந்து வருஷம் நீடித்துக்கொண்டுபோனால், அங்குள்ள மக்களின் நிலைமையும் நகரத்தின் அபிவிருத்தியும் என்ன ஆவது? இந்த வெள்ளை அறிக்கை சட்டமாக வரும்வரையில் வேண்டுமானால், தாற்காலீகமாக அவர்கள் பதவி காலத்தை நீடிக்கலாமே தவிர, ஒரேயடியாக ஐந்து வருஷத்திற்கு நீடிக்கவேண்டும் என்ற உத்தேசத்தை சர்க்கார் கைவிடவேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, நேர்முகத் தேர்தல் இருக்கவேண்டுமா, மறைமுகத் தேர்தல் இருக்கவேண்டுமா என்பது பிரச்சனை. கிராமங்களில் நேர்முகத் தேர்தல் எந்த விதத்தில் நடைபெறுகிறது என்பதை நாம் பார்த்திருக்கிறோம். அந்தத் தேர்தலில் ரௌடிகள் போன்றவர்கள்தான் வர முடி

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யும். நன்றாகப் படித்தவர்கள், விஷயம் தெரிந்தவர்கள், பஞ்சாயத்து நிர்வாகத்தை நன்றாக நடத்துவதில் அனுபவம் பெற்றவர்கள் நிச்சயமாகத் தேர்தலுக்கு நிற்கமாட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் நிற்கவும் முடியாது. இந்த ரௌடிகள் பலத்தினால், சரியான நபர்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்க மக்கள் பயப்படுகிறார்கள். ரௌடிகளைப் பக்கத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு, தேர்தலை நடத்தவும் முடியாது. அப்படி நடத்தினாலும் தகுந்த நபரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்க முடியாது. ஆகையால், இந்த நேர்முகத் தேர்தல் நிச்சயமாக இருக்கக் கூடாது. மறைமுகத் தேர்தல்தான் வேண்டும் என்பதை யாரும் ஆட்சேபணைசெய்ய முன்வர மாட்டார்கள்.

இப்போது சமீபத்தில் நடந்த கலவரங்களைப் பார்த்தபிறகும் கூட, கிராமங்களில் ஜாதி மனப்பான்மை அபரிமிதமாக வளர்ந்திருப்பதை அல்ல, சியம் செய்வதற்கில்லை. இந்த நிலைமையைப் போக்கவேண்டுமானால், அங்குள்ள ஹரிஜனங்களும் இன்னும் மற்ற தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட, பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களும் அங்கத்தினர்களாக வருவதற்குத் தகுந்த வழிவகை செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான், இந்த ஜாதிக் குழப்பம் ஏற்படாது. ஹரிஜன மக்களும் பிற்பட்ட மக்களும் அங்கத்தினர்களாக வர ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். அவ்வாறு அங்கத்தினர்களாக வரவேண்டும் என்ற நிபந்தனை சட்டத்தில் இருந்தால்தான், அவர்கள் சுலபமாக வரமுடியும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, 70,000 ஜனத்தொகையுள்ள பட்டினங்களில் ஏன் பஞ்சாயத்துகளை அமைக்கவேண்டும் என்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. கடலூரில் இவ்விதமான ஒரு பஞ்சாயத்து இருக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரி பஞ்சாயத்துகள் பெரிய டவுன்களில், நகர சபை, கோர்ட்டு, பெஞ்சக் கோர்ட்டு இவைகள் இருக்குமிடத்தில் அவசியமில்லையென சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, நகர சபைகளிலும் பஞ்சாயத்துகளிலும் தகராறுகள் ஏற்பட்டு, புகார்களை ரீஜனல் இன்ஸ்பெக்டருக்கு முதலில் அனுப்பி, பிறகு இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஆப் லோகல் போர்ட்சுக்கு அனுப்பி, அவைகள் பரிசீலிக்கப் பட்டு, அவை மீது உத்தரவு போடுவதற்கு, குறைந்தது இரண்டு வருஷங்கள் ஆய்விடுகின்றன. இந்தப் புகார்களையெல்லாம் உடனடியாக விசாரித்துத் தீர்த்து வைக்க ஜில்லா லெவலில் ஒரு கெஜட் பதிவுள்ள ஆபீசரை நியமிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இப்போது இருக்கும் மூன்று ரீஜனல் அதிகாரிகளுக்குப் பதிலாக ஜில்லா லெவலிலே ஒரு கெஜட் பதிவுள்ள அதிகாரியை நியமித்து அவர் இந்தமாதிரிப் புகார்களை உடனடியாக ஒரு மாதத்திற்குள் விசாரணைசெய்து முடிவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு டீசோதாவை சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, கனம் அங்கத்தினர் உயர் திரு. பாலசுந்தரம் சொன்னதுபோல், ஜில்லா போர்டு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களையெல்லாம் சர்க்காரே எடுத்து நடத்தவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். பஞ்சாயத்து நிர்வாகத்தில் விடவே கூடாது. அப்போதுதான் கல்வியின் தரம் உயரும். இதேபோல் தான் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளையும் பொது மக்களின் நன்மைக்காக சர்க்காரே எடுத்து நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக அநேகம் கிராமங்களை நான் சுற்றிப் பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். ஜில்லா போர்டு பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் நல்ல முறையில் நடந்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இதையெல்லாம் நல்ல முறையில் பரிசீலனை செய்தே இப்போது சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதோடு முனிசிபல் கவுன்ஸில் நியமனக் கமிட்டியில் ஐம்பது ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் தான் நியமனம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. அதே போல் ஐம்பது ரூபாய்க்குக் குறைவாய் உள்ளவர்களையும் நியமனம் செய்யவேண்டும் என்கிற அதி காரத்தை நியமனக் கமிட்டிக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே, இப்போது ரூபாய்க்குக் குறைவாக உள்ளவர்களுக்கு நியமனம் செய்யக்

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MADRAS STATE INCLUDING THE MADRAS CITY CORPORATION
(DISCUSSION)

[Sri M. Ethirajalu] [7th November 1957]

