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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

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

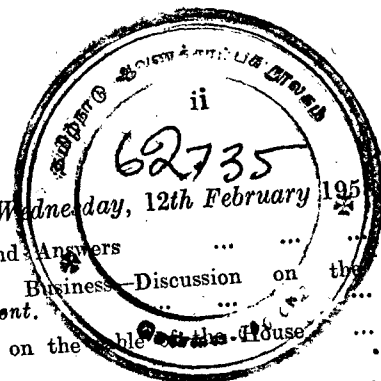
10th to 15th February 1958.

Volume XXIII (Nos. 1 to 6).

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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

SRI BISHNURAM MEDHI.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

- 1 THE HON. SRI K. KAMARAJ, *Chief Minister in charge of Public, Planning and Community Development (including Local Development Works, Women's Welfare, Community Projects and Rural Welfare).*
- 2 THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM, *Minister in charge of Home including Courts and Prisons and Prohibition, Food and Agriculture (including Khadi and Village Industries and Hindu Religious Endowments), Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and Civil Aviation.*
- 3 THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM, *Minister in charge of Finance, Education, Information and Law (including Legislature and Engineering Colleges).*
- 4 THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU, *Minister in charge of Revenue and Public Health.*
- 5 THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN, *Minister in charge of Industries, Labour and Co-operation (including Housing, Commercial Taxes and Nationalized Transport) [Leader of the House].*
- 6 THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN, *Minister in charge of Public Works (excluding Electricity) and Harijan Welfare.*
- 7 THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH, *Minister in charge of Electricity, Transport (including Registration, Accommodation Control, Stationery and Printing and Government Press).*
- 8 THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON, *Minister in charge of Local Administration and Fisheries.*

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chairman.

THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN.

Deputy Chairman.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ.

Panel of Vice-Chairmen.

- 1 SRI P. T. RAJAN.
- 2 SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN.
- 3 SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM.
- 4 SRIMATHI SARASWATHY PANDURANGAM.

Secretary to the Council.

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

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

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1 Allapichai, A. M., B.A., B.L.	.. State Legislative Assembly.
2 Annamalai Pillai, N.	.. State Legislative Assembly.
3 Arunachalam, A. J.	.. State Legislative Assembly.
4 Arunachalam, T. S.	.. State Legislative Assembly.
5 Balasubramanya Ayyar, K., B.A., B.L.	Madras Graduates.
6 Balasundaram, V. S.	.. State Legislative Assembly.
7 Bashyam Ayyangar, V., B.A., B.L.	NOMINATED.
8 Chakkarai Chetty, V., B.A., B.L.	State Legislative Assembly.
9 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.
10 Chidambara Mudaliar, A.	.. Madurai-cum - Ramanathapuram - cum - Tirunelveli Local Authorities.
11 Clubwala Jadhav, Mary C.	.. NOMINATED.
12 Desikar, K. M.	.. South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum - Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
13 Devaraja Mudaliar, T. V.	.. Madras - cum - Chingleput - cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
14 Durairaj, T.	.. South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
15 Ethirajalu, M.	.. State Legislative Assembly.
16 Gajapathy Nayagar, A., B.A., B.L.	State Legislative Assembly.
17 Gurunandan Row, V., BAR.-AT-LAW.	State Legislative Assembly.
18 Guruswami, Dr. M. R., M.D.	.. NOMINATED.
19 John Asirvatham, M.A., L.T.	.. Madras Teachers.
20 John, Dr. V. K., BAR.-AT-LAW	.. Madras Graduates.
21 Jothi Vencatachellum	.. NOMINATED.
22 Kalyanaraman, S. V.	.. South Arcot - cum - Tanjore-cum - Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
23 Krishnamoorthy, G.	.. Madras Teachers.
24 Krishnamoorthy, T. G., B.A.	.. State Legislative Assembly.
25 Krishnaswamy Ayyangar, P. S.	State Legislative Assembly.
26 Krishnaswamy Wandayar, A.	State Legislative Assembly.

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
27 Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Dr. A., M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., D.C.L.	Madras Graduates.
28 Madurai Pillai, P.	Salem - cum - Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
29 Mahomed Usman, Dr., B.A., LL.D.	NOMINATED.
30 Manjubhashini, S.	NOMINATED.
31 Masilamani Chettiar, A. K. ..	Madras - cum - Chingleput - cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
32 Mohamed Raza Khan	State Legislative Assembly.
33 Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Man-radiar, N.	State Legislative Assembly.
34 Narayanaswamy Pillai, T. M., M.A., B.L.	State Legislative Assembly.
35 Palaniswamy Gounder, V. K. ..	Salem - cum - Coimbatore - cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
36 Perumalswami Reddi, C. ..	Madras - cum - Chingleput - cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
37 Ponnuswamy Chettiar, S. R. P.	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
38 Purushotham, T., B.A.	Madras - cum - Chingleput - cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
39 Rajan, P. T.	State Legislative Assembly.
40 Ramalingam Pillai, V.	NOMINATED.
41 Ramaswami, V. V.	State Legislative Assembly.
42 Ramaswamy, K. V.	State Legislative Assembly.
43 Ramasamy Gounder, K. M. ..	Madras Teachers.
44 Ramaswami Reddiar, O. P. ..	NOMINATED.
45 Ranganathan, V. R., M.A., D.LITT.	Madras Teachers.
46 Sankaranarayana Pillai, T. S., B.A., B.L.	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum - Tirunelveli Local Authorities.
47 Saraswathy Pandurangam ..	NOMINATED.
48 Sivanandam, Dr. T. V., M.B., B.S.	Madras Graduates.
49 Sivasubramanya Nadar, S. P. B.A., B.L.	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram - cum-Tirunelveli Local Authorities.
50 Somasundara Reddiar, A. ..	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
51 Sreenivasan, Dr. A., M.R.C.P. (Lond.).	Madras Graduates.
52 Srinivasavaradan, T. P., B.A., L.T.	Madras Teachers.
53 Subramanyam, A.	State Legislative Assembly.
54 Subrahmanyam, B. V., B.A., B.L.	State Legislative Assembly.
55 Subramania Karayalar, M. ..	Madurai-cum - Ramanathapuram-cum - Tirunelveli - cum-Kanyakumari Local Authorities.
56 Sudarsanam Naidu, M. V. ..	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
57 Thambuswami, Rev. D.	Madras Teachers.
58 Thiagaraja Reddiar, P. B. K. ..	Salem - cum - Coimbatore - cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
59 Venkataraman, R. (<i>Minister—Leader of the House</i>).	State Legislative Assembly.
60 Venugopal, S. N.	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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

Monday, the 10th February 1958.

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 BULUSU SAMBAMURTHY, A FORMER SPEAKER OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is with deep regret that I have to announce to the hon. Members the death of Sri Bulusu Sambamurthy, a former Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, on the morning of 2nd February 1958 at Kakinada.

Born on the 4th March 1886 in the East Godavari district, he graduated from the Madras University and set up practice as a lawyer at Kakinada in 1911. He joined the Home Rule Movement in 1919 and later the Non-Co-operation Movement in response to the call of Mahatma Gandhi. He led the Arms Satyagraha in Nagpur in 1927. He was arrested in February 1929, in connection with the boycott of the Simon Commission. He was sentenced for participation in the Salt Satyagraha. During one of the Civil Disobedience Movements he was the victim of a lathi charge by the Police and he was beaten mercilessly till he became unconscious and he was taken for dead. But Providence spared him.

He was elected as Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly in the year 1937 and he remained in office till 1942. As Speaker, he established sound traditions and maintained the prestige of that high office.

Sri Sambamurthy was simple and unostentatious in his personal habits and was respected for his fearlessness, courage and high sense of discipline. He devoted a great deal of his energy and time to the cause of uplift of women and Harijans.

I now move the Condolence Resolution, namely—

“ That this House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri Bulusu Sambamurthy, a former Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, and conveys its profound sympathy to the members of his bereaved family.”

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, I rise to associate the Government with the sentiments of sorrow at the demise of Sri Bulusu Sambamurthy so movingly expressed by you.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF
SRI BULUSU SAMBAMURTHY, A FORMER SPEAKER
OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [10th February 1958]

Sir, he was one of the sturdy patriots who sacrificed everything in his life for the sake of freedom of the country. He underwent suffering and participated in everyone of the national movements for liberation and suffered physical punishments. It was in this context that the national movement in India was born and bred and carried forward by eminent leaders like our Sambamurthy. Sir, later he became the Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly and set very high traditions for others to follow. In those days, we were not independent but still he gave the stamp of independence to that high office of Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly.

The country has lost a great patriot and a noble servant of humanity. May his soul rest in peace!

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Mr. Chairman, I associate myself and the Opposition with the sentiments you and the Hon. the Leader of the House expressed and the tributes paid to the memory of the late Mr. Sambamurthy. Simple, sincere and emotional, he was a typical Andhra. And he was so emotional that people used to call him a stormy petrel. He made great sacrifices and underwent great sufferings in the cause of the country's freedom. As a patriot, he had few equals and no superior. As a Presiding Officer, he set a great example for his successors. He was particularly independent as a Presiding Officer and we shall always remember his name as an ornament to any House.

Sir, I again associate myself with the Condolence Resolution you have moved.

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 : As a mark of respect to the late Sri Bulusu Sambamurthy, the House will now adjourn and meet again at 3-20 p.m.

The House then adjourned.

(The House reassembled at 3-20 p.m.)

II.—SWEARING-IN OF NEW MEMBERS.

The following Members were sworn in :—

1. Rev. D. Thambuswami.
2. Sri K. M. Ramasamy Gounder.
3. Sri P. Madurai Pillai.

10th February 1958]

III.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

South Zonal Council

* 1 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government propose to lay on the table of the House the copies of the official report of the proceedings of the South Zonal Council from time to time?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) : No, Sir. As the discussions at the Southern Zonal Council relate to many inter-State problems of a delicate nature, it will not be in the public interest to disclose them, but if any major decisions affecting this State are reached, the Government will keep the Legislature informed.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Are the proceedings of the Zonal Council treated as confidential proceedings, Sir?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Yes, Sir. According to rule 15 of the Rules of Procedure of the Southern Zonal Council, the proceedings of the meetings of the Council shall, unless otherwise directed by the Chairman, be confidential.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : If there is any objection to furnish copies of full proceedings, could not an official summary of the proceedings be furnished to the legislators, instead of the Members being guided by the reports in the Press?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I have already stated that these are matters of a delicate nature and that they cannot be disclosed.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Would it not be desirable to take the legislators into confidence and furnish them with copies of the reports as all the Members are vitally interested in the problems discussed at the Zonal Council meetings? As it is, we find only stray references to the happenings in the Zonal Council in the Governor's Address as in the present Governor's Address, after very long intervals?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : When any decisions are taken, they will certainly be placed before the Legislature. But discussions will not be placed before the Houses of the Legislature as they might embarrass the people who participated in the discussions.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : It was reported in the Press that during the meetings the whole atmosphere was cordial. Am I to understand that the atmosphere was cordial because you simply said 'We agree' and dispersed without discussing at all?

[10th February 1958]

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I would like to know whether 'cordial atmosphere' means what the Deputy Whip of the Opposition has said.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : When the newspapers publish reports of these proceedings which are treated as confidential, could not an official summary of the proceedings be placed before the Houses of the Legislature? May I also know the reason why the Government are not prepared to place it before the Houses?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : What the newspapers publish is an intelligent guess. Government cannot place before the House all the discussions because, as I said earlier, it may be embarrassing. But Government certainly do place the decisions before the Legislature and they take the House into confidence whenever decisions are taken and conclusions reached.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Are we to understand that no decisions have yet been taken by the Zonal Council?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : May I know in respect of what subject?

DR. V. K. JOHN : Has no decision been taken by the Zonal Council in respect of any subject, important or unimportant?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : No decision worth placing before the House has been taken by the Zonal Council.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : As the Hon. the Finance Minister has answered it, no decision worth placing before the House has been taken so far.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : While appreciating the fact that it is difficult for the Government to place the proceedings of the Zonal Council before the House, may I know whether the Hon. Minister will please tell us the way in which our Ministers argued the case of the Madras Government? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I thought everybody knew that the Ministers representing the Madras Government argued their case very well and it did not require that the proceedings should be placed before the House, in order to appreciate them.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I suggest that all decisions arrived at by the Zonal Council be placed before the Legislature? Let not some decisions arrived at by the Council be considered unimportant because I take it that only on important matters decisions are taken by the Zonal Council.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, it is not possible to give such a categorical assurance. The decisions relate to various matters. These will be considered and whatever the Government considers to be in the interest of the public to be placed before the Legislature or the people, they will do so.