கூடாது என்று விதி இருப்பதை நீக்கிவிடவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். கடைசியாக இந்த வெள்ளை அறிக்கையைக் கட்சி வித்தியாசம் இல்லாமல் வரவேற்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI N. NALLASENAPATHI SARKARAI MANRADIAR : கனம் மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, வெள்ளை அறிக்கையின் மேல் விவாதம் நடக்கிறது. 'கிராமங்கள்தோறும் பஞ்சாயத்துகள் வரப் போகின்ற காரணத்தால், ஜில்லா போர்டுகளையே மூடிவிட ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறோம். ஆகவே இன்னும் ஒரு வருஷ காலம் ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் கலெக்டர்களுடைய நிர்வாகத்தில் இருந்துவரும். இப்போது வடமதுரையில் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் பரீட்சார்த்தமாக ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதன் முடிவை ஒட்டி என்ன என்ன மாறுதல்கள் செய்யப்பட வேண்டும்' என்ற விஷயங்கள் இந்த வெள்ளை அறிக்கையில் கண்டிருக்கின்றன. இந்த ஏற்பாடுகளை எல்லாம் ரொம்பவும் கவனத்துடன் செய்யவேண்டும். இவை மிகவும் வரவேற்கக்கூடிய விஷயங்கள். ஆனால் பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகள் ஏற்பட்டபோதிலும்கூட, ஜில்லா அளவில் சில நல்ல காரியங்கள் செய்தாகவேண்டும். இப்போது பல பொறுப்புக்களைக் கலெக்டரிடத்தில் ஒப்படைத்திருக்கிறோம். கலெக்டருக்கு இப்போது இருக்கிற பொறுப்பு களை அதிகம். வருகின்ற ஜில்லா கவுன்சில் என்று வைத்துக் கொண்டாலும் சரி, டிவிஷனல் கவுன்சில் என்று வைத்துக்கொண்டாலும் சரி, அட்வைசரி கவுன்சில் என்று வைத்துக்கொண்டாலும் சரி, எல்லா வற்றிற்கும் தலைவராகக் கலெக்டரையே நியமிக்கப் போவதாக இருக்கிறது. எல்லா விஸ்தரிப்புத் திட்டங்களுக்கும் கலெக்டர் தலைவராக இருந்து வருகிறார். ஆகவே மேலும் அவருடைய பொறுப்பை நாம் அதிகமாக்கி னால், அவருடைய வேலை மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கும். ஆகவே ஜில்லா அளவில் இவற்றைக் கவனித்துக்கொள்ள ஒரு தனி ஸ்தாபனம் இருந்தால், நன்றாக இருக்கும். அவர்களிடத்திலே பள்ளிகளையும் ஒப்படைத்துவிடலாம். ஜில்லா போர்டின் கீழ் இருக்கிற உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகள் நன்றாகத்தான் நடந்துவருகின்றன. என்னுடைய மூன்று வருஷ ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாக அநுபவத்திலிருந்து நான் சொல்கிறேன். எங்கள் போர்டு பள்ளியில் இந்த வருஷம் சென்ட் பெர்சென்ட் ரிசல்ட். எல்லோரும் பாஸ் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, ஜில்லா போர்டின் கீழ் இருக்கிற பள்ளிகள் நன்றாக நடந்துவரவில்லை என்று சொல்வது சரியில்லை. ஜில்லா அளவில் ஒரு ஸ்தாபனத்தை ஏற்படுத்தினால், இவை எல்லாவற்றையும் அதனிடத்தில் ஒப்படைத்துவிடலாம். ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளும் தனித் தனியாகப் பிரிக்கப் பட்டு பஞ்சாயத்துகளிடம் ஒப்படைக்கப்படுவதைவிட நல்ல முறையில் அவை செயல்பட ஒரு ஸ்தாபனத்தின்கீழ் இருப்பது நலம். நிதி நிலைமையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், பல ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்குக் கஷ்டம்தான். அங்கே பல சந்தைகள் இருக்கும். இப்போது பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்கு அவை பிரிக்கப் படுகின்றன. ஒரு பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டில் இருக்கும் சந்தையில் 5,000 ரூபாய் வரலாம். இன்னொன்றில் லட்சம் வரலாம். இன்னொன்றில் ஐம்பதாயிரம் வரலாம். இவை அப்படி அப்படியே அந்த அந்தப் பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்குப் போவது என்பதைவிட இவை எல்லாவற்றையும் ஒன்றாகச் செய்து ஒவ்வொரு பஞ்சாயத்துக்கும் இன்ன பர்சென்ட் கொடுப்பது என்றால், அது நல்ல ஏற்பாடாக இருக்கும். ஒரு பஞ்சாயத்துக்குக் குறைவான வருவாய் என்பதற்காக அது கஷ்டப்படாமல் இருக்கமுடியும்.

ரோடுகளில் அநேகம் ஹைவேஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டோடு சேர்ந்திருக்கின்றன. ஜில்லா போர்டினுடைய நிர்வாகத்தில் இருந்தவைதான் பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்கு வரப்போகின்றன. நிதி நிலைமையைச் சீர் செய்தால் எல்லாக் காரியங்களையும் சரியாகச் செய்யமுடியும். மற்றும் ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகளைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்காரிலிருந்து அவற்றுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்போவதால், பஞ்சாயத்துகள் ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகளை நன்றாக நடத்தமுடியும்.

WHITE PAPER ON THE REFORM OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN 295
MADRAS STATE INCLUDING THE MADRAS CITY CORPORATION
(DISCUSSION)

7th November 1957] [Sri N. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar]

அடுத்தபடியாக, ஒரு விஷயம்—யாராவது சொல்லுவார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்த்தேன். ஒருவரும் சொல்லவில்லை—மிகவும் முக்கியமான விஷயம்—அதைப்பற்றி நாம் யோசிக்கவேண்டியது அவசியம். இப்போது ஜில்லா போர்டுகளில் இருக்கக்கூடிய சிப்பந்திகள் இன்னும் ஒரு வருஷத் திற்கு அப்படியே இருந்துவிடுவார்கள். ஆனால் அதற்குப் பிறகு அவர்கள் நிலைமை என்ன? ஜில்லா போர்டுகளையே ஒழித்துவிடுவதால் அவர்கள் கதி என்ன? ஏற்கனவே குமாஸ்தாக்களில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள், களில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள், முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள், சர்க்காரின் கீழ் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள். இவர்களில் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்குத்தான் மிகவும் குறைவான சம்பளம். இவர்களைவிட கொஞ்சம் அதிகமாக முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளில் இருப்பவர்கள் வாங்குகிறார்கள். சர்க்காரில் இருப்பவர்களுக்கு இவர்கள் எல்லாம் ஒழித்து யும் விட அதிகம். இன்றைக்கு ஜில்லா போர்டுகளை எல்லாம் ஒழித்து விடுவதால், இங்குள்ள சிப்பந்திகளை எல்லாம் சர்க்கார் குமாஸ்தாக் களுக்குக் கொடுக்கிற சம்பளத்தைக் கொடுத்து சர்க்காரே இதர இடங்களில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டாகவேண்டும். இப்போதே அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடு களைச் செய்தால் மிகவும் உபயோககரமாக இருக்குமென்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, ஜில்லா கவுன்சில், அட்வைசரி கமிட்டி என்பவைகளைப் பற்றி யோசிக்கவேண்டும். R.T.A. Committee-க்குத் தலைவர் கலெக்டர். ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவர்கள் மெம்பர்களாக இருந்தார்கள். அதை யும் வேண்டாம் என்று எண்ணி நீக்கிவிட்டார்கள். பிறகு ஜில்லா போர்டு சங்கம் கேட்டுக்கொண்டதன் பேரில் அட்வைசரி கமிட்டி நியமித்து ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவர்கள் அதிலே இடம் பெற்றார்கள். ஜில்லா போர்டில் இருக்கிற பிரசிடெண்டு, கலெக்டரிடத்தில் அட்வைஸ் பண்ணினால் கலெக்டர் என்ன செய்கிறார் என்பது நான் சொல்லவேண்டியதில்லை. அதேபோல இன்றைக்கும் ஆலோசனை கவுன்சில் ஏற்படுத்துகிறோம். இதனால் எவ்விதப் பிரயோஜனமும் இருக்குமென்று நான் நினைக்கவில்லை. அதற்குத் தனிப்பட்ட தலைவர் என்ற முறையில் நான் அபிஷியல் என்ற முறையில் ஏற்பாடு செய்தோமானால், மிக நன்றாக நடக்கும். அதன்கீழ் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள், ஹைஸ்கூல்கள், முதலியவற்றை ஒதுக்கிவிடலாம். கலெக்டருக்கும் வேலை குறைவாக இருக்கும். இதையெல்லாம் சீக்கிரமே கவனித்து ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லி முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, I am very pleased that the Govern- 4-50
ment have brought out this White Paper on the Reform of p.m.
Local Administration in Madras State and I am thankful to them
for giving an opportunity to this House to discuss the proposals con-
tained in it. Let me hope, Sir, that year after year they will pro-
duce a White Paper on so important a subject as this and give an
opportunity to both Houses of the Legislature for discussing it.
The Government have given very good information in this White
Paper. While they give lip sympathy to Article 40 of the Consti-
tution, my only regret is that they have not given the programme
for implementing that Article. The Government appointed a Com-
mittee in 1949 under the Chairmanship of the late Sri C. S. Ratna-
sabhapathi Mudaliar, a great man indeed. That Committee, which
consisted of officials and non-officials, came to the unanimous con-
clusion that what should be done was that basic principles should
be enunciated. They wanted a radical re-examination of the basic
principles of local self-Government. They recommended that the
posts of Commissioners should be abolished. The Chamber of

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Municipal Chairmen endorsed this recommendation of the Committee and said that the appointment of Commissioners for municipalities was a most undemocratic step. The Government did not pay any heed to this at all. They wanted that the Corporation of Madras and the municipal councils should be manned by Commissioners appointed by them and the panchayats manned by the executive officers appointed by them. I said that the Government had given very useful information. On page 35 of the White Paper, it is said—

“ It is well-known that in ancient times, village panchayats had formed an integral part in the national life of our country. They were self-contained, economic and administrative units and were in practice little republics enjoying a great deal of local autonomy, with powers of taxation for local purposes. They flourished also as centres of corporate life and culture.”