[10th February 1958]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. Minister take the House into confidence and say what were the proposals that were accepted by the Andhra Government? At least that cannot be confidential. (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Government do not propose to add to the wild guessing that is already going on.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : In view of the great interest which this House is evincing, would it not be correct on the part of the Government to bring this to the notice of the Chairman of the Zonal Council, whether in view of the desire on the part of the legislators, it will be good to keep the proceedings purely and completely confidential?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I have to repeat the answer which I have already given. The Members representing the various States first considered this question and they framed the rule that they should not disclose the proceedings of the Zonal Council. If in their wisdom they thought that it was not proper to let all the States know what all discussions took place, I do not see how we can change it.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : May I supplement the answer given by my Hon. Colleague? It is only inter-State matters that are discussed in the Zonal Council and, therefore, we should not place the other States in an embarrassing situation by disclosing the information prematurely. That is the reason why we have taken the precautions in the matter and not that we do not want to take the Assembly or the Council into our confidence. Since these are essentially inter-State matters, we have to consider the inter-State propriety also in disclosing certain matters.

Registration of practitioners in modern and indigenous systems of medicine

* 2 Q.—SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the principles governing the registration of practitioners in modern and indigenous systems of medicine in Madras under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956; and

(b) whether the G.C.I.M. diploma-holders are registered as practitioners in both the modern and indigenous systems of medicine?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) The Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, has not yet come into force. At present, the Modern Medicine Practitioners are registered under the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914, and the practitioners in indigenous systems of medicine under the rules and regulations relating to the Central Board of Indigenous Medicine.

(b) They are registered as "A" class practitioners and permitted to practise both modern and indigenous medicine,

[10th February 1958]

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I know, Sir, why the Indian Medical Council Act that was passed last year has not yet come into force?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Steps are being taken, Sir, to bring it into force.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: With reference to the answer of the Hon. Minister to clause (b), may I know whether there is any registration of these G.C.I.M. diploma holders at present?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Yes, Sir. They are registered as 'A' class practitioners. They are also appointed to certain categories of posts and not to certain other categories of posts under the Medical Department.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, may I know how long it will take to bring this Act into force—years, months or days?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has exhausted all the categories of time. I cannot all of a sudden say within which time it will be done.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, will it come into force in 1958?

Rural Transport

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

(a) whether any survey has been carried out by the State Government in regard to the present condition of rural transport and its adequacy in each district;

(b) the steps, if any, taken to improve rural transport with special reference to provision of bus transport in interior villages; and

(c) the number of new bus routes opened in each district during 1956-57 and the number proposed to be opened in each district during 1957-58?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Regional Transport Officers in their tours study the adequacy of existing traffic facilities. Whenever there is need for additional Services, new routes are opened. While so doing, due attention is being paid for provision of transport facilities to rural areas wherever National Extension Service and Community Development Schemes are in progress.

[10th February 1958]

(c) The particulars are as follows:—

District.	Number of new bus routes opened in each district during 1956-57.	Number of new routes proposed to be opened during 1957-58.
(1)	(2)	(3)
North Arcot	3	11
Ramanathapuram	Nil.	13
Tiruchirappalli	5	19
Madurai	Nil.	2
South Arcot	8	30
Nilgiris	2	2
Coimbatore	6	24
Tirunelveli	1	10
Chingleput	6	2
Tanjore	2	23
Kanyakumari	Nil.	20
Salem	17	14

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (a) of the question, will the Government consider the question of instituting a comprehensive survey so that we could examine this problem of rural transport in all its aspects district-war? 3-30 p.m.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Sir, I have no proposal to institute any survey immediately, but to study this problem of rural transport, we have Advisory Committees as such functioning in each district and I have a proposal to reconstitute these Committees to get more non-official members to look into the question of development and other transport problems.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, will the Government consider in this connexion the grant of permits in such cases to local villagers or local village agencies who would be most interested in the efficient running of such rural bus service?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: Sir, if local village people are able to run the bus service effectively and efficiently, I do not see any reason why they should be shut out. I do not think that even now they are shut out.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, may I know how many times these Advisory Committees meet in a year?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: I do not have any details now, but from what I know, they have not met very often.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, may I bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that in the case of Madras City, the Advisory Committee meets every month? Will he see that the Advisory Committees in the rural parts meet at least once in three months?

[10th February 1958]

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I have studied the whole problem and I feel that the Advisory Committees should meet more often. I am taking steps to see that they meet often and also transact business effectively.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, will not a comprehensive survey help the Committees and the Government to come to right conclusions and will the Government at least make a beginning to have a comprehensive survey?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : By constituting these Advisory Committees, I consider good work can be done. If I find that these Committees are not doing any effective work, the question of a comprehensive survey and deep study may be considered later on.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : பெரும்பாலான பஸ் நிலையங்களில் பஸ்கள் புறப்படும் கால அட்டவணை போடாத காரணத்தால் பொது மக்களுக்கு குழப்பம் ஏற்படுவதைத் தடுக்க ஒவ்வொரு நிலையத்திலும் கால அட்டவணை போட சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமா?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I will consider the suggestion.

UNSTARRED QUESTION.

Schools maintained by the Panchayat Boards

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

(a) the number of schools maintained by Panchayat Boards in the State (elementary schools, higher elementary schools and high schools);

(b) the scale of pay prescribed for the teachers in those schools and how much of it is met as grants from State funds;

(c) the procedure adopted for remitting the monthly salary to the teachers in panchayat schools;

(d) the number of teachers in panchayat schools admitted to the benefits of Provident Fund district-war; and

(e) the steps taken to get admitted to the Provident Fund those who are not subscribing to the Provident Fund now?

A.—A statement ^a is laid on the table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 44-46 infra.

[10th February 1958]

IV.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN.

(1) DECISION OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN : At a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee held at 2-45 p.m. to-day, the following programme of business has been decided :—

Tuesday, 11th February 1958 (2-30 to 4-30 p.m.), Wednesday, 12th February 1958 and Thursday, 13th February 1958 (3 p.m. to 6 p.m.)	Discussion on the Governor's Address.
Friday, 14th February 1958 (10 a.m.)	Discussion on the State- ment of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in 1954- 55.
Saturday, 15th February 1958 (3 p.m.)	Consideration of the Appropriation Bill and Government Bills.
Saturday, 1st March 1958 (3 p.m.)	Presentation of the Budget for the year 1958-59.
Monday, 3rd March 1958 to Saturday, 8th March 1958 (3 to 6 p.m.)	Discussion on the Budget for the year 1958-59.

Further programme will be announced in due course.

(2) 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 Twelfth Session of the Legislative Council under the Constitution :—

- (1) Sri P. T. Rajan;
- (2) Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan;
- (3) Sri John Asirvatham; and
- (4) Srimathi Saraswathy Pandurangam.

V.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

PRESENTATION OF THE STATEMENT OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXCESS EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR 1954-55.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to present the Statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in the year 1954-55. The appropriations originally provided for in the Budget Estimates cannot, in the nature of things, be expected to tally entirely with the actuals and excesses

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [10th February 1958]

under some Grants are inevitable. The total of the expenditure excesses which is now sought to be covered by legislative approval is Rs. 19 lakhs roundly against a total final appropriation of Rs. 9,192 lakhs. The explanatory note appended to the Statement of Demands gives the reasons for the excesses in each case. The Public Accounts Committee constituted for the year 1957-58 at its meetings held during the course of the year examined the reasons for the excesses and have recommended in their report published in October 1957 that Demands for Grants to cover the excess expenditure over the final sanctioned appropriation under each Grant might be presented to the Legislative Assembly.

I commend for the acceptance of the House the Statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in the year 1954-55.

VI.—DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next item on the agenda is "Discussion on the Governor's Address". The hon. Member Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar will now move the motion standing in his name.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Sir, I move—

"That an humble Address be presented to the Governor that the Members of the Madras Legislative Council thank him for the Address* delivered to the Members of the Legislature on the 8th February 1958".

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM: Sir, I second it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

"That an humble Address be presented to the Governor that the Members of the Madras Legislative Council thank him for the Address delivered to the Members of the Legislature on the 8th February 1958."

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, I move the following amendment:—

"Add the following at the end:—

'but regret to note that there is no reference in the Address to some of the important problems affecting the State and the measures to be adopted to solve them'."

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment moved—

"Add the following at the end:—

'but regret to note that there is no reference in the Address to some of the important problems affecting the State and the measures to be adopted to solve them'."

The motion as well as the amendment are now before the House for discussion.

10th February 1958]

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, 1958-ம் வருடம் பிப்ரவரி மாதம் 8-ம் நாளன்று சென்னை சட்டசபைக்கு முன் நமது கவர்னர் பெருமான் ஆற்றிய பேருரைக்கு நன்றி செலுத்தும் முறையில் நான் உரையாற்ற விரும்புகிறேன். நமது இந்தியன் யூனியன் குடியாட்சி பெற்று பத்து ஆண்டுகள் நிறைவேறிவிட்டன. சென்னை ராஜ்யம் பெயர் பூண்ட நமது தமிழ் நாட்டில் முதலாவதாக கவர்னர் பதவி தாங்கியவர் ஸ்ரீ பிரகாசா அவர்கள். ஸ்ரீ பிரகாசா அவர்கள் குணத்திலும், கல்வியிலும் மேம்பட்டவராவர். அவரது காலத்தில் நம் நாட்டில் நாம் கனிக்கும் பல ஆற்றல் வேலைகள் செய்யப்பட்டன. அதில் சிறப்பாகச் சொல்லவேண்டியதொன்று. அவர் காலத்தில்தான் நமது இந்தியப் பேரரசுச் சட்டத்தின் 345-வது பிரிவின்படி தமிழ் மொழி தமிழ் நாட்டின் ஆட்சி மொழியாகச் சட்டப்படி செய்யப்பட்டது. இவ்வாறு அவர் நமது அன்பை நன்கு பெற்றார். இடைக்காலத்தில் திரு. ஏ. ஜே. ஜான் அவர்கள் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தின் தலைவராக வந்தார்; வந்து மக்களின் அன்பைப் பெற்றார். ஆனால் சில மாதங்களுக்குள்ளாகவே உடல் நலக் குறைவால் அவர் இயற்கை எய்தினார். அதற்காக, இச்சமயத்தில் நமது வருத்தத்தைத் தெரிவிக்காமல் இருக்க முடியாது. இப்பொழுது நமது சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திற்கு மேன்மை மிக்க தலைவராய் திரு. விஷ்ணுராம் மேதி அவர்கள் கவர்னர் பெருமானாய் அமர்ந்து பணியாற்ற வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். கல்வியிலும், அரசாங்க அனுபவத்திலும் மேம்பாடு உடையவராக, ஆஸாம் ராஜ்யத்தின் முதல் அமைச்சராக அமர்ந்து விளங்கினார். நம் நாடு போன்றே ஆஸாம் நாடும் பிற்போக்கான நிலையில் உள்ளதே. வறுமையில் சிக்கிய நாடாகும் அது. இவற்றையெல்லாம் நன்கு உணர்ந்து நாட்டிற்கு ஆக்க வேலைகள் பல அவர் செய்துள்ளார். இப்படிப்பட்ட தன்மையில் நம் நாட்டிற்கும் நலம் பல புரியும் கருத்துள்ளவராக வந்திருக்கும் கவர்னர் பெருமானை நாம் எல்லோரும் மனப்பூர்வமாக வரவேற்கிறோம். இந்தியப் பேரரசு ராஜ்யச் சீரமைப்புச் சட்டப்படி நமது ராஜ்யம் திருந்திய முறையில் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதுதான் காம் பாக்ட் ஸ்டேட் (Compact State) என்று போற்றப்படுகிறது. எஞ்சி நிற்கும் சில எல்லைத் தொல்லைகளை நமது அரசாங்கத்தார் அமைதியான முறையில் தீர்ப்பார்கள். தென்னாடுகள் என்று சொல்லப்படும் தமிழ் நாடு, ஆந்திர தேயம், கேரள நாடு, கன்னட நாடு இவைகளுக்கிடையே ஐக்கிய மனப்பான்மையும் ஒற்றுமை உணர்ச்சியும் வளர்ந்து வருவதைக் காண்கிறோம். கேரள நாட்டின் வழி மேற்கே பாய்ந்து ஓடும் நதிகள், கிழக்கே பாயும் கோதாவரி போன்ற நதிகள் இவற்றின் தண்ணீரைத் தேக்கி இந்தநாடு களுக்குப் பயன் அளிக்கும் வகையில் நாட்டின் முதலமைச்சர்கள் எல்லாம் ஒன்றுகூடிப் பேசி வருவதை நாம் பெரிதும் பாராட்டுகின்றோம். இந்தப்பு முறையைக் கவர்னர் பெருமானும் பாராட்டுகின்றார்.

இந்த வகையிலேயே "ஒன்றுபட்டால் உண்டு வாழ்வு" எனும் சிறிய கொள்கைக்கு இணங்க நமது இந்தியப் பேரரசு ராஜ்யங்களுக்கெல்லாம்—ஒற்றுமை உணர்ச்சியை ஏற்படுத்தி எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து ஒரே ஒற்றுமை உணர்ச்சியோடு ஒத்துழைக்கவேண்டும். இந்த ஒற்றுமையே நம் நல் வாழ்வுக்கு அடிகோலுவதாக அமையும். முதலில் நாம் எல்லோரும் ஒன்றுபட்டே இந்திய நாட்டின் விடுதலையை அடைந்தோம். இந்த ஒற்றுமையைக் காத்து மென்மேலும் வளர்க்கவேண்டியது நன் மக்களின் சிறந்த முயற்சியாகும். இந்த அடிப்படையிலேயே நம் நாட்டு மக்கள் அடையவேண்டிய நன்மைகளையெல்லாம் பெறுவதும் சீரிய முறையாகும். இவைகளையெல்லாம் உணர்ந்தே தமது பேருரையில் கவர்னர் பெருமான் அவர்கள் நாட்டின் ஒற்றுமையை வலியுறுத்துகின்றார். இந்த ஒற்றுமையை எந்தவிதத்திலும் நிலை குலையாமல் காக்கவேண்டிய பொறுப்பு நம்முடையதாகும். இந்தியப் பேரரசின் ஒற்றுமை ஐக்கியத்தைக் குலைக்க வரும் தீய சக்திகளை நம் நாட்டில் தலைகாட்டாதபடி தடுப்பது நம்முடைய கடமையாகும்.

"பல்குழுவும் பாழ்செய்யும் உட்பகையும் வேந்தலைக்கும் கொல்குறும்பும் இல்லது நாடு" என்று ஒரு நாட்டின் சிறப்பைப்பற்றித் திருவள்ளுவர் பெருமான் அவர்கள்

3-40 p.m.

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [10th February 1958]

எடுத்து ஒதுகின்றார்கள். கவர்னர் பெருமான் அவர்கள் தம் பேருரையில் எல்லாப் பணிகளைப்பற்றியும் குறிப்ப தென்றால், அது இயலாத காரியமாகும். ஆயினும் சிறப்பான பணிகளை எடுத்துக்காட்டுகிறார்.

தமிழ் மொழியை ஆட்சி மொழியாகச் செய்வித்த வகையில் இந்த ஆண்டு தைப்பொங்கல் நன்னாள் முதல் 1,922 அலுவலகங்களில் தமிழ் மொழியைக் கையாளும் அரசாங்கத்தாரையும் அவர்களுடைய செய்கைகளையும் நான் பாராட்டுகின்றேன், வாழ்த்துகின்றேன். தமிழ் மொழிக்கு முதலிடம், எல்லாத் துறைகளிலும் முதலிடம், பின் இந்தியப் பேரரசு மொழியாகிய இந்தி மொழிக்கு சிறப்புற்ற இடம், மேலும் ஆங்கிலத்திற்குத் தக்க இடம் அளிப்பது—இந்த வகையில் திட்டத்தை வகுத்த நம் சென்னை அரசிணைப் பாராட்டுகின்றேன். ஆங்கிலம் கற்கவேண்டியது அசெய்யத்தான். ஆனால் ஆங்கிலம் தான் நீழேழியாக எல்லா இடங்களிலும் ஆட்சி செய்யவேண்டுமென்பது பொருத்தமான பேச்சாக இருக்க முடியுமா? அறன் அறிந்து மூத்த அறிவுடையார் நம் நாட்டில் பலர் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சொல்வது என்னவெனில் நம் தமிழ் மொழியை, காலம் தாழ்த்தாது, போற்றி வளர்ப்பது நமது தலையாய கடமையாகும்: தமிழ் இல்லையேல் நாமும் இல்லை, நம்முடைய நாகரீகமும் இல்லை.

“உறுபசியும் ஓவாப்பிணியும் செறுபகையும்
சேராதியல்லவது நாடு”

என்று வள்ளுவர் பெருமான் அவர்கள் கூறுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம்தான் ஒரு நல்ல நாடு, அதாவது வெல்பேர் ஸ்டேட் (Welfare State) ஆகும். பசிப்பிணியைப் போக்குவது அரசினர் முதற் கடன். ஆதலால், நாட்டின் உணவுப் பொருள்களைப் பெருக்கவேண்டும். இதற்கென நன் முயற்சியோடு பாடுபடவேண்டும். உண்ணுவதற்கு அரிசி குறைவாக இருக்கும்பொழுது நிலத்தில் கரும்பு பயிர் செய்வது முறையாகுமா? நஞ்சை நிலங்களைப் பயிரிட்டு நெல் விளைவு பெருக்க தண்ணீர் தேவைதான். ஆயினும் ஒரு விளைவிலேயே நல்ல உற்பத்தி காணும்போது இரண்டு விளைவுக்கென தண்ணீர் விட்டு சேதப்படுத்தி, விளைவுப் பொருள் குறைவாகத்திரட்டினால், அது முறையாகுமா? பசிக்கு உதவாத உணவு போல், வேண்டும் காலத்தில் உரம், விதை நெல் முதலியவைகளைத் தக்க சமயத்தில் உழவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து உதவாவிட்டால், அதிகாரிகளின் செய்திறனை எவ்வாறு பாராட்டுவது? அதே போன்று நிலத்தை உழவர்களும் நன்றாக உழ வேண்டும். அவ்வாறு உழுதால் எருவும் இடுதல் வேண்டாம் என்று பெரியோர்கள் கூறுகின்றனர். ஆனால் உழாமலே எத்தனை இடங்களில் நிலங்கள் கரும்பாகப் போடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. பல இடங்களில் பயிரிடப்பட்டதும் அறுவடை செய்யப்படாமல் பாழ் செய்யப்படுகின்றன. இவ்வாறு மக்களிடையே அன்பு குறைந்து வருவதையும் பகைமை உணர்ச்சி பெருகுவதையும், வீண் சண்டை சச்சரவுகள் ஏற்பட்டு வருவதையும் பார்க்க மனம் கலங்குகிறது. ஏன் பொதுப்பணிகளிலே நம் நாட்டுத் தலைவர்கள் எல்லாம் ஒத்துழைக்கக்கூடாது? இடித்துப் பேசும் மக்களாயினும் சரி, நாம் அவர்களை இடிக்கும் துணையார் என்று கருதி அவர்களை அணைத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

வினைத்தாய்மை, வினைத்திட்பம், வினைச்செயல்வகை என்று மூன்று அதிகாரங்களில் திருவள்ளுவர் தம் திருக்குறளில் எடுத்துக்காட்டுகிறார். இம்முறையைக் கையாண்டால் எல்லாப் பணிகளையும் பயன்படும் வகையில் நாம் செய்யலாம். அப்போதைக்கப்போது எழும் பிரச்சனைகளை நல்ல வழியில் தீர்த்து வைப்பது, குறைகள் ஏற்பட்டால் நிறைவு படுத்துவது, சட்டங்களைத் தக்க முறையில் வகுப்பது, வேண்டுங்கால் அதை மாற்றியமைப்பது, இவைகளையெல்லாம் செய்ய வேண்டியது சட்டசபைகளின் கடமைகளாகும். இவ்வாறாக நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யவேண்டிய திருக்க, நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லுபவர்கள் இக் காலத்திலும் இருக்கிறார்களே. உழைக்கும் உழவனுக்கு நிலம் இல்லை யென்றால், பின் யாருக்குத்தான் நிலம் வேண்டும்? ஆயினும் நிலம் படைத்த அதிபர்களுக்குத் தீங்கு விளையா வண்ணம் நிலக்கோடை (fixing of ceiling on land), நல்ல முறையில் அமைப்

10th February 1958]

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

போம். வீண் வாதம் செய்துகொண்டு நீதி மன்றங்களுக்குச் சென்றாலும், சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தி அமைக்க சட்ட மன்றங்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது. நீதி மன்றத்தாரும் சட்டமன்றத்தில் இயற்றிய சட்டத்தைத் தானே அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். இதையெல்லாம் உணர்ந்து ஒற்றுமை உணர்ச்சியோடு நாட்டுக்காகப் பணியாற்றுவது சான்றோர் கடனாகும்.

நம் தமிழ் நாட்டில் கனரகத் தொழில்கள் மிகக் குறைவாக இருக்கின்றன. இக்குறையை நீக்க முதலாவதாக நெய்வேலித் திட்ட வேலையைத் துரிதப்படுத்த வேண்டும். அவற்றிலிருந்து பழுப்பு நிலக்கரியும், மின்சார உற்பத்தியும் பெருகுமானால், அவைகளைக்கொண்டு சிறு தொழில்கள், குடிசைத் தொழில்கள் இவைகளைப் பெருக்கலாம். இச்சிறு தொழில்களே பெரிய தொழில்களுக்குத் துணையாய் நிற்கும். எவ்வாறு சிறு நதிகளெல்லாம் சேர்ந்து பெரிய ஆறாகப் பாய்கிறதோ, அதே போன்று கனரகத் தொழில்களுக்குச் சிறு தொழில்கள், மின்சார உதவி கொண்டு பல உதவிகளைச் செய்யும். இவ்வாறு செய்வதால் எல்லா மக்களுக்கும் போதுமான வேலை கிடைக்கும். மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய தேவைகளையும் அவர்கள் தாமே பூர்த்தி செய்துகொள்வார்கள். உணவுக்கு அடுத்தாற்போல் உடைகள் தேவையை நல்ல வழியிலே பூர்த்தி செய்துகொள்ளலாம். அதற்காகக் கைத்தறியை வளர்க்கலாம். எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் பணம் தேவை. இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்ட முயற்சிகளை நீங்கள் அறிவீர்கள். இந்தத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதில் தான் நம் நாட்டின் முன்னேற்றம் அடங்கியிருக்கின்றது. நம் தேவைகளுக்காகக் கடன் வாங்கலாம். கடன் வாங்க வேண்டிய இடங்களில் நம் நாட்டுக்கு ஊறு விளையா வண்ணம் வாங்கலாம். ஆயினும் தன் முயற்சி வேண்டும். நம் நாட்டிலேயே தேவைப்பொருள்களைத் தேடிக்கொள்ளலாம். ஏழை மக்களுக்கு வாழ்வு அளித்துக் காக்கும் கடன் ஆடை அணியலாம். கைத்தறி ஆடைகளைப் பெருவாரியாகக் கையாளலாம். ஆடம்பர வாழ்க்கை விடுத்து சிக்கன முறையில் வாழ்ந்தால் கையில் பணம் சேரும். அக்கைப்பணத்தைச் சிறு சேமிப்பு நிதிகளாக அரசாங்கத்தாருக்குக் கொடுத்து உதவலாம். இவ்வாறு உதவுவது மக்கள் கடன் அல்லவா? மக்கள் ஆட்சியிலே மக்கள் நன்மைக்கு என வாங்கப்படும் நிதிகள் நல்வழியில் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் என்பதில் சிறிதும் ஐயம் கொள்ளவேண்டாம்.

மக்கள் சமூக வளர்ச்சிக்கு உள்ளாட்சி மன்றங்கள் தேவை. அரசியலில் ஈடுபட்டு நல்லறிவுடன் பணியாற்றுவதே மக்களின் முதற்கடன். இவ் விதத்தில் உள்ளாட்சி மன்றங்களைச் சீர்திருத்தி அமைக்கக் குழு ஒன்று பணியாற்றி வருகிறது. உள்ளாட்சி மன்றங்கள் சிறு கால்வாய்கள் போன்றவை. இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டப்படி பணத்தைத் தண்ணீர் போல் தேக்கி வைத்தாலும், நன்றாகத் தண்ணீரைப் பாய்ச்சுவதுபோல் நாடு முழுவதும் பரவிப் பாய்ந்து பயன்படுத்த உள்ளாட்சி மன்றங்கள் தேவை. இதைத்தான் “டெமோகிராடிக் டிஸென்டிடிஸேஷன்” என்பர். குற்றங்களுகளைக் களைந்து நல்ல முறையில் செயல்படுத்த, ஒற்றுமை உணர்ச்சி வேண்டும். விளையும் தூய்மையாக இருக்கவேண்டும்.

இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டப்படி தேசிய நலத் திட்டத்தையும், சமுதாய நலத் திட்டத்தையும், நமது மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் தீவிர முறையில் கையாளுகிறார்கள். நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் அம்மாதிரி 135 வட்டாரங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. 1957-ம் ஆண்டு, நவம்பர் மாதம் 25-ம் தேதியன்று, வட்டார அபிவிருத்தி அதிகாரிகள் மாநாடு கூடி, அக்கூட்டத்தைத் துவக்கி வைக்கும்போது, நமது முதலமைச்சர் அவர்கள் அறிவுரை ஆற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். முன்னேற்றத் திட்டங்களுக்கு உகந்த புத்துணர்ச்சியைக் கிராம மக்களிடையே உண்டாக்கவேண்டியது நம் முதல் கடமையென்றும், அவர்களுடைய பொருளாதார நிலையை உயர்த்தவேண்டிய பொறுப்பும் நம்முடைய தென்றும் அவர் கூறியிருக்கிறார். பின்னர் கிராமப் பஞ்சாயத்துகளைக் கொண்டே கிராம நலத் திட்டங்களை வகுத்தலும் நிறைவேற்றலும் தேசிய நலத் திட்டத்திற்கு அடிப்படை என்று இந்திய சர்க்கார் திட்டக் கமிஷன் வற்புறுத்தி வந்தது. தேசிய விஸ்தரிப்பின் சேவையுடன் ஆரம்பக் கல்வி தீவிர அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டமும் இணைந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த

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[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

[10th February 1958]

வகையில் மதுரை தாலுக்காவை மூன்று பிரிவுகளாகப் பிரித்து, வட மதுரை தாலுகா பிரிவில் பஞ்சாயத்துகளைத் தக்க முறையில் செயல்படுத்தி நமது முதல் அமைச்சர் வழிகாட்டியிருக்கிறார். கூட்டுறவு முறையில் கிராமங்களில் கட்டி பேதங்கள் குறைந்து வரவும், தக்க ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. இவ்வாறாக நம் நாட்டு அமைச்சர்கள் பணியாற்றி வருவதை மக்கள் உணருகிறார்கள், போற்றுகிறார்கள், ஒத்துழைத்துப் பணியாற்ற முன் வருகிறார்கள். இடைவிடா முயற்சியோடு நம் அமைச்சர்கள் நாட்டுப் புறங்களுக்குச் சென்று மக்களுடன் பழகி நல்லவை எல்லாம் செய்ய வேண்டுகிறேன்.

ரோடு வசதிகள் நம் நாட்டுக்கு நரம்பு போன்றவைகள். கிராமங்களுக்கு ரோடுகள் போட்டுக் கொடுத்தால்தான் மக்கள் நகரங்களுக்கு வரவும், கல்வி முதலியன பெறவும், வாணிபம் செய்யவும் உதவியாகும். நகரங்களிலும் போக்குவரத்து சாதனமாகிய பஸ்களை நல்ல முறையில் கையாள் வேண்டியது அரசியலார் பொறுப்பு. ஒழுங்கான முறையில் அவைகளை நடத்தி வைக்க பொறுப்புள்ள அதிகாரிகள் பணியாற்ற வேண்டும். பெண்களுக்கு பஸ்களில் மிகுதியாகத் தனி வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

உடல் நலனுக்காகத் தேவைப்படும் மருத்துவச்சாலைகளைப்பற்றிப் பேருரையில் சொல்லாவிடினும், நம் அரசியலார் எல்லா மருத்துவ முறைகளுக்கும், சித்த வைத்தியம், அலோபதி, ஹோமியோபதி, யுனானி போன்றவைகளுக்கு ஆக்கம் அளிப்பார்களென நம்புகிறேன். தமிழ் நாட்டில் சிறப்புற்று இருந்த சித்த வைத்தியத்தைப் புறக்கணித்து வைப்பது பாதகச் செயலாகும். மக்களில் மாணிக்கம் போன்ற நம் நில, நலத் துறை அமைச்சர், சித்த வைத்தியத்தை வளர்க்கும் வழி தேடவேண்டும். அதற்கென அவர் கல்லூரிகள், ஆராய்ச்சிக் கூடங்கள், மருந்து செய்யும் கிடங்குகள் எல்லாம் ஆக்கிவைப்பார் என்று மக்கள் ஆவலுடன் எதிர்பார்க்கிறார்கள்.

நம் பெண்மக்கள் உடல் நலம் குன்றியும், நோய்வாய்ப்பட்டும் வருகிறார்கள். அடிக்கடி உண்டாகும் பிரசவத்தால் அநேகப் பெண்கள் அவதி யுறுகிறார்கள். பெற்றெடுத்த குழந்தைகளும் உடல் மெலிந்து, வலுவின்றி இருக்கின்றன. இவ்வகையில் நாட்டில் மக்கள் பெருக்கு அதிகமாகிக் கொண்டே வருகிறது. மருத்துவத்தைச் சீரிய முறையில் ஆக்கும் வண்ணம், உடல் நலம் குன்றிய தாய்மார்களுக்கும், ஏழைப் பெண்களுக்கும், காப்பத் தடை போன்ற சலுகை முறைகளை அரசியலார் கையாள்வேண்டும். நாட்டு மக்கள் உடல் நலம் பேண தக்கதோர் ஹெல்த் ஆக்ட் கொண்டுவரவும் வேண்டுகிறேன். நம் நாட்டு மருத்துவர்களின் உதவியை அரசாங்கம் நல் வழியில் பெறலாம்.

மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் அமுலிலிருந்தும், கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சுதல் குடித்தல், விற்பனை செய்தல் எல்லாம் நாட்டில் பெருக்கிக்கொண்டே வருகின்றன. மக்கள் உடல் நலமும் குன்றி வருகிறது என்ற பேச்சாக இருக்கிறது. மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை இன்னும் திருந்திய முறையில் உடனடியாகச் செயல்படுத்து நல்லது.

மேலும், நம் நாட்டுக் கோவில்கள், மடங்கள், மத நிலையங்கள், தர்ம நிலையங்கள் இவைகளையெல்லாம் நல்ல முறையில் கண்காணிக்கும் வண்ணம் சட்டம் செய்யவேண்டும். நம் நாட்டில் பிறந்து, அறவழியையும் அருள் வழியையும் போற்றிப் பாடிய சித்தர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். சிறப்பாகச் சொல்ல வேண்டின், திருவள்ளுவர், அருட்பிரகாச வள்ளலார், சென்னையிலும், வடலூரிலும் வாழ்ந்தவர்கள். உலக மக்களுக்கெல்லாம் பயன்படும் சத்த சமரச சன்மார்க்கத்தைப் போதித்தார்கள். இவ்வண்ணம் நாயன்மார்களும், ஆழ்வார்களும் நம் தமிழ் நாட்டில் பல இடங்களில் கோவில் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ்ச் சங்கத்திலும் தனித் தலைவராய்

[10th February 1958]

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

விளங்கிய நக்கீரர் மதுரையிலும், இராமாயணம் பாடிய கம்பர் கம்பர்மேடு கிராமத்திலும் கோவில் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கலைப் பண்புகளை யெல்லாம் வளர்த்தவர்கள்—

“பெயர் கண்டும் நஞ்சுண்டு அமைவர்
நயத்தக்க நாகரிகம் வேண்டுபவர்”

என்று நம் நாகரிகத்தைப் போற்றி வளர்த்தார்கள். அவர்கள் வாழ்ந்த புனிதமான இடங்களைப் பாதுகாத்துக் கண்காணிக்கவேண்டியது நமது அரசியலார் கடனாகும். சீரிய முறையில் விடுமுறை நாட்களைக் குறிப்பிடுதல் வேண்டும். திருவள்ளுவர் இயற்கை எய்திய திருநாளையும், திருவருட் பிரகாச வள்ளலாரது தைப்பூசத் திருநாளையும் நம் தமிழ்நாட்டு விடுமுறை நாட்களாக ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். இந்த நாட்களை நாட்டின் தொழிலாளர் விடுமுறை நாட்களாகப் பயன்படுத்துவது சிறந்ததாகும்.

மனிதன் தனித்து இயங்கும் சக்தி பெற்றவையினும், கூட்டுறவு முறையால்தான் வளர முடியுமென்பது எல்லோரும் கண்ட உண்மையாகும். நம் உடலுறுப்புகள் தனிப்பட்ட வேலைகள் செய்ய சக்தி பெற்றிருந்தாலும் உடலுக்கு ஊறு வராமல் காப்பது அவைகளின் கடன். இல்லையேல் அவைகளும் வாழ முடியாது. இது போன்றே பாடி பாலிடிக்—அரசியலும்—கூட்டுறவு முறையில் அமையவேண்டும். தனிப்பட்ட தொழில்களை வளர்ப்பது கூட்டுறவு. அது போலவே, நாட்டின் அங்கங்களாக இருக்கும் படை, குடி, கூழ், அமைச்சு, நட்பு, அரண், ஆறும் நாட்டிற்குப் பாதுகாப்பாகும். அமைச்சர் பகுதியில், அலுவலக ஆபீஸர்கள், குமாஸ்தாக்கள், மருத்துவர்கள், ஆசிரியர்கள் எல்லோரும் நாட்டின் அங்கங்களாகக் கருதி ஒத்துழைக்கவேண்டும். தங்களுக்கெனவே சலுகை கேட்டாலும், மற்றவர்களுக்கும் கெடுதி செய்யாவண்ணம் இருக்கவேண்டும். அது போல், தொழிலாளர்களும் பெறும் ஊதியத்தை வீண் செலவு செய்யாமல் வாழவேண்டும். அதலின், நாட்டில் ஒற்றுமை மனப்பான்மை, தொழில் களில் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம், பெருகி வந்தால் நாம் இயற்றிய திட்டங்களை யெல்லாம் நிறைவேற்றி, மக்களை இன்புற்று வாழச் செய்யலாம்.

இதுவே இறைமாட்சி என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, இம்மன்றத் தலைவருக்கும் சான்றோர்களுக்கும் நன்றி கலந்த வணக்கத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். ஜெய் ஹிந்த். வாழ்க தமிழ்நாடு.

* Sri K. V. RAMASWAMY : அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்று முதன் முதலாக இந்தச் சபையில் என்னுடைய பிரசங்கத்தைநிகழ்த்த ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இதற்கு முன்பு நான் சட்டசபை விவாதங்களில் கலந்து பேசியது கிடையாது. இது என்னுடைய முதல் பேச்சாகையால், தப்புத் தவறுகள் இருப்பினும், தலைவர் அவர்கள் மன்னித்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இன்று நான் பேச வேண்டிய விஷயம் என்ன என்பதே எனக்கு விளங்கவில்லை. இருந்தபோதிலும், தலைவருடைய உத்தரவிற்கிணங்க, இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

இப்போது எனக்கு முன்பாகப் பேசிய எனது நண்பர் பல விஷயங்களைப் பற்றி எடுத்துரைத்தார். நானும் அதைத் தொடர்ந்து இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகளைப் பேசலாமென நினைக்கிறேன்.

நமது கவர்னர் அவர்கள் இப்போது புதிதாகச் சென்னைக்கு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்திருக்கும். அவர்களுடைய சரித் திரத்தைப் பத்திரிகை வாயிலாக நீங்கள் எவ்வாறு அறிந்திருக்கிறீர்களோ, அவ்வாறே நானும் அறிந்திருக்கிறேன். அவர்கள் மிகுந்த தேச சேவையில் ஈடுபட்டவர்கள் என்பதை அறிந்து அனைவரும் சந்தோஷப்படக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். ஏனென்று கேட்டால், தேச சேவையில் ஈடுபட்டவர்கள் நல்ல சேவை செய்வார்கள் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. வட நாட்டாராயிருந்தாலும் சரி, தென்னாட்டாராயிருந்தாலும் சரி, மத்திய

[Sri K. V. Ramaswamy]

[10th February 1958]

நாட்டாராயிருந்தாலும் சரி, மக்களுக்கு சேவை செய்வார்கள் என்பதை நிரூபித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, அவர் எந்த இடத்திலிருந்து வந்தாலும், சேவை மனப்பான்மையைத் தவிர வேறு எதுவும் அவரிடத்தில் காண முடியாது. அவர் சேவை செய்ய நாம் அனைவரும் அவருக்குத் துணையாக இருக்க வேண்டும். நம்முடைய நாட்டிற்கு நலன் பெறுவதற்கு அன்னாருடைய ஒத்துழைப்பு நமக்கு அத்தியாவசியமாகில், அவர் வேண்டுமானால் இணங்கி நாம் அனைவரும் அவருடன் ஒத்துழைப்பது நம்முடைய முதல் கடமையாகும் என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

4 p.m.