We had a genius for village republics in the past. This survey points out that the Britisher wanting to concentrate power in the Centre destroyed these village republics. Now, what are we doing? No basic principles have been laid down. Article 40 comes under the “ Directive Principles of State Policy ”. It reads as follows :—

“ The State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-Government.”

Now there is the idea : “ This is an Article which cannot be enforced in a Court. After all, it is only a Directive Principle. We will take our own time.” Article 37 of the Constitution lays down—

“ The provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.”

But this is as fundamental as the Fundamental Rights. We must endow the panchayats with powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-Government. I ask, “ Is there any statement, scheme or programme according to which Article 40 will be implemented? ” What is true of the panchayats must be true of the municipalities and the Corporation of Madras. After reading the White Paper carefully, I do not find any statement or programme at all according to which Article 40 will be implemented. Are you going to endow the panchayats with such powers and authority as to enable them to function as units of local self-Government? The Madras District Municipalities Act provides that Municipal Commissioners will be appointed by the Government. The High Court of Madras has pronounced many judgments to the effect that the Commissioner should obey the directions of the council. The Judges have even threatened to prosecute the Commissioner for disobedience of the resolutions passed by the council. As the Leader of the Opposition pointed out, in the municipalities, the Corporation of Madras, and the panchayats, the Commissioner

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or the Executive Officer is the man in authority. Is it self-Government? If the Chief Minister of Madras State is appointed by the Central Government, is it local self-Government? Therefore, I submit that the Government must have a programme which may be for five, fifteen or even twenty years. The duration of the programme does not matter. They must have a definite programme for giving full powers of self-Government to the panchayats, the municipalities and the Corporation of Madras. They cannot say that there is not even one panchayat in the State which cannot function as a unit of self-Government. There may be a few efficient panchayats. I say that the Government must classify the panchayats and give full powers of local self-Government to Class I Panchayats. If a municipal council were to say that it does not want a Commissioner appointed by the Government, the Government must accede to its plea. The council may even appoint the very same person chosen by the Government as its Commissioner. It is not the man that counts. If he is appointed by the Government, he has to depend upon the Government for directions. The Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation is appointed by the Corporation itself. The Government must have faith in the people and vest the powers of local self-Government in their representatives. This White Paper does not contain even one line to show how Article 40 is going to be implemented and what measures the Government are going to take.

Section 71 of the Madras Village Panchayats Act provided that not less than 12½ per cent of the land revenue should be given to B class panchayats. Panchayats were divided into two classes by section 5 of that Act—panchayats with an income of Rs. 5,000 and more and panchayats with an income of less than Rs. 5,000. From 1950 up till two years ago, the Government of Madras did not pay even one rupee to any panchayat. About two years ago, the Government said that they had not paid anything to any panchayat up till then and came forward with a Bill for removing that provision and got the Bill passed.

The Government are preventing local self-Government, first of all, by the appointment of Commissioners. They never give a chance to the municipal bodies to prove their capacity for local self-Government. In some cases, the Commissioners can be withdrawn after a year or two. Secondly, the Government never allow the local bodies to have adequate financial resources. How can there be local self-Government without finance? Thirdly, self-Government is prevented by the introduction of the party system and candidates for elections being put up on party labels. I suggest that, first of all, we must create the climate for local self-Government. We do not want that any committee or Government or anybody should lay down the principles. The principle has already been laid down in Article 40 of our Constitution. Now we must implement that Article, and I submit that the first thing that the Government have to do is to create the atmosphere for implementing it.

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We must show our willingness to surrender power. To-day the Central Government want to take all powers from the State Governments and the State Governments want to take all powers from the local bodies. In this vicious line we are proceeding. Therefore, the Government must, first of all, show that they are anxious to promote local self-Government and then implement Article 40. Only for purposes of effective implementation, I brought in my amendment. But they will not allow the people to entertain the feeling that the Government are anxious to implement Article 40 of the Constitution and establish local self-Government. I personally think that parties should not put up candidates for election to the municipality or the Corporation. Presidents of the municipalities can be appointed just like the President of America, for a four-year period. He will have his ministers, secretaries for education, public health and other departments, to bring into existence a Welfare State. He can manage this Corporation very much better with people elected to the Corporation than with Commissioners. Let Government appoint executive officers. They may appoint health officers and engineers. To implement Article 40 of the Constitution, the Government should draw up a programme. It may be that in five or ten or fifteen or twenty years they will have local self-Government introduced. But the Government should not think of having the patronage of appointing Commissioners and appointing somebody else through the Commissioners. That is a mistake. The Government want to appoint somebody and through that somebody they want to distribute patronage. Patronage is in the blood of the people both at the Centre and in the State. If we do not create that climate and that willingness to give up patronage for the good of the country and constitute local self-governing bodies, for which this country was famous throughout the world, the Government will never be able to implement Article 40 of the Constitution. I deeply regret that this White Paper does not contain any programme for implementing Article 40 of the Constitution. It does speak nothing about the powers and functions and finances required for the local bodies. They will manage with Commissioners. We do not find it stated in any place that the Government will not appoint Commissioners and that the local bodies can appoint their own executives. I, therefore, submit that this White Paper is disappointing. Still, I thank the Government for placing this White Paper on the table of the House and giving us an opportunity to discuss it. Let this be placed on the table every year to show the progress the Government have made in implementing Article 40 of the Constitution.

* SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: கணம் மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த சபையின்முன் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் வெள்ளை அறிக்கையின் மீது சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். பஞ்சாயத்து இல்லாத ஊர் பாழ் என்ற பழமொழி ஜிராமங்களில் வழங்குகின்றது. பல வருஷங்களுக்கான பஞ்சாயத்துகள் சிதறுண்டு சீர்கெட்டுப் போயிருக்கின்றன. இதற்குக் காரணம் அந்நிய ஆட்சி ஆதிக்கத்தில் இருந்துவந்ததே. நாம் சந்த

7th November 1957] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

திரம் அடைந்த பிறகு, பழைய உரிமைகளை மீண்டும் பெற முயற்சி செய்கின்றோம். நமது சர்க்கார் பஞ்சாயத்து நிர்வாகம் நடப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்து வருகின்றது. பஞ்சாயத்து நிர்வாகம் நல்ல முறையில் நடப்பதற்காகத் செய்து வருகின்றது. பஞ்சாயத்து நிர்வாகம் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. தாலுகா தான் இந்த வெள்ளை அறிக்கை சபைமுன் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. தாலுகா போர்டுகள் இருந்த காலத்தில் கல்வி வசதிகள், ரோடு வசதிகள் முதலிய வசதிகள் நிரம்பக் கனம் கிடைத்தன. அவை பனகல் அரசர் காலத்தில் அவரால் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டு நன்றாக வேலைசெய்துவந்தன. அவருக்குப்பின் பொப்பிலி அரசர் முதன் மந்திரியாக வந்த காலத்தில், அவருக்குப்பின் பொப்பிலி அரசர் முதன் மந்திரியாக வந்த காலத்தில் அவைகளை அவர் எடுத்துவிட்டார். அதன் காரணமாக ஜனங்கள் பல நன்மைகளை இழக்கவேண்டி நேரிட்டது.