இரண்டாவதாக, விவசாயத்தைப்பற்றி நாம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டிய பொறுப்பு மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. அது நம் முக்கியமான கடமை. நான் ஒரு கிராம வாசி, அதிலும் ஒரு விவசாயி என்ற முறையிலே இந்தச் சபையிலே தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டிய முக்கியமான விஷயம் புகையிலை பயிரிடுவது பற்றியது. கிராமங்களிலே புகையிலை பயிரிடுவது பற்றி பெரும் ஆட்சேபணைகள் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. பல இடங்களிலே புகையிலை விவசாயம் நிறுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. காரணம் என்னவென்றால், புகையிலையை விற்பதற்கு வழியில்லாமல் எருக்குழியிலே தள்ள வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பாடு பட்டதற்குப் பலன் இல்லாமல் நஷ்டம் ஏற்படுகிறது. ஆகையினால், புகையிலை என்று சொன்னாலே, அதை விவசாயம் செய்ய பயமாக இருக்கிறது. சில இடங்களிலே புகையிலையை ஏன் விவசாயம் செய்ய வேண்டும், அது என்ன உண்ணுவதற்காகவா என்று கருதுகிறார்கள். அதை விவசாயம் செய்வது உண்பதற்காக அல்ல. புகையிலை வைத்த காட்டிலே, மற்ற தானியப் பயிர்களைப் பயிர் செய்வார்களேயானால், எந்த விவசாயியும் இதிலிருந்து இரட்டிப்பு மடங்கு தானியத்தை உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியும் என்பதை என்னுடைய அனுபவ ரீதியாக நான் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். புகையிலையைப் புரட்டாசி மாதம் வைக்கிறார்கள். ஐப்பசி, கார்த்திகை போக மார்கழி மாதம் வெட்டுகிறார்கள். சில இடங்களில் ஐப்பசி மாதத்தில் வைத்து, தை மாதம் வெட்டுகிறார்கள். இது மூன்று மாதப் பயிர்தான். இந்த மூன்று மாதங்களில் தண்ணீர் இறைவு குறைவு. இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் வேறு தானியங்கள் பயிர் செய்ய முடியாது. வேறு தானியங்களைப் பக்குவமாகப் பயிர் செய்வதற்கு ஏற்ற நிலைமையிலே இந்த 'சீஸன்' இல்லாத காரணத்தினால், புகையிலை பயிரிடுவதற்கு இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தைப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ளலாம். இதிலிருந்து வரக்கூடிய பணத்தைக் கொண்டு மற்றக் காரியங்களைச் செய்வதற்கு குடியானவர்களுக்குப் பண வசதி ஏற்படுகிறது. ஆகவே, உணவு உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிப்பதற்குப் புகையிலையைப் பயிர் செய்வது அத்தியாவசியம். அதன் பலனாக உணவு தானியத்தை நாம் அதிகமாக விளைவிக்க முடியும் என்பதை நான் என்னுடைய அனுபவத்திலிருந்து சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்த நிலைமையிலே, புகையிலைக்கு அதிக வரினைப் போட்டிருப்பதால், அநேகம் பேர் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள குடியானவர்களில் அடியேனும் ஒருவன் என்பதைத் தாழ்மையுடன் நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

புகையிலையைப் பயிர் செய்ததில் என்னுடைய அனுபவத்தை மட்டும் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். டாக்டர் சிவானந்தம் அவர்களும் மார்ட்டெடிங் சொஸைடியில் ஒரு டைரக்டர். நானும் அதில் ஒரு டைரக்டர். மார்ட்டெடிங் சொஸைடி மூலம் உதவி பெறுவதற்கு பழக்கம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக, என்னுடைய புகையிலையை இந்த சொஸைடியில் வைத்துக் கடன் வாங்கினேன். அதன் மதிப்பின் மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்குக்கு மேல் கடன் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்ற முறையிலே, அப்பொழுது உள்ள விலையில் மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்கு எனக்குக் கடனாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. எண்பது ராத்தல் கொண்ட 33 மூட்டைகளை வைத்து ரூ. 400 கடன் பெற்றேன். ஆனால் அந்தப் புகையிலையைச் சரியான விலைக்கு விற்க முடியவில்லை. புகையிலைக்கு வரி போட்டதால் வியாபாரமே ஆகவில்லை என்று மக்கள் நினைத்தார்கள். நானும் கூட நினைத்தேன். கேட்பாரற்ற நிலைமையிலே கிடந்தது அந்தப் புகையிலை. அதில் போட்ட பணத்தைத் திரும்பி எடுக்க

[10th February 1958]

[Sri K. V. Ramaswamy]

முடியவில்லை. அந்த நிலைமையிலே நானும் கடனைத் திருப்பிக் கொடுக்க முடியவில்லை. ஆகையால் அந்தப் புகையிலையை மார்ட்டெடிங் சொஸைடி முடியவில்லை. அதை எலத்தில் வட்டிக்குத்தான் அந்தப் புகை எலத்தில் போட்டார்கள். அந்த எலத்தில் வட்டிக்குத்தான் அந்தப் புகையிலை எலம் போயிற்று என்றால், அந்தப் புகையிலை விவசாயம் எப்படிச் செய்வது? அதை விவசாயம் செய்யக்கூடிய குடியானவர்கள் எவ்வாறு முன்னேற முடியும் என்பதை நாம் அனைவரும் ஆழ்ந்து சிந்தனை செய்ய வேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறோம். இம்மாதிரியான விவசாயிகளின் கஷ்ட நிலைமையை நிவர்த்தி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றால், புகையிலையை அவசியம் அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றால், முடிப்பார்கள் என்ன முயிரிட வேண்டுமென்பது என்னுடைய உறுதியான நம்பிக்கை, என்ன முன் கூட. ஆகவே, அதைச் செய்து முடிக்க வேண்டும், முடிப்பார்கள் என்ற எண்ணமும், நம்பிக்கையும் எனக்கு இருக்கிறது. அதனால் இந்த விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி அதிகப்படியாகப் பேச நான் ஆசைப்படவில்லை.

அதே போல தொழிலாளர்களுடைய இயக்கத்திலும் நாம் அதிகமாகப் பங்கு கொள்ள வேண்டும். சர்க்கார் தொழிலாளர்கள் விஷயத்திலே பல நன்மைகளைச் செய்திருந்தாலும்கூட, தொழிலாளர்களிடையே பல கட்சிகள் ஏற்பட்டு அவர்களுடைய சம்பாத்தியத்தை லீன் விரயம் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று முன்னாலே பேசிய நண்பர் கூறினார்கள். கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று முன்னாலே பேசிய நண்பர் கூறினார்கள். ஆகவே, அவர்களுக்குத் தகுந்த வழி காட்ட சர்க்கார் அவர்களுடன் அதிகத் தொடர்பு கொள்ள வேண்டும். அவர்கள் அதிகப் பங்கு வேலை செய்ய தொடர்பு கொள்ள வேண்டும். அவர்கள் அதிகப் பங்கு வேலை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதற்கு அனுசரணையாகத் தொழிலாளர்கள் மில் ஒன்றை ஏற்படுத்தி, அவர்களுக்கு ஊக்கம் கொடுத்து, அவர்களுக்கு அதிலிருந்து நாமும் முதலாளிகள் ஆகிறோம் என்ற மனப்பான்மையை உண்டுபண்ணி அவர்களை உண்மையான உழைப்பாளர்களாக, சேவகர்களாக ஆக்க வேண்டும். தொழிற்சாலைநிர்வாகத்தில் அவர்களுக்கும் பங்கு உண்டு என்ற நிர்ப்பந்தத்தோடு அவர்களை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவருவோமானால் அவர்கள் நிர்ப்பந்தத்தோடு அவர்களை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவருவோமானால் அவர்கள் அதிலிருந்து அதிக நன்மை பெறுவார்கள் என்பது என்னுடைய உண்மையான அபிப்பிராயம். அந்த முறையிலே அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டுவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். வணக்கம்.

* Sri A. SUBRAMANYAM : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, மேன்மை தங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய உரையை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். ஆரம்ப உரையிலேயே கவர்னர் பெருமான் இந்த நாட்டிற்காகத் தன்னுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பையும் அன்பையும் அளிப்பதாகக் கூறியிருப்பது நாம் மனமார வரவேற்றுப் போற்றக்கூடிய ஒரு விஷயமாகும். அவர் வெகு தூரத்திலிருந்து இங்கு வந்து நம்முடன் தோளோடு தோள் சேர்ந்து சேவை செய்ய முன்வந்திருக்கிறார். அவர் வருங்காலத் தமிழ் நாட்டின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்குப் பெரும் வழி காட்டியாக இருப்பார் என்பதை நாம் மறந்துவிட முடியாது. ஆனால், தூர யாக இருப்பார் என்பதை நாம் மறந்துவிட முடியாது. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தைக் கருதிவிட முடியாது. மத்திய அரசாங்கம் எல்லா ராஜ்யங்களையும் தன்னுடைய பொறுப்பில் ஆட்சி செய்கிறது. இந்த நிலையிலே சென்ற பல வருஷங்களாக, அதாவது நமக்கு சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்து பத்து வருஷங்களாய் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் பிரதிநிதியாக யார் யார் எந்தெந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் கவர்னராக இருந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைச் சற்றுக் கவனித்துப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது, நம்முடைய தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்த கவனித்துப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது, அவர்கள் ஒரேயொரு கவர்னராக இருந்த காலம் சென்ற குமாரசாமி ராஜா அவர்கள் ஒரேயொரு கவர்னராக இருந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரேயொரு பாகை பேசப்படும் ஒரு ராஜ்யத்திற்குத் தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்தவர் கவர்னராக இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று அங்கு இருக்கக் கூடியவர்கள் கருப்புக் கொடி காட்டினார்களா, அல்லது புகிள்கரித்தார்களா? அடுத்தபடியாக, விந்தியப் பிரதேசத்திற்கு ஸ்ரீ கே. சந்தானம் அவர்கள்,

[Sri A. Subramanyam]

[10th February 1958]

தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்தவர், கவர்னராக நியமிக்கப்பட்டார்கள். அப்பொழுது, அவர் தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்தவர், அவருக்கு விந்தியப் பிரதேசத்தில் என்ன உரிமை இருக்கிறது, அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தைச் சேர்ந்த ஒருவரை அல்லவா நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று அப்பிரதேச மக்கள் கருப்புக் கொடி காட்டினார்களா? அதே போல் மேற்கு வங்காளத்திற்கு நம் தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்த ஸ்ரீ ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரி அவர்களைக் கவர்னராக நியமித்தார்கள். மேலும் கூறப்படுவோமானால், பரந்த இந்திய தேசத்திற்கே முதல் கவர்னர் ஜெனரலாக அவரை நியமித்தார்கள். அப்பொழுது வட நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்துகொண்டு தமிழ் பேசும்படியான ஒருவரை நியமிக்கலாமா என்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்தார்கள் என்பதை யோசித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். அதே போன்று நம் முடைய ராஜ்யத்திற்கு அடுத்துள்ள ஆந்திர தேசத்தைச் சேர்ந்த ஒருவரான ஸ்ரீ பட்டாபி சீதாராமையா அவர்களை மத்தியப் பிரதேசத்திற்குக் கவர்னராக நியமித்தார்கள். அவர் ஆந்திர தேசத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர், அவர் தெலுங்கு பேசுபவர் என்று அவருக்கு மத்தியப் பிரதேசத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் கருப்புக் கொடி காட்டி பகிஷ்கரித்தார்களா? அதை எதிர்த்து அப்பிரதேசத்தினர் கிளர்ச்சி செய்தார்களா? கேரள தேசத்தைச் சேர்ந்த ஒரு மலையாளியை, அதாவது ஸ்ரீ ஜான் அவர்களை, இங்கு கவர்னராக நியமித்தார்களே, அப்பொழுது ஏதாவது கிளர்ச்சி இங்கு நடந்ததா? நாம் அவரைப் பகிஷ்கரித்தோமா? ஆனால் அப்பொழுது ஒரு சில கருப்புச் சட்டைக்காரர்கள் கிளர்ச்சி செய்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது மத்திய அரசாங்கம் ஆட்சி செய்கிறது. மத்திய அரசாங்கம் தங்களுடைய பிரதிநிதிகளை இங்கு கவர்னராக நியமிக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் நாட்டில் முதன் மந்திரியாக இருக்கக் கூடியவர்கள் தமிழ் தெரிந்தவர்களாக இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்வதில் கொஞ்சம் அர்த்தம் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் மத்திய அரசாங்கம் தங்களுடைய பிரதிநிதியை நியமிக்கும்போது அவர் தமிழராகத்தான் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்வதில் அர்த்தமே கிடையாது. ஆகவே, வட நாட்டவர், தென்னாட்டவர் என்று கூறுவது அறியாமையேயாகும்.