இப்பொழுது சிலர் ஜில்லா போர்டு இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சிலர் ஜில்லா போர்டு இருப்பது தவறு என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதில் நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டியது, ஜனங்களுக்கு எப்படி பலவிதமான வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுப்பது என்பதுதான். என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவிலே தினிண்டா-தாலாகாக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்தப் பதினாறு தாலாகாக்களின் வேலைகளை ஜில்லா போர்டு ஒன்றினால் கவனிக்க முடியவில்லை. ஒரு தாலாகாவிற்கு சுமார் 200 கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அங்கு இருக்கக் கூடிய கொண்டு மெம்பர்கள் இந்த கிராமங்களைச் சுற்றிப் பார்ப்பது முடியாத காரியம். அந்த கிராமங்களில் நடக்கும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள், ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் இவைகளை நன்றாகக் கவனித்துக்கொள்ள சந்தர்ப்பம் இல்லாமல் போய் விடுகின்றது. அதனால்தான் ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் திறம்பட வேலை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டன. ஜடயு பட்சியானது தனது தூரதிருஷ்டியால் வெகுதூரத்தில் இருந்து வந்த சேகரையைப் பார்க்க முடிந்தது என்று கிராமாயனத்தில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதுபோல ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவர் வெகுதூரத்திலே லேலாரில் இருந்துகொண்டே தாலாகாக்களின் சர்வகாலத்தையும் ஒவ்வாறு மனையில் உள்ள மலைவாசிகளையும் கவனிப்பது என்பது சாத்திய மில்லாமல் போய்விட்டது. இதனால்தான் ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் திறம்பட வேலை செய்ய முடியவில்லை என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். கோயம்புத்தூர் அங்கத்தினர் ஒருவர் ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் நன்றாக வேலை செய்து வந்ததாகச் சொன்னார்கள். அவருடைய ஜில்லாவிலே இருக்கால் நன்றாக வேலை செய்து வந்திருக்கலாம். அதைப்பற்றி எனக்குத் தெரியாது. ஆனால் மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களில் அவை சரியாக வேலை செய்யவில்லை என்பது தான் நான் பல இடங்களில் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்தபோது தெரிந்துகொண்டது.

பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்கு அதிக அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லும் இந்தக் காலத்திலே, அவைகளுக்கு ஓரளவு நிர்வாகத்தில் அதிகாரத்தைக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு ஆங்காங்கே Executive officer-களைப் போட்டால்தான் வேலை சரிவர நடைபெறும். சிலர் கமிஷனர் கூடாது என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் கமிஷனர்கள் இல்லையென்றால், முனிசிபாலிட்டி களில், பணம் கையாடல் இன்னும் மற்றத் தகராறுகளைத் தவிரிக்க முடியாது. உதாரணமாக என் ஹாராய் திருவண்ணாமலை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், கமிஷனர்கள் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட பிறகு தான் அது ஒரு சொர்க்கப் பூமியாக மாற்றப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதேமாதிரி சென்னைப்பட்டணத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், 50 வருஷத்திற்கு முன் இருந்த சென்னைப் பட்டணத்திற்கும் இப்போது இருக்கும் சென்னைப்பட்டணத்திற்கும் பெருத்த வித்தியாசம் இருப்பதைக் கனிலாம். இப்போது சென்னை ஒரு சொர்க்க மாகக் காணப்படுகின்றது.—சொர்க்கம் எப்படி இருக்குமோ தெரியாது—எங்கு பார்த்தாலும், விளக்கு வெளிச்சம், எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் மனிதர்கள், எங்கு கேட்டாலும் சங்கநாதம் இப்படியாக இருந்துவருகிறது.

“சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் சுகாதார ஏற்பாடுகளினால் ஜனங்கள்
“சாகும் எண்ணிக்கை” வெகுவாகக் குறைந்திருக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக
புத்துப் பேர் பிறந்தால் எட்டுப் பேர்தான் இறக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு முன்னே
“சாகும் எண்ணிக்கை” மிகவும் அதிகமாக இருந்தவதற்கு. காலரா,
அம்மை, “டிங்-டிங்” ஜரம், “நிடோனியா” ஜரம் போன்ற பல

[Sri A. Subramanyam] [7th November 1957]

எடுத்துக்கொள்ள முடியும் என்பதை இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இப்போது ஜில்லா போர்டுகளை ஏன் எடுக்க வேண்டும் என்பதைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். எல்லா கிராமங்களிலும் அபிவிருத்தி வேலைகளை மேற்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஜில்லா போர்டு அங்கத் தினர்களில் சிலர் நல்ல பேச்சாளர்களாயிருந்தால், அவர்கள் தங்கள் பேச்சுத் திறமையினால் தங்கள் தொகுதிக்கு வேண்டியதை சாதித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அங்கத்தினர்கள் அப்பாவிகளாயிருந்தால் அந்தத் தொகுதிகளில் உள்ள குறைகள் கவனிக்கப்படுவதில்லை. ஆதலால், இப்போது கிராமங்கள் எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களை மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டுமானால், அவைகளுக்குப் போதிய பணத்தை நல்ல முறையிலே வழங்கி நுகர்த ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்ய ஒரு ஸ்தாபனத்தை ஏற்படுத்துவது மிக அவசியம். இதற்காகவே டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் டெவலப்மெண்டு அட்வைசரி கௌன்சில்கள் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இவை தருந்த திட்டங்களை வகுத்துக் கொடுப்பதற்கு வசதி செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டும். இந்தக் கௌன்சில்களில் யார், யார் கலந்து கொள்ளுகிறார்கள் என்று பார்த்தால், எம். எல். ஏ-க்களும், எம். பி-க்களும் கலந்துகொள்ளலாம் என்று இருக்கிறது. ஏன் எம். எல். சி-க்கள் கலந்துகொள்ளக் கூடாது? அவர்கள் இந்த ராஜ்யத்துடன் சம்பந்தப்பட்டவர்கள் இல்லையா? அந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களுடன் சம்பந்தப்பட்டவர்கள் இல்லையா? எம். பி-க்கள் மூன்று ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு ஒருவராகத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டவர்கள். அவர்களுக்கு இதிலே என்ன சம்பந்தம்? ராஜ்ய சபா மெம்பர்களுக்கு இதிலே என்ன சம்பந்தம் இருக்கிறது? அவர்களை எல்லாம் சேர்த்துவிட்டு, இந்த ராஜ்ய மேல் சபையில் அங்கம் வகிக்கும் மெம்பர்களைச் சேர்க்காமல் இருப்பதற்கு என்ன காரணம் என்று எனக்கு விளங்கவில்லை. இதைத் தவறுதலாகக் கருதுவது மிகவும் தவறு. இந்த நிலை மாறி, எம். எல். சி-க்களும் அந்தக் கமிட்டியில் அங்கம் வகிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய ஒரு திட்டத்தை வகுத்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

இப்போது பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்கள் வருஷத்திற்கு இரு முறை கூட வேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. இதனால், அங்கத்தினர்கள் அடிக்கடி கூடி, பல பகுதிகளின் பிரச்சனைகளைப்பற்றிப் பேசி சரியான முடிவுகளை எடுப்பதற்கும், நிர்வாகம் நல்ல முறையில் நடைபெறுவதற்கும் முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, குறைந்தது வருஷத்திற்கு 6 முறையாவது கூடுவதற்கு வகை செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படி இருந்தால்தான், ஏதாவது ஒரு நல்ல காரியத்தைச் செய்ய முடியும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக மைனர் பஞ்சாயத்துக்கள், மேஜர் பஞ்சாயத்துக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. மேஜர் பஞ்சாயத்துக்களில் போட்டு அளிக்கும் முறை "லிமிட்பிள்" குறி போடும் முறையாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் மைனர் பஞ்சாயத்துக்களில் கை தூக்கும் முறை அமுலில் இருக்கிறது. இந்த முறையினால் கிராம மக்களுக்கு ஒரு பீதி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எனக்கு முன்பேசிய ஒரு அங்கத்தினர் குறிப்பிட்டது போல், கிராமத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு சில ரஷ்டிகளுக்குப் பயந்து அங்கள்ள மக்கள் போட்டு அளிப்பதற்குச் செல்வதில்லை. அப்படி அவர்கள் சொல்லத் துணிந்தாலும் அங்குள்ள ரஷ்டிகள் அவர்களை அடிப்பதற்கு மிரட்டுகிறார்கள்; பயந்துகொண்டு கையை யும் தூக்கிவிடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் மைனர் பஞ்சாயத்துக்களிலும் ஓட்டிக்கும் விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் கடைப்பிடிக்கும் மறைமுகமாக போட்டளிக்கும் முறையை நான் மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் வரவேற்கிறேன்.

இப்போது நம் நாட்டிலே ஜனநாயக அடிப்படையில் ஆட்சி நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படியிருக்கும்போது, பஞ்சாயத்துத் தலைவன் மெம்பர்களை தேர்ந்தெடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று ஒரு விதி போட்டிருப்பது அவ்வளவு உசிதமல்ல. ஏனென்றால், ஒரு பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டில் 10 மெம்பர்கள் இருப்பதாக வைத்துக்கொள்வோம். அவர்களில் ஒரு வட்டியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் ஆறு பேர்கள்தான் இருந்து, மற்றக் கட்டியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் நான்கு பேர்கள் இருந்தால், மெஜாரிட்டி கட்டியைச் சேர்ந்த

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இரண்டு பேர்களை விலை கொடுத்து வாங்கியும், மோட்டாரில் வைத்து அப்புறப்படுத்தியும் விடுவார்கள். ஆனால், ஒரு தலைவரை 10,000 அல்லது 20,000 பேர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று இருந்தால், அவர்களை விலை கொடுத்து வாங்குவதும் 10,000 பேர்களை அப்புறப்படுத்தவும் முடியாது. ஆதலால் பழைய முறையையே வைத்துக்கொண்டால், நல்ல முறையில் தேர்தல் நடக்குமென்றும் நல்ல தலைவரையும் தேர்ந்தெடுக்க முடியுமென்றும் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, இந்த வெள்ளை அறிக்கையை முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should like to confine my remarks to only one point, namely, the set-up of educational institutions in the proposed reforms of local bodies.

Now, Sir, local bodies run panchayat schools, district board schools and municipal schools. They may run elementary schools as well as high schools. Now, the plight of the teachers in the present panchayat schools is very miserable. I must submit that words will not suffice to describe their miserable plight. The hon. Members of this House will be surprised to hear that they are treated as Markandeyars, not in respect of their life, but in respect of their salaries. Examples are not wanting where teachers have retired after many years of service, on the starting salary. Very recently I received representations from a panchayat that teachers did not receive their salaries for five months together, not to speak of their not having been paid the recent increase so kindly sanctioned by the Government. Now, many panchayats have not given the teachers any increment at all. I do not know whether the same fate will have to be shared by the teachers of other institutions, namely, the district boards and other institutions, if these proposals are given effect to. It may be the other way about also if these proposals are given effect to. There may be relief for the teachers working in panchayat schools and they may be placed on a par with the teachers in district board schools. What I would request the Government to do at this juncture is this. Now that the Government have come forward to alter the constitution of these local bodies, they may kindly give relief to the teachers in the following way. Local bodies, whether they be Panchayats or Panchayat Unions or Development Councils under the proposed set-up, must be treated only as agents of the Government as the present aided agencies are treated. They must not be given more powers than what have been given to the aided managements now. It has been a request of mine for long on the floor of this House that these agencies must be given only the power of administering the schools with a maintenance grant to be given by the Government. The question of payment of salaries irrespective of an affair between the Government and the teachers in panchayat these agencies. Whether the teachers are employed in panchayat schools or bigger schools under the Panchayat Unions which would come under the Development Councils, they must be paid direct by the Government. The money that they receive must be from the Treasury and the Panchayats or Panchayat Unions or Development Councils must be there only as agents. Non-official members

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p.m.

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in these proposed bodies should have no power whatsoever to inspect these schools. It has been the sad experience of teachers in local body institutions to find that people quite unconnected with education enter the schools. It may not have occurred during the last few years, but previously it occurred. On a number of occasions they enter the schools and begin to criticise the teachers or the educational system when they are not fully equipped for it. In these days we are saying that even the Inspecting Officers should confine their work to seeing whether the amount given for the administration of the schools besides the salary to the teachers is properly utilised, whether there is proper sanitation and so on. Such being the case, it is but proper that the non-officials, who come to power under the proposed reform, should have no connection whatsoever with the supervision of the schools.

Now, with regard to the payment of salaries to the teachers direct from the Treasury, the elementary schools in panchayat areas must be linked up with a particular high school which is near to them. It must be a district board school according to the present terminology. So, certain elementary schools are linked up with the nearest local board high school. If the local board high school headmaster is treated as a Gazetted Officer in respect of the drawal of moneys required for disbursement as salaries to these teachers, the whole problem will be solved. The teachers will be getting the Government money direct from the Treasury and these agencies will be getting only 15 per cent of the amount disbursed as salaries to teachers as per the salary bill for maintenance. So, the Panchayat Unions, which are to have an educational fund according to the proposed reform, will not draw even a pie towards the salary of the teacher. The education fund, which is contemplated in the White Paper will be strictly with regard to the maintenance amount that is to be given by the Government and should not include even a pie with regard to the salaries of the teachers. The salaries of the teachers, irrespective of the fact whether it is an elementary school or a high school, will have to be paid direct from the Treasury under the authority or the signature of the headmaster who should also act as an officer for drawing the salaries in respect of the nearest elementary schools. If this suggestion is considered and if the dual authority is removed and if the powers of appointment, termination of services and dismissal of the teachers are vested only in the Education Department, whether the officer is a Deputy Inspector or a District Educational Officer, I, as a representative of the teachers, will have no objection to the proposed reforms, whether the school is placed under a Panchayat or a Panchayat Union or the Development Council.

* THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to all the hon. Members who have made useful suggestions and criticisms on the proposals contained in the White Paper. As I have been emphasising all along, these

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proposals represent merely the provisional conclusions of Government and they will be reviewed and finalised only after the Joint Committee of both the Houses of the Legislature has considered the subject in all its aspects and submitted its report.

An hon. Member referred to the terms in which the composition of the District Development Council has been proposed in the White Paper. The first group of non-official members has been described as follows:—

‘Members of Parliament and Members of State Legislative Assembly who represent constituencies that are constituted wholly or mainly in the Development district.’

I am sorry there is a drafting slip here. Consistently with the intention that membership of the Council should be related to territorial constituencies, the reference to Parliament should have been a reference to the Lok Sabha. Now that the point has been raised and an hon. Member has suggested that Members of this Council might be members of the Development Council in the Development district in which they reside, I gladly welcome this suggestion. The difficulties which we had in mind about non-territorial constituencies will thus be happily resolved. I thank the hon. Member who made this suggestion. The relevant provision may then read as “Members of Parliament and Members of the State Legislature who represent constituencies that are situated wholly or mainly in the Development district or who reside permanently in that district”.