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p.m.

மேலும் இப்பொழுது தேசத்தில் பாஷைப் பிரச்சனையைப்பற்றிப் பேசப் படுகிறது. நல்ல வேளையாக நமது தமிழ் நாடு புத்தாண்டு தைப் பொங்கலன்று 1,922 அரசாங்கக் காரியாலயங்களில் தமிழே ஆட்சி மொழியாக இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று உத்திரவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் உத்தரவிடப்பட்டு அதுவும் நல்ல முறையில் நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. அது வரவேற்கத்தக்க விஷயம்தான். இந்தத் தேசத்திற்கு ஹிந்தி மொழி அதாவது பொது மொழி அவசியம் என்று நம்முடைய அரசியலமைப்பு குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தாலும், அதில் குறிப்பிட்டபடி 1965-க்குள் தேசம் முழுவதும் ஹிந்தி மயமாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று சட்டத்தில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அது சம்பந்தமாக நம்முடைய ராஜ்ய சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மந்திரிகளும், இதரக் கட்சி பிரமுகர்களும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து இன்னும் சொற்ப ஆண்டுகளுக்கு ஹிந்திமொழி மத்திய ஆட்சிமொழியாக இருந்துவரவேண்டும். அதோடு ஆங்கிலமும் இருந்து வரவேண்டும் என்று தீர்மானித்தார்கள். அதாவது ஹிந்தி பாஷை தெரியாத ராஜ்யங்களில் ஹிந்தியுடன் ஆங்கிலமும் இருந்து வரலாம் என்பதுதான். அதோடு குறிப்பாக, நம்முடைய ஆட்சி மொழி தமிழாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று தீர்மானம் செய்து மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறோம். அது வரவேற்கத்தக்க விஷயம்தான். எது எப்படி இருந்தாலும் பாரத தேசத்திற்கு என்று ஒரு பாஷை இருந்தே தீர்வேண்டும். ஒரு நாடு என்று இருந்தால் அதற்கு என்று ஒரு தனி பாஷை இருக்க வேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. லண்டன் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், அங்கு ஆங்கிலம் தனி பாஷையாக அரசாங்க பாஷையாக இருக்கிறது. அங்கு ஆங்கிலம் தான் முதல் படியாக இருக்கிறது. ஜெர்மனி தேசத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், அதற்கு ஜெர்மன் பாஷை என்று இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் முதல் பாஷையாகப் பேசுவது ஜெர்மன் பாஷை. அமெரிக்காவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், அவர்களுக்கு என்று ஒரு தனி பாஷை இருக்கிறது. சைனாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், அவர்களுக்கு என்று ஒரு தனி சைனா பாஷை இருக்கிறது. ஜப்பானை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், அவர்களுக்குத் தனி ஜப்பான் பாஷை இருக்கிறது. இப்படி அவரவர்களுக்குத் தனியான பாஷை இருந்து அதற்கு முதல்

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இடம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். மேலும் அதிக ஜனத்தொகை கொண்ட ராஜ்யாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், அங்கும் அப்படியேதான். சமீபத்தில் நமது நாட்டிற்கு ரஷ்யாவைச் சேர்ந்த புல்கானின் அவர்களும் குருஷேவ் அவர்களும் வந்தார்கள். அவர்கள் எந்த பாஷையில் பேசினார்கள்? அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய சொந்த பாஷையாகிய ரஷ்ய பாஷையில்தான் பேசினார்கள். இதை ஒருவரும் மறந்துவிடக்கூடாது. இம்மாதிரி மற்ற தேசங்கள் தங்களுக்கு என்று ஒரு தனி பாஷையை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும்போது, நம் தேசத்திற்கு மட்டும் ஒரு தனி பாஷை இருக்க வேண்டும் என்ற அவசியம் இல்லையா? நம்முடைய நாட்டவர்கள் மற்ற தேசங்களுக்குச் சென்றால், அங்கு அவர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேச வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஏனென்றால், நம் நாட்டிற்குத் தனி பாஷை என்றுத் துவரையிலும் இருந்துவரவில்லை. இனியும் அப்படியே இருக்கலாமா? அதனால்தான் நம்முடைய நாட்டிற்கு அதுவும் சமீபத்தில் சுதந்திரம் அடைந்த நாட்டிற்குத் தனியான ஒரு பாஷை இருக்க வேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. அன்னிய, அயல்நாட்டு தேசங்களுடன் பேசும்போது நம் நாட்டவர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேச வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. நமக்கு என்று ஒரு பாஷையை ஏற்படுத்திவிட்டால், அந்த பாஷையில் பேசலாம் அல்லவா? அப்படி நமக்கு என்று ஒரு பாஷை இருந்தால் அது நமக்கு ஒரு கௌரவம் அல்லவா? நமக்கென்று பாஷை ஒன்றை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொள்ளாவிட்டால், நாம் எல்லாவிதத்திலும் சுதந்திரம் அடைந்து விட்டோம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளமுடியாது. ஆகையினால்தான் நம்முடைய தேசத்திற்கு ஒரு பாஷை இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று கருதி பல அறிஞர்கள் கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். நம்முடைய தேசத்தில் ஹிந்தி பேசுகிறவர்கள் 42 சத விதம் இருக்கிறார்கள். மற்ற பாஷை பேசுபவர்கள் சொற்பத் தொகையினர்கள். அதை நாம் ஒப்புக்கொண்டுதானாகவேண்டும். அதனால், கூடியசீக்கிரத்தில் நாம் ஹிந்தியைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஆனால், சென்னையில் ஹிந்தி பேசாதவர்கள் இருப்பதால், அதைக் கற்றுக் கொள்வதற்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கம் கொஞ்சம் அவகாசம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். 1965-க்குள் ஹிந்தி கற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று இருப்பதைவிட்டு 1975 என்றோ அல்லது 1985 என்றோ அமைத்துக் கொள்ளலாம். அதனால் நாட்டிற்கு ஆபத்தில்லை. கால அளவைக் கொஞ்சம் தள்ளிப் போடுவதே நலம். ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட கால அளவை அமைத்துக் கொடுத்து அதற்குள்ளாக சென்னையிலுள்ளவர்கள் ஹிந்தியைக் கற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று நிர்ணயம் செய்ய வேண்டும். அதன் பிறகு தான் சுமுகமாக ஹிந்தியை நல்ல முறையில் கற்றுக்கொள்ளமுடியும். ஹிந்தியே கூடாது, ஆங்கிலத்தைதான் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று ஒரு சிலர் கிளர்ச்சி செய்வது சரியல்ல. அப்படித் தனி பாஷை ஒன்றை நாம் வைத்துக்கொள்ளாவிட்டால், பிற நாட்டவர்கள் நம்மைப் பார்த்து என்ன நினைப்பார்கள் என்பதையும் நாம் யோசித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு என்று ஒரு பாஷை இல்லையே என்று தான் நினைப்பார்கள். இதுவரையில், அதாவது இருநூறு அல்லது முன்னூறு வருஷங்கள் ஆங்கிலேயர்களுக்கு நாம் அடிமைப்பட்டிருந்தோம். அப்பொழுது அவர்கள் பாஷையை நாம் அவசியமாகக் கற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டியதாக இருந்தது. அவர்கள் நம்மை ஆட்சி செய்து வந்ததால் அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய பாஷையை இங்கு புகுத்திவிட்டார்கள். நாம் சுதந்திரம் அடைந்து சுமார் பத்து வருஷ காலமாகிறது. இது வரைக்கும் நமக்கு என்று ஒரு பாஷையை அமைத்துக் கொள்ளாமல் இருப்பது சரியல்ல. நாம் ஹிந்தியைக் கற்றுக்கொள்வதற்குக் காலத்தைக் கொஞ்சம் அதிகப்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய அவகாசம் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கவேண்டும். அப்படி இல்லாமல் ஆங்கிலமே இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னால் அதில் அர்த்தம் இல்லை. அதற்கு நாம் சுதந்திரம் அடையாமலேயே இருந்திருக்கலாம். ஏற்கனவே நாம் அவர்களுடைய நடையுடைய பாலனை முதலியவைகளில் ஈடுபட்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம். அதையே இன்னும் நாம் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமா? ஆனால் தேசம் விடுதலை அடைந்த பிறகு அவைகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதில் அர்த்தம் இல்லை. ஆகையினால்தான் நம்முடைய தேசத்திற்கு என்று ஒரு பாஷை தனியாக இருக்கவேண்டும். இருந்தே தீர்வேண்டும். இதை யாரும் ஆட்சேபிக்க முடியாது. நாம்

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தமிழை ஆட்சி மொழியாக வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அதைப் போல மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துடன் தொடர்பு கொள்வதற்கு ஹிந்தியை நாம் கற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அத்துடன் பிற நாடுகளுடன் தொடர்பு வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று கருதுகிறவர்கள் ஆங்கிலம் கற்றுக் கொள்ளலாம். இம்மாதிரியான ஒரு திட்டத்தை நம் அரசாங்கம் வகுத்துக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. அத்துடன் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் ஹிந்தியைக் கற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு இன்னும் அதிகப்படியான அவகாசம் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதை நாம் எல்லோரும் பரிபூரணமாக ஆதரிக்கவேண்டும்.

நம்முடைய நாட்டில் இன்றையதினம் ஒரு முக்கியமான விஷயம் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. தி. மு. க. காரர்கள் நம்முடைய தேசத்தின் பிரதமர் அவர்கள் இந்நாட்டிற்கு விஜயம் செய்தபோது அதாவது சென்ற ஜனவரி மாதம் 6-ம் தேதி அன்று பல விதமான கிளர்ச்சி செய்யவேண்டும் என்றும், அவருக்குக் கருப்புக் கொடி காட்டவேண்டும் என்றும் சொன்னார்கள். எந்தத் தேசத்திலும் கிளர்ச்சி செய்வதற்கு ஒரு உரிமை உண்டு. எதிர்ப்பதற்கும் உரிமை உண்டு. ஆனால் அளவுக்கு மீறி அவர்கள் அக்கிரமமான காரியங்களைச் செய்யும்போதுதான் அதை யாரும் எதிர்க்காமல் இருக்கமுடியாது. அதை அரசாங்கமும் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்க முடியாது. இது விஷயமாக நான் பலதடவைகள் இங்கு சட்ட சபையில் ஒரு விஷயத்தைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டு வந்திருக்கிறேன். தெருவில் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய ஒருவனுக்கு கையில் ஒரு தடியை வைத்துக் கொண்டு அதை சுழற்றிக்கொண்டு போவதற்கு உரிமை உண்டு என்றும், அதை ஒருவரும் தடை செய்யமுடியாது என்றும், ஆனால் அவன் அப்படித் தடியைச் சுழற்றும்போது யாருடைய தலையிலாவது அடி பட்டால் அப்படி அதைச் சுழற்றுவதற்கு அவனுக்கு உரிமை கிடையாது என்றும் அப்படி மண்டை உடையும்படி அவன் கழியைச் சுழற்றினால் அதைத் தடுக்க அரசாங்கத்திற்கு உரிமை இருக்கிறது என்றும் நான் அடிக்கடி சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறேன். சுதந்திரம் வந்துவிட்டது என்று பிறருக்குத் தீங்கு நேரிடும் வகையில் அந்த சுதந்திரத்தைப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது என்று நான் சொல்லிக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறேன். பிறருடைய தலையில் அடிப்பட்டு மண்டை உடையும் வகையில் அவன் கழியைச் சுழற்றினால் அதைத் தடுக்க அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது. சுதந்திரம் என்றால் அதற்கு ஒரு வரம்பு கட்ட வேண்டும். அந்த முறையில் அதை அரசாங்கம் தடை செய்ய வேண்டும். நமது பிரதமர் அவர்கள் நமது நாட்டிற்கு விஜயம் செய்தபோது அவருக்குக் கருப்புக் கொடி காட்டவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அதை எந்த முறையில் காட்ட வேண்டும், எந்தெந்த இடத்தில் காட்ட வேண்டும், அதை எப்படி எப்படிச் செய்யவேண்டும், பிறருக்குத் தீங்கு நேரிடாமல் தங்களுடைய அதிருப்தியைக் காட்ட வேண்டும் என்று ஒரு திட்டம் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இவைகளையெல்லாம் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து ஒரு முடிவு செய்யவேண்டும். ஆனால் நடைமுறையில் அப்படிச் செய்யவில்லை.