I was somewhat surprised by the observation of an hon. Member that Government were bringing forward these proposals in haste. I had rather expected Government to be taken to task for the unduly long time taken in examining this subject. I think, Sir, you will notice, however, that Members who have complained of haste are those who seem to possess very little faith in the capacity of Village Panchayats to function as units of self-Government. Their real complaint seems to relate to Article 40 of the Constitution and not against the proposals of the Government. I do not propose to follow that point of view further. It has been said that it is necessary to go step by step and that the change—over should not be effected in one day. The proposal is that there should be a three-year programme. Panchayat Unions should be constituted from year to year for three years. If it is the desire of the Legislature Committee that this should be spread over a slightly longer period, this can be considered. But if a change is accepted as necessary, it should not be left in an indefinite state.

Government have made no secret of the fact that in many places factions exist, and that elections tend to aggravate factions. In some places there have been abuses. But Government cannot agree that these are good enough reasons for failing to formulate and implement a programme designed to give full effect to Article

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40 of the Constitution. This is what Government are attempting to do and I am very glad indeed to find that a large majority of the Members of this House (as in the other House) have expressed themselves in favour of this positive approach.

5-40 p.m. One hon. Member has drawn attention to the fact that in the arrangements which we have made for division of functions between the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions, we have allocated all post-1950 functions of village panchayats to Panchayat Unions. That is true. We think it is right, and it is not a matter for complaint. In the opinion of Government, the Panchayat Union is as much a panchayat organization as a village panchayat. We make no distinction between the two. If, with the help of the Legislature Committee, we are able to settle the constitution of the panchayat and the Panchayat Union in a workable form, I think we shall have gone a long way in the implementation of Article 40 of the Constitution. I would, therefore, appeal to hon. Members to look at the Panchayat Union and the village panchayats as two different limbs of one and the same body. Then, this particular criticism will be found to be based on a misconception.

Some Members doubted whether the Block was not a small area and whether a larger area should not be adopted as the basis for the constitution of a Panchayat Union. I think I have dealt with this point at some length in my opening speech yesterday and would refer hon. Members to it for an answer. I have nothing to add.

The point was raised why the Block should be divided into circles and why there should be Circle Committees. In this connection, I would ask hon. Members to compare the proposals with a similar proposal made in respect of the Madras City Corporation. The important point is that these Circle Committees are really standing committees of the council of the Panchayat Union. Given the need for standing committees, there are some advantages in forming them on a functional basis and there are other advantages in forming them on a territorial basis. Government considered that in respect, particularly, of the post-1950 functions of village panchayats which are proposed to be entrusted to the Panchayat Unions, Standing Committees formed within the Block, in order to attend to relatively small groups of contiguous villages, will prove exceedingly useful.

It has been suggested that the Panchayat Unions will be incapable of managing educational institutions and that an entirely separate statutory authority should be devised in order to manage the district board schools. Another hon. Member suggested that they might be managed by Government or made over to private bodies. So far as elementary schools are concerned, I have no doubt in my mind that the course that the Government have proposed is preferable to any of these alternatives. There can be no question that the change will result in closer attention to

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the needs of the institutions as well as closer supervision and control over them. I presume the hon. Member Sri Srinivasavaradan is particularly concerned over the possibility of teachers being ill-treated by the Chairman and Councillors of the proposed Panchayat Union. I personally believe that the Panchayat Unions, as rural municipalities, will treat these elementary school teachers who serve the people there with no less sympathy and consideration than the municipalities in urban areas. In any case, there are adequate safeguards in the Madras Educational Rules for securing the legitimate interests of teachers under all classes of managements—public or private.

I recognise that high schools present a somewhat different problem from elementary schools. It is possible to set out the different considerations which are in favour as well as against the proposal which Government have put forward in the White Paper. In the Government's view their proposal is the best, *on a balance of all considerations*. If, however, after examination in the Legislature Committee, that Committee suggests a better alternative, Government will certainly consider it.

A suggestion was made that the views of the Corporation of Madras should be obtained on the proposals relating to the Corporation, and made available to the Legislature Committee. I shall do this.

One other hon. Member suggested that Corporations should be formed for Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli. Government considered this suggestion on more than one occasion in the past. The conclusion reached by them has invariably been that there are no particular public advantages to be secured by it. I have no objection, however, to place this matter before the Legislature Committee, inform it of the views of the Government and leave it to it to formulate its own advice on the matter.

It was also suggested that a number of fairly large towns where Major Panchayats were at present functioning might be converted into Municipalities. No new legislation is necessary for this purpose. Government will be prepared to make the change if the local people so desire. I am told that the difficulty generally has been not the reluctance of Government to sanction the change, but the existence of differences of opinion among the local people.

An hon. Member dealt at some length with questions of departmental organisation, and expressed the view that a separate Panchayat Department was necessary. I would say that these matters are best considered after firm decisions are taken regarding the future pattern of organisation of the local bodies themselves. The question involved is not as simple as the hon. Member who dealt with it might have thought. In recent years,

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the volume and complexity of work in all Departments of Government have grown enormously and numerous problems of co-ordination have arisen. In a sense the future pattern of State administration itself both in the districts and in the headquarters is at present under active review. There is no doubt that efficient arrangements should be made in respect of the organisation through which Government's relations with the local bodies throughout the State will be maintained. I hope that workable decisions will be reached on this organisation as part of this general view. I do not think I can anticipate now the nature of the final decision which may have to be taken.

With these words, Sir, I beg to conclude my remarks on the observations on particular topics made by hon. Members. I once again express my grateful thanks for the support given to the proposals generally and the particular suggestions and criticisms which have been offered. I earnestly hope that when the Legislature Committee submits its report, we shall have secured a sound basis for a future pattern of Local Administration throughout the State, which will command not merely the acceptance but the active support of all parties in the State. Our course will then be set firmly towards the implementation of Article 40 of the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"Add the following at the end:—

'and on such consideration, this House recommends that full effect be given to the Directive Principles of State Policy embodied in Article 40 of the Constitution of India.'"

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"Add the following at the end:—

'and on such consideration, this Council concurs with the Assembly in constituting a Committee to advise the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration in finalising the schemes for the reform of Local Administration in the State of Madras and resolves that the following Members of this House be members of the said Committee:—

1. Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder.
2. Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellum,
3. Sri S. P. Sivasubramania Nadar,
4. Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar,
5. Sri M. V. Sudarsanam Naidu,
6. Sri V. V. Ramaswami,
7. Sri Mohamed Raza Khan, and
8. Dr. V. K. John.'"

The amendment was put and carried.

7th November 1957]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the main motion, as amended, to the vote of the House. The question is—

"That the White Paper on the Reform of Local Administration in Madras State including the Madras City Corporation be taken into consideration and on such consideration, this Council concur with the Assembly in constituting a Committee to advise the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration in finalising the schemes for the reform of Local Administration in the State of Madras and resolves that the following Members of this House be members of the said Committee:—

- Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder,
- Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellum,
- Sri S. P. Sivasubramania Nadar,
- Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar,
- Sri M. V. Sudarsanam Naidu,
- Sri V. V. Ramaswami,
- Sri Mohamed Raza Khan,
- Dr. V. K. John."

The motion, as amended, was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 9th November 1957.

The House then adjourned.

[7th November 1957]

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

81. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2181, Home, dated 17th August 1957, exempting from payment of the tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, the three mobile vans bearing serial Nos. 3A-57-T-109296, 3A-57-T-110082 and 3A-57-T-109601 and imported for the use of the Consulate-General and for activities which are of a purely educational and cultural nature. [Laid on the table of the House under section 11 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931).]

82. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1128, Local Administration, dated 26th July 1957, amending rule 7 (4) of the rules relating to provision of burial and burning grounds by Panchayats framed under the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950 (Madras Act X of 1950).

83. Notification issued in G.O. Ms. No. 3566, Revenue, dated the 9th September 1957, exempting from the tax payable under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, for a period of five years from 1st April 1955, the sales by the Pulp Making units, Vennar Bank, Tanjore, of the hand-made paper manufactured by the Unit. [Laid on the table of the House under section 19 (6) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939).]

84. Balance sheet of the Radio and Electricals, Limited. Madras, for the period ended 31st December 1956.

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

28th to 31st October and 1st, 2nd, 6th and 7th November 1957.

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WHITE PAPER ON THE REFORM OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN
MADRAS STATE INCLUDING THE MADRAS CITY CORPORATION
(DISCUSSION)

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [7th November 1957]

5-10
p.m.

ரக ஜூரங்களால் ஏராளமான மக்கள் இறந்து வந்தனர். ஆனால் இப்போது அந்த யமன் எங்கு போய் மறைந்துவிட்டானோ தெரியவில்லை. Health Department எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும் நடவடிக்கைகளினால் பெரிய நகரங்களான வேலூர், திருப்பாபுலியூர், விழுப்புரம், திருவண்ணாமலை போன்ற இடங்களில் ஜனங்கள் சுகாதாரமாக வாழ வசதியேற்பட்டு, மரண எண்ணிக்கையும் குறைந்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால் இந்த வசதிகள் எல்லாம் கிராம மக்களுக்கு இன்னும் கிடைக்கவில்லை. இன்னும் அங்கு காலராவும், அம்மையும் இருந்துதான் வருகிறது. நரம்புச் சிலந்திக்கு தகுந்த மருந்து இல்லாமல் அந்த வியாதி இன்றும் கிராமங் ளில் போகவில்லை. கிராமங்களுக்கு இந்த வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுப்பதானால் பணச் செலவு ஏற்படும். ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் வருஷத்திற்கு ரூ. 40 லட்சம் செலவு செய்திருக்கின்றன. இந்தப் பணத்தை பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்குப் பிரித்துக் கொடுத்தால், அவைகள் அந்தப் பணத்தைப் போட்டு மக்களுக்கு பல வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுக்க முடியும். அங்குள்ள மக்களின் சுகாதார நிலையையும் ஜாக்கிரதையாகப் பார்க்கக் கொள்ள வேண்டியது நம் கடமை என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். அதனால் தான் பஞ்சாயத்து மிகவும் அவசியம் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். அதனுடைய தலைவரையும் பஞ்சாயத்து அங்கத்தினர்களே தேர்ந்தெடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று வெள்ளை அறிக்கை கூறுவது வா வேற்கத்தக்கது. காரணம் என்ன வென்றால் ஒரு ஊரில் மறவர்களே இருப்பார்கள். ஒரு ஊரில் அக் முடையார்களே இருப்பார்கள். ஒரு ஊரில் வெள்ளாளர்களே இருப்பார்கள். ஒரு ஊரில் பிராமணர்களே இருப்பார்கள். இப்படி எந்த சாதி எங்கே அதிகமாக இருக்கிறதோ அந்த சாதியினாலேயே தலைவரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்க நேரிடும். அதனால் பலவிதமான குழப்பங்கள் பஞ்சாயத்துக் குள்ளே வந்து விடலாம். அதற்கு வழிவிடக்கூடாது என்பதற்காகத்தான் அங்கத்தினர்களே தலைவரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

பல திட்டங்களைப் போடும்போது, ஒரு திட்டத்திற்கு பாதிப் பணம் சர்க்கார் கொடுத்தால் பாதிப் பணம் ஜனங்கள் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். கொடுக்கவும் சம்மதிக்கிறார்கள், இந்த வேலையைப் பஞ்சாயத்துக்களிடமே விட்டுவிட்டால், மிகவும் செம்மையாக, நல்ல முறையில் எல்லா அபிவிருத்தி வேலைகளும் நடைபெறும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். பள்ளிக்கூடம், ஆஸ்பத்திரி, சுகாதாரம் முதலியவைகளை எல்லாம் பஞ்சாயத்துக்களிடம் ஒப்படைக்கக் கூடாது. அவற்றை சர்க்காரே வைத்து மேற்பார்வை செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

*SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : கனம் மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்போது சபையில் லோகல் போர்டுகள், அதாவது உள் ஆட்சி மன்றங்கள், பற்றி விவாதிக்கப்படுகிறது. உள் ஆட்சி மன்றம் என்று சொல்கிறேன். இந்த உள் ஆட்சி மன்றங்களைச் சீர்திருத்த, வெள்ளை அறிக்கை விடுத்துள்ளார்கள். நேற்று என் நண்பர் வெள்ளை அறிக்கை என்றால் என்ன என்று கேட்டார். வெள்ளைத்தாளிலே—தான் எவ்வளவு வெள்ளையாக இருக்கிறதோ அவ்வளவு வெள்ளையாக, ஒன்றையும் ஒளிக் காமல், எல்லா விஷயங்களையும் தெளிவாக—வெள்ளை மனதோடு நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு நலம் தரும் கருத்துகளை விளக்கும் அறிக்கையதான் வெள்ளை அறிக்கை என்று சொல்லலாம். இந்த அடிப்படையில் குடியோம்பல், அதாவது குடிகளை ஒம்பவேண்டும், குடியை வளர்க்க வேண்டும். அவர்கள் குற்றங்களையும் களைய வேண்டும். முடிவான அரசாங்கக் கருத்துகளை இங்கே சொல்லாமல் எல்லா விஷயங்களையும் நம் முன்னால் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். நாம் எல்லோருமாகச் சேர்ந்து என்ன குறை இருக்கிறது, என்ன நன்மை இருக்கிறது, இருக்கிற குறையை எப்படி நீக்கலாம் என யோசனை சொன்னால், அதற்கு மேல் அரசாங்கத் தார் முடிவான நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பார்கள். வெள்ளை அறிக்கையின் இரப்பது அரசாங்கத்தின் கொள்கை எதுவும் கலந்தது இல்லை. எல்லா விஷயங்களும், அப்படியே ஒளிவு மறைவு இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது.

WHITE PAPER ON THE REFORM OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN
MADRAS STATE INCLUDING THE MADRAS CITY CORPORATION
(DISCUSSION)

7th November 1957] [Sri A. Gajapathi Nayagar]

பஞ்சாயத்துக்கள் சரியாக நடக்கவில்லை எனச் சிலர் குறைகளைச் சொல் கிறார்கள். குறை இல்லை என்று சொல்லவில்லை. ஒரு காரியத்தைச் செய்வது என்றால் மனத் திட்டம் வேண்டும். கஷ்டம் இருக்கும். குறை இருக்கும். மனத் திட்டத்தோடு அவைகளை எப்படி நீக்கி ஒரு நல்ல முறையில் கொண்டு வருவது என்பதுதான் நம்முடைய வேலை. அரசியல் அமைப்பு நாற்பத்தைந் தாவது பிரிவுப்படி எல்லோருக்கும் 14-வது வயது வந்தவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் ஒட்டு அளிக்கும் பொறுப்பு நம்முடையது. வயது வந்தவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் ஒட்டு அளிக்கும் பொறுப்பு நம்முடையது. இந்த நிலைமையில் நாட்டில் இருக்கும்படி ரிமை கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். இந்த நிலைமையில் போக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், யான வறுமை, கல்லாமை எல்லாவற்றையும் போக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், என்ன செய்வது? பஞ்சாயத்து வேண்டும். அது அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங் களோடு சேர்ந்திருந்தால், நலமாக இருக்கும். கல்வி, பொருளாதார அபிவிருத்தி எல்லாம் ஒன்றோடொன்று இணைந்திருக்க வேண்டுமே தவிர தனித்தனியாக இருப்பது என்பது சாத்தியமான காரியம் இல்லை. குறை தனித்தனியாக இருப்பது என்பது சாத்தியமான காரியம் இல்லை. குறை இருக்கலாம். அதை நீக்கவேண்டும். இதன் நடைமுறையைப் பரீட்சித்துப் பார்த்ததான் நமது முதல் முதுகி வைத்தார்கள். அதில் கிடைக்கும்படியான பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியனைத் துவக்கி வைத்தார்கள். அதில் கிடைக்கும்படியான அனுபவத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டுதான் இதில் ஏதாவது குறைகள் இருந்தால் நீக்கவேண்டும்.