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இந்தியப் பிரதமர் என்ன வார்த்தை சொன்னார்கள்? “முட்டாள்தனம்”, “காட்டுமிராண்டித்தனம்”, “பைத்தியக்காரத்தனம்” என்ற இந்த மூன்று வார்த்தைகளை உபயோகித்தார். அவ்வளவுதானே. இவை நாட்டுக்கு உதவாத வார்த்தைகளா, மக்கள் விரும்பாத வார்த்தைகளா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்.

நாட்டை ஆளும்படியான பிரதமர் வரும்போது, அவருக்கு பகுத்தறிவு உள்ள ஒரு மனிதன் செய்யக்கூடியது என்ன? அதிலும் ஒரு கட்சியின் தலைவர் என்று சொல்லுகிறவர், எவ்வளவு பொறுப்புடன் பேச வேண்டும்? “இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் பேசியிருந்தால் செருப்பால் அடித்திருப்போம்; செருப்பு மாலை போட்டிருப்போம்” என்று பகிரங்கமாகப் பேசினால், அதை எந்த அரசாங்கமும் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்காது. எந்த நாட்டிலாவது இப்படி நடக்குமா? ரஷ்யாவைப் பாருங்கள். எத்தனை மந்திரிகளை உத்தியோகத்தை விட்டு விலக்கிவிட்டார்கள்; எத்தனை பேரைச் சுட்டு வீழ்த்தினார்கள்; அந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நேர் விரோதமாக எந்த

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வார்த்தையும் பேசக்கூடாது! ஆனால், நம் நாட்டினுடைய ஜனநாயகத் தத்துவத்தின்படி, எதை வேண்டுமானாலும் யார் வேண்டுமானாலும் செய்து கொள்ளலாம். பேசுவதற்கு உரிமை உண்டு; எழுதுவதற்கு உரிமை உண்டு; சொல்வதற்கும் உரிமை உண்டு என்று இந்த அரசாங்கம் தீர்மானித்து அதிகாரம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறபோது, ஒரு தேசத்தின் தலைவன் வரும்போது அந்தத் தலைவனைப் பகிரங்கமாக, அளவுக்கு மீறி, சொல்லத் தகாத வார்த்தைகளால், ஒரு கற்று அறிந்தவன் என்றே, ஒரு பெரிய மனிதன் என்றே சொல்லக்கூடியவர், “செருப்பால் அடிக்கவேண்டும்; செருப்புத் தோரணம் கட்டவேண்டும்” என்று சொன்னால், அதைக் “காட்டுமிராண்டித்தனம்” என்று சொல்வதில் என்ன தவறு இருக்கிறது? அதை “அறியாத்தனம்”, “முட்டாள்தனம்”, “பயித்தியக்காரத்தனம்” என்று சொல்வதில் தவறு இருக்கமுடியுமா? யோசனை செய்து பாருங்கள். இதைவிட்டு பலர் பலவிதமாக இதைப்பற்றிப் பேசுகிறார்கள். இந்தச் செய்கையைக் கண்டித்துப் பிரதமர் நேரு அவர்கள் வேறுவித வார்த்தைகளில் சொல்லியிருக்கலாம். அப்படியெல்லாம் சொல்லாமல், “பைத்தியக்காரத்தனம்” என்று மட்டும் சொன்னார். அதையும் ஆட்சேபித்தால் இவர்கள் கூற்றை என்னவென்று நினைப்பது? தன் புத்தியும் இல்லை; சொல் புத்தியும் இல்லை என்று சொல்வதைத் தவிர வேறு என்ன வேண்டுமோ சொல்வது? பைத்தியக்காரத்தனம் என்றுதான் சொல்ல வேண்டும். இதில் தப்பு இல்லையே!

ஸ்ரீ ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரி அவர்கள் அறிஞர்தான். நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்திற்குச் சிறந்த தலைவராக இருந்தவர்தான். அதைப்பற்றி ஆட்சேபினை இல்லை. ஆனால், இந்த நாட்டுக்கு ஆங்கிலம் தான் வேண்டுமென்று அவர் சொன்னால், அதை யாராவது ஒத்துக்கொள்ள முடியுமா? இதை முட்டாள்தனம் என்று சொன்னால், இதில் என்ன தவறு இருக்கிறது? நாம் தனம் என்று சொன்னால், ஒரு தேசத்திற்கு ஒரு பொதுவான பாஷை, யோசனை செய்யவேண்டும். ஒரு தேசத்திற்கு ஒரு பொதுவான பாஷை, தனக்கு என்று வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கும்போது, அதற்கு என்ன ஆட்சேபினை இருக்கமுடியும்? எப்படி இந்த ராஜ்யத்திற்குத் தமிழ்மொழிதான் ஆட்சிமொழியாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நாம் எல்லோரும் விரும்புகிறோமோ, அதேபோல பல ராஜ்யங்களைக் கொண்டதாக இருக்கும் நமது இந்திய தேசத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய மக்களில் 42 சத விதத்தினர் பேசக்கூடிய ஒரு மொழியாகிய ஹிந்தி மொழியை என் நாம் நமது தேசத்தின் பொதுமொழியாக ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். ஒரு சத விதமா? இரண்டு சத விதமா? 42 சத விதம் மக்கள் அன்றே இந்த மொழியைப் பேசுகிறார்கள்? அந்த மொழியை நாம் எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டியதுதானே. அங்ஙனமிருக்க அதனால் ஏதோ கஷ்டங்கள் நமக்கு வரும் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அப்படி என்ன கஷ்டம் வரப்போகின்றது? இந்தி பாஷையைப் படிக்க முடியாது என்று பிள்ளைகள் கருதுகிறார்களா? அப்படி ஒன்றும் இல்லையே! பிள்ளைகள் எந்த பாஷையைக் கற்றுக் கொடுத்தாலும் கற்றுக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள்.

நான் சேலத்தில் இருக்கிறேன். அங்கே செளராஷ்டிரர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த பாஷை எனக்கு நன்றாகப் புரிந்துவிடுகிறது. பலப்பல வார்த்தைகளின் பொருள் சுலபமாகப் புரிந்துவிடுகிறது. அதேபோல “கஹாம் ஜாதே?” என்று ஹிந்தியில் கேட்டால், “எங்கே போகிறாய்?” என்று பொருள் சுலபத்தில் விளங்கிவிடுகிறது. “இதர் ஆவ்” என்னும் வாக்கியத்திற்கு “இங்கே வா” என்று புரிந்துவிடுகிறது. “எக்கடா?”, “எமி சேஸ்தாவு?” என்று தெலுங்கில் பேசும்போதும் அவைகளின் பொருள் விளங்கிவிடுகிறது. அதுபோல எந்த மொழியாக இருந்தாலும் பழக்கத்திற்கு வந்துவிட்டால் எல்லாம் சுலபமாகிவிடுகிறது. இம்மாதிரிப் பேசும் போதே பலப்பல சொற்களின் பொருள் தெரிந்துவிடும்போது, முறையாக ஒரு மொழியை எழுதப்படிக்கக் கற்றுக்கொண்டால் சுலபமாக ஆய்விடாதா? ஒரு இந்திய பாஷையை, அதாவது ஹிந்தியை, தேசத்தின் பொதுமொழியாக ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதை விட்டுவிட்டு, ஏதோ ஆங்கிலம் பெரிய பாஷை, என்று மனதிலே ஏதோ காரணத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பிதற்றிக்கொண்டு போனால், எதற்கும் ஒரு வரம்பு வேண்டாமா? அந்த முறையிலே ஒருசிலர் சேர்ந்துகொண்டு இப்படிச் சிளர்ச்சி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று பேசுகிறார்கள்.

[Sri A. Subramanyam] [10th February 1958]

திராவிட நாடு வேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். திராவிட நாடு எப்படி வரும்? எது சிறந்த திராவிட நாடு? கன்னடியர்கள், மலையாளிகள், ஆந்திரர்கள், தமிழர்கள் இத்தனை பேர்களும் வாழக்கூடிய நான்கு பிரதேசங்களும் சேர்ந்தது திராவிட நாடு. திராவிட நாடு என்பது அர்த்தமற்றது என்று ஆந்திரர்கள் பிரிந்து போய்விட்டார்கள். “நான் பறையமாட்டேன்” என்று கேரளத்தவர்களும் போய்விட்டார்கள். “ஒந்து, இரடு” என்று கன்னடியர்களும் பிரிந்துவிட்டார்கள். இப்பொழுது தமிழர்கள்தான் இருக்கிறோம். தமிழ் நாடு இருந்தால்போதும் என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். எதற்காகத் தமிழ் நாடு? இப்பொழுது பச்சைத் தமிழர் தானே ஆட்சி பண்ணுகிறார்? திரு. காமராஜருக்கு இல்லாத தமிழ்ப் பற்று? திரு. பக்தவத்சலத் திற்கு இல்லாத தமிழ் ஆர்வமா? திரு. வி. சப்ரமணியம் பேசாத தமிழா? மூன்று பேர்களும் செய்யாத தமிழ்த் தொண்டை யார் செய்து விடப்போகிறார்கள்? தமிழர்களுடைய கட்சியை இதுவரை வேறு யாராவது எந்தக் கட்சியாவது பேசியிருக்கிறார்களா? இத்தனை வருஷகாலம் ஆட்சி நடந்துவந்திருக்கிறது. மாண்டேகு-செம்ஸ்போர்டு சீர்திருத்தம் வந்ததிலிருந்து இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் ஆட்சிக்கு முன்புவரை யார் யாரோ ஆட்சிக்கு வந்திருக்கிறார்களே, அவர்களில் யாராவது தமிழைப்பற்றிப் பேசியிருக்கிறார்களா, தமிழில் ஆட்சி நடத்தியிருக்கின்றார்களா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்.

வெள்ளைக்காரர்கள் இங்கு வந்தபோது அவர்கள் காலில் விழுந்து கும்பிட்டு தாசானுதாசன் என்று சொல்லி, “இந்தத் தேசம் அடிமையாக இருக்க வேண்டும்; நாங்கள் உங்களுடைய அடிமைகள்; இத்தனை மக்களும் உங்களுக்குத் தொண்டு செய்து வருகிறோம்” என்று சொன்னவர்கள் இன்று ஏதோ சுதந்திரத்தை வாங்கித்தந்தவர்களாகவும் அறிவின் களஞ்சியமாகவும், பகுத்தறிவின் சிகரமாகவும், சிந்தனையின் சிற்பியாகவும் நினைத்துக்கொண்டு தான்தோன்றித்தனமாகப் பேசினால் எத்தனை நாள் பொது மக்கள் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருப்பார்கள்? எத்தனை எத்தனை நாட்களுக்குப் பொதுமக்களையெல்லாம் இப்படி எமாற்றிக்கொண்டிருக்க முடியும்? ஒரு சிலரை சில காலம் எமாற்றலாம். எல்லோரையும் எந்தக் காலத்திலும் எமாற்றிக்கொண்டிருக்க முடியாது. சட்டசபையிலாகட்டும், வெளியிலாகட்டும், தட்டிப்பேச ஆளில்லாவிட்டால் தம்பி சண்டப் பிரசண்டன் என்பது போல, தங்களுக்குத்தான் பேசத் தெரியும் என்று பேசுகிறார்கள். மக்களிடையே ஒரு புது வழி காட்டுகிறார்கள். ஏதோ சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதை ஒருசிலர் நம்பிவிடுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே, உண்மையாக நம்முடைய கவர்னர் பெருமான் அவர்கள் கூறியுள்ள ஒரு விஷயத்தை நாம் நன்றாகக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். “நீண்ட தூரத்திலிருந்து நான் வந்திருக்கிறேன். தமிழர்களுடைய பண்பாட்டுக்காகவும், முன்னேற்றத்திற்காகவும் நான் சேவை செய்யவே வந்திருக்கிறேன்” என்று சொல்கிறார். அவர் எந்த நாட்டவராக இருந்தால்தான் என்ன? அவர் சொன்னவை—நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே இனிமேல் தமிழ் மக்கள் உயர்ந்து, நல்ல நிலையிலே பண்பட்டு, நல்ல நலம் பெறும்படியான மார்க்கத்திற்கு வழிகாட்டியாக அல்லவா அவர்களுடைய வார்த்தைகள் அத்தனையும் இருக்கின்றன? ஆகையால், கவர்னர் பெருமான் அவர்களுடைய வார்த்தைகள், பேச்சுக்கள் அத்தனையையும் நாம் எப்படி வெறுக்க முடியும்? ஆகவே, அவருடைய வார்த்தைகளைப் பொதுமக்கள் உற்சாகமாக வரவேற்று ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டியது நியாயம்தானே. இந்த நிலைமையிலே தமிழர்களுடைய உணர்ச்சி இருக்குமானால், தமிழர்களாகிய நமக்கு அதிவிரைவிலே நலன்கள் உண்டாகக் கூடும்.

சட்டசபையில் அதிவிரைவிலே தமிழை ஆட்சிமொழியாக்கிச் சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்தோம். எவ்வளவு நல்ல முறையில் ஆட்சி செலுத்தவேண்டுமோ அந்த நிலைமையை ஏற்படுத்தினோம். ஆனால் தமிழைப்பற்றிப் பேசக்கூடாது என்று நினைத்தவர்கள், தமிழில் பேசுவதை அகௌரவம் என்று நினைத்தவர்கள், தமிழில் பேசவேண்டும், தமிழ் நாடு வேண்டும் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் நாடு எப்படி இயங்கமுடியும்? நாம் ஒரு தேசத்தில் ஐக்கியப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். பல ராஜ்யங்களைக்கொண்ட ஒரு தேசமாக நாம் விளங்கிவருகிறோம். தமிழ் நாடு என்று தனியே பிரித்து வைத்துக் கொண்டு, “குண்டு சட்டியில் குதிரை ஓட்டுவதா?” இந்தியாவுக்குப்

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பக்கத்து நாடாகிய பாகிஸ்தான் அமெரிக்கத் தேசத்திடமிருந்து நிறைய ஆயுதங்களை வாங்கிக் குவித்து வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது; அணு ஆயுதங்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது; அவைகளில் ஒன்றைத் தூக்கி மண்ணை மேலே போட்டால் யார் உதவியை நாடுவது? கேரள நாட்டினரோ, ஆந்திர நாட்டினரோ, கண்டை நாட்டினரோ உதவிக்கு வருவார்களா? ஆந்திர நாட்டினர். தமிழ் நாடு என்றும், திராவிட நாடு என்றும் தனித்து வரமாட்டார்கள். தமிழ் நாடு என்றும், இதை உணரப் பகுத்தறிவு ஒருவருக்கும் இல்லையே! இந்த அறிவைப் பகுத்து, அறிந்து கொடுக்க வகை இல்லையே! அவர்கள் சொல்வதைச் சில வாலிபர்கள், நறுக்கு மீசை என்ற என்றே புரியவில்லை. காரணம், தேசத்திலே ஆளும் கட்சி நல்ல வைத்துக்கொண்டு குறுக்கு வழியிலே சரி என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். இது முறையிலே மக்களுக்கு இவைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்லாதது பெருங்குறை. குற்றம் செய்தவர்களை உடனடியாகத் தண்டிக்காததும் பெருங்குறை. அதை இனிமேலாவது இந்த அரசாங்கம் திறம்படச் செய்தால் கண்டிப்பாக இந்த ஆட்சியினருக்கு நல்ல பெயர் ஏற்படும்; நல்ல கௌரவம் ஏற்படும்.

தவிர, ஒரு குற்றத்தைச் செய்ய ஒருவனைத் தூண்டுகிறவனுக்கு மூன்று நாள் சிறைத் தண்டனை என்றும், அந்த வார்த்தையைக் கேட்டு குற்றம் செய்தவனுக்கு ஆறு நாள் தண்டனை என்றும் சொன்னால், இது அவ்வளவு பொருத்தமாக இல்லை. “குத்து, கொலை செய், வெட்டு, கொளுத்து” என்று சொல்கிறவர்களுக்கு ஆறுமாத தண்டனை. ஆனால் அதையே யாராவது ஒரு சிறு பையன் செய்துவிட்டால் அவனுக்கு 1½ வருஷ தண்டனை என்றால் அதற்கு இடம் அளிக்கும் சட்டத்தின் குறைபாடுதான் அது. நீதி பதியும் சரியானபடி நீதியை அனுசரித்துக் காரியங்கள் செய்வதாகத் தெரியவில்லை என்பது அடியேனுடைய கருத்தாக இருக்கிறது.

4-30 p.m.

சட்டசபையில் பலமுறை இதைப்பற்றிக் கூறியிருக்கிறேன். திருவல்லிக் கேணியில் ஒரு பிராமணச் சிறுவன் போய்க்கொண்டிருந்தான். திடீரென்று ஒருவன் வந்து அவன் கன்னத்தில் அறைந்து, பூணூலை அறுத்து, அவனுடைய சிட்டுக்குடுமியை அறுத்துவிட்டு ஓடினான் என்பதைப் பத்திரிகையில் பார்த்தோம். அதன்பேரில் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று இந்தச் சபையிலேயே முன்னொரு தடவை நான் கேட்டேன். கறுது என்று இந்தச் சபையிலேயே முன்னொரு தடவை நான் கேட்டேன். என்ன எடுத்த நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுவதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். என்ன எடுத்த நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவில்லையே. இன்னும் பலபேர்கள் அதைக்கூடத் தடுக்க பின்னர், குடுமிகளை இழந்த பின்னர் இதுபோன்ற பல அசம்பாவிதமான நிகழ்ச்சிகள் நடந்த பின்னர் தக்க நடவடிக்கையை எடுத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு, பல கொலைகள் நடந்தபிறகு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு சர்க்காருக்கு உத்தேசமா என்றுகூடக் கேட்டேன். அப்படி ஒன்றும் இல்லை, இனி கவனிக்கப்படும் என்று சொன்னார்கள்.

ஆனால் நாட்டில் நடந்துகொண்டு வருவது என்ன? சமீபத்தில் நவம்பர் மாதம் 26ந் தேதி திருச்சியில் ஆற்றங்கரையில் ஒரு சிலர் குளித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். பெண்களை அவமானம் செய்துவிட்டு, சில பேர்களுடைய குடுமிகளையும், பூணூலையும் அறுத்தெறிந்துவிட்டு சிலர் ஓடியிருக்கிறார்கள். கருரிலும் இப்படித்தான் ஒரு சம்பவம் நடந்திருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கம் என்று ஒன்று எதற்காக இருக்கிறது? நம்முடைய சட்டம் என்ன சாங்கம் என்று ஒன்று எதற்காக இருக்கிறது? துன்புறுத்துகிறான். தகாத சொல்கிறது? மதத்திற்கும், கடவுளுக்கும் உள்ள கொள்கையில் இந்த அரசாங்கம் தலையிடுவது, நடுநிலைமை வகிக்கும் என்றால் எது நடுநிலைமை? பிறரைத் துன்புறுத்துகிறான். தகாத ஒருவன் குற்றம் செய்கிறான். ஆனால் அவனைத் தண்டிப்பதற்குத் தகுந்த சட்டம் கிடையாது. இப்படிப்பட்ட குற்றம் புரிபவர்களுக்குத் தகுந்த தண்டனை அளிக்கச் சட்டம் போட்டாக வேண்டும். ஒருவன் கொலை செய்ய வேண்டும் என்ற நோக்கத்தோடு (Attempt to murder) ஒரு காரியத்தைச் செய்தால் கண்டிப்பாக அவனுக்குத் தூக்குத் தண்டனைதான் அளிக்க வேண்டும். தூக்குத் தண்டனை அளிக்காவிட்டாலும் மூன்று வருஷம், வேண்டும். தூக்குத் தண்டனை அளிக்காவிட்டாலும் மூன்று வருஷம், எழு வருஷம் என்று கடின காவல் தண்டனை அளிக்க நான்கு வருஷம், எழு வருஷம் என்று சொல்வதற்கு ஆவிரட்டை ஊற்றினாலும், குத்தினாலும் வேண்டும். கொலை செய்வதற்கு ஆவிரட்டை ஊற்றினாலும், குத்தினாலும்

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தூக்குத் தண்டனைதான் என்றால்தான் இப்படிப்பட்ட குற்றங்கள் புரிபவருக்குக் கொஞ்சம் அச்சமாவது உண்டாகும். இப்படிப்பட்ட சம்பவங்கள் நடைபெறாமல் செய்வதற்குச் சட்டங்களை எல்லாம் சரிசெய்யவேண்டும். குற்றங்களை முனையிலேயே கிள்ளியெறிவதற்குத் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும் என்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம். அதைப்பற்றிப் பலர் பேசினார்கள். இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்த ஸ்ரீ கஜபதி நாயகர் அவர்கள் சாராயம் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் காய்ச்சுகிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னார்கள். எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் காய்ச்சுவது இல்லை. பரம்பரையாகக் குடித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தவர்கள் நிறுத்திவிட்டார்கள். ஆனால் புதிய குடிகாரர்கள் சிலர் தோன்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். இதற்குக் காரணம் என்னவென்றால், சாராயம் காய்ச்சுவர்களுக்கு சரியானபடி தண்டனை அளிக்கச் சட்டம் இல்லை. சாராயம் காய்ச்சுபவர்களையோ, குடிப்பவர்களையோ கோர்ட்டில் கொண்டுபோய் நிறுத்தினால் ஐந்து ரூபாய் அபராதம் அல்லது ஐந்து நாள் காவல் என்று தண்டனை அளிக்கப்பட்டால் அவர்களுக்கு என்ன பயம் உண்டாகும்? அதோடு சாராயம் குடித்தவர்கள் என்று போடப்படும் கேலை டாக்டரிடத்தில் கொண்டு போய் நிரூபிக்கவேண்டும் என்று இருக்கிறது. டாக்டரிடத்தில் கொண்டு போனால் அது சாராய வாசனை என்றே, எலக்காய் வாசனை என்றே, சந்தன வாசனை என்றே எப்படிவேண்டுமானாலும் ஆளுக்குத் தக்கபடி சொல்லக்கூடிய நிலைமை உண்டாகிவிட்டது. சாராயம் குடித்தே இருந்தாலும் கூட ஒரு சில டாக்டர்கள் அது எலக்காய் வாசனை என்று சொல்லி குற்றவாளியைத் தப்பிக்கவிடுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சுவதையோ, குடிப்பதையோ தடுக்கவேண்டுமானால் சட்டத்தைக் கடுமையாகப் போடவேண்டும். சாராயம் குடித்தால் இரண்டு வருடம், காய்ச்சினால் ஐந்து வருடம், பணக்காரர்களாய் இருந்தால் ஐயாயிரம் ரூபாய் அபராதமும் ஐந்து வருட தண்டனையும் என்று விதித்தால் பயம் இருக்கும். நாட்டில் இந்தமாதிரியான திருட்டுச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சுவது நடைபெறுது. அப்படிச் செய்யாதவரையில் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் வெற்றி பெறுது என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் வெற்றிபெறும் வகையில் சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தவேண்டும் என்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு கவர்னர் பெருமான் உரையை நான் பூர்ணமாக வரவேற்று அதை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in his Address, our Governor has made very significant observations in paragraph 2. He has said :—

“I have come to this State from Assam. Like Madras, Assam is far away from the capital of the Government of India. As Chief Minister, I had frequently to face problems which arise from a backward economy and remoteness from the Centre. In attempting to find solutions for these problems, I have been impressed by the need to preserve, nourish and develop that sense of national solidarity, which had helped us in the past to win our freedom and which is helping us to-day to achieve economic and cultural progress.”

These are very significant observations put in a very temperate language. For some time past, it has almost become a fashion with the members of a particular organization in our State to talk in a very flippant manner about the separation of Tamil Nad from India. I do not know whether such a thing is possible under our Constitution. I have read our Constitution and my feeling is—and I am not a constitutional pundit or an expert—that under the Constitution, no State in India can ask for complete separation, for an independent existence. But, somehow or other, in the name of freedom of speech, people have been allowed to speak in this

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fashion. We know to our great disadvantage that any division of the country, in whatever manner it may be done, will not be in the best interests of the country. Sir, it is a significant fact that in the world, in spite of many differences among the great nations, there is a sincere attempt on the part of all nations to come together. They desire to come together because if we in this Sputnik age fail to come together, we are sure, the world will have to face a very bad time.

(Srimathi Saraswathy Pandurangam