வினைத்திட்டம் மெய்தியக் கண்ணும் வினைத்திட்டம் ; டபயில்லை வேண்டாம் வேண்டா துலகு.

என்று திருவள்ளூர் சொல்லுகிறார். அமைச்சருக்கு வினைத்திட்டம் என்று காரியத்தைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். மனத்திட்டம் இல்லாதுபோனால் ஒரு காரியத்தையும் செய்ய முடியாது. குறைகளைச் சொல்லி சேர்வு அடையக் கூடாது. குறைகளை நீக்கி எப்படி நல்ல முறையில் கொண்டுவருவது என்றுதான் யோசிக்க வேண்டும். 50 ஆண்டுகளாகப் பஞ்சாயத்து நல்ல பலன் அளித்து வரவில்லை. இதில் உள்ள குறைபாடுகளை எல்லாம் எப்படி நீக்கவேண்டும் என்றுதான் இப்போது நாம் மனத்தின்மையோடு யோசிக்கவேண்டும். சில இடங்களில் குடி தண்ணீர் கூட ரொம்ப தூரம் சென்று கொண்டுவர வேண்டிய நிலைமை இருக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரி மக்களுக்கு முக்கியமாகத் தேவைப்படும் தண்ணீர், உடை முதலியவைகளை யெல்லாம் மக்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கும்படி செய்வதில் அதிக அக்கறை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்..

தேர்தல் மறைமுகமாக இருக்கவேண்டுமா, நேர்முகமாக இருக்க வேண்டுமா என்ற சிறு விஷயங்களில் சக்தியை வீணாக்கக் கூடாது. நமது ஸ்டியம் ஒரு சேகம் நல சர்க்கார் அமைப்பதுதான். அதை கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு அதை அமைக்கவே நாம் எல்லோரும் பாடுபடவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

*SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : கனம் மன்றத் தலைவரவர்களே, இப்போது 5-20
சபையின் முன்பு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் வெள்ளை அறிக்கையையும் அதற்கு p.m.

உள்ள திருத்தத்தையும் நான் முழு மனதுடன் வரவேற்கிறேன். ஆனால், கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஒரு சில மாறுதல்களைக் கவனித்துச் செய்வார்களேயானால், மிக்க பயனுள்ளதாக இருக்கும். சில பஞ்சாயத்துக் களில் உள்ள கிராமங்களில் சந்தைகள் இருக்கின்றன. சிலவற்றில் இல்லை. அப்படி சந்தைகள் உள்ளவற்றின் வருமானம் அதிகமாயும்—லட்ச ரூபாய் வரைக்கும் கூட சில சந்தைகளில் வருமானம் வருகிறது—சந்தைகள் இல்லாதவற்றின் வருமானம் குறைவாயும்—சில சந்தைகளில் ரூ. 5,000 ஆகவும்—இருந்துவருகிறது. இப்படி இருக்கும் நிலையில் அந்த வருமானமுள்ள பஞ்சாயத்துக்கள் தங்கள் பகுதியில் அபிவிருத்தி வேலைகளைப் பெரிய அளவில் மேற்கொள்ள முடிகிறது. ஆனால், வருமானம் கொள்ள முடிவதில்லை என்று சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். அவாஸ்தவம்தான். வருமானம் குறைவாகவுள்ள பஞ்சாயத்துக்களுக்கு அது வாஸ்தவம்தான். வருமானம் குறைவாகவுள்ள பஞ்சாயத்துக்களுக்கு அதைப் பண உதவி செய்யவேண்டியது மிக அவசியம்தான். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் அபிவிருத்தி வேலைகளைப் பரவலாக

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“ பஞ்சாயத்து விஷயங்களைல்லாம் இந்த பில்லில் வரவில்லை. அது வரும்பொழுது, அதைப்பற்றி ‘டிஸ்கஸ்’ பண்ணலாம்.”	
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‘I am sorry the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition made reference to the decision I gave. He will find in rule 83 that the Chairman’s decision is final; and every Presiding Officer takes the strongest exception if his ruling is questioned.’	159
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‘The hon. Member must give notice of a definite motion for discussion. Once the statement is made by the Home Minister, the hon. Member must give notice of a specific motion for discussing it’	15

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When objection was raised to an amendment to the motion that the statement in regard to the disturbances in the Ramanathapuram district be taken into consideration, the Chairman observed as follows:—

'If the hon. Member wants a separate Resolution, it should be either in the form of a Confidence Motion or a No-confidence Motion. There has been a precedent for this sort of amendment and that was why I approved of it.' ..

During the discussion on the statement of the Home Minister under rule 82 in regard to the disturbances in the Ramanathapuram district, when an amendment to the motion was moved on the second day of the discussion, the Chairman observed:

'This amendment I have admitted at a very late stage, and previous speakers had no chance to speak on the amendment. No further amendment will be admitted' ..

Statement under rule 82, discussion on—

With regard to the time to be allotted for discussion on the statement of the Home Minister on the disturbances in the Ramanathapuram district, the Chairman observed:

'Let the discussion take place on the first day and based on the trend of the discussion and the number of speakers, etc., we will try to adjust later on' ..

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'Brute majority' held parliamentary ..

'False'—When a Member used the word 'false', the Leader of the House protested against it and the Chairman ruled that the Member must withdraw the word as it annoyed the Minister; it was withdrawn ..

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Exemption of books from —, notification laid on the table ..

Exemption of cloth produced by Moorthy Weaving Powerloom Training Institute, Madurai, from — for two years from 1st April 1956, notification laid on the table ..

Exemption of foodstuffs sold by the canteen run at the exhibition "Family of Man" conducted by the U.S.I.S., Madras, from —, notification laid on the table ..

Exemption of sales of hand-made paper manufactured by the Pulp Making Units, Veuniar Bank, Tanjore, from —, notification laid on the table ..

Exemption of spinning and other craft equipments sold to Block Development Officers by institutions under the control of Director of Industries and Commerce from —, notification laid on the table ..

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Sales tax—cont.

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Exemption of woollen rugs and woollen shawls from —, notification laid on the table ..

Reduction of rate of — on foodgrains to one per cent, notification laid on the table ..

Reduction of rate of — on milk sold by Co-operative Milk Supply Societies and Unions to the actual consumers and by others at all stages to one per cent of the turnover, notification laid on the table ..

Withdrawal of exemption of cloth shops in Madras City run by refugees from Pakistan from —, notification laid on the table ..

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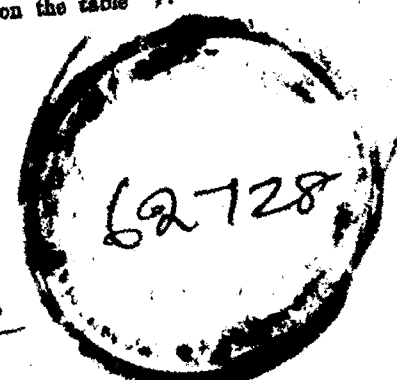
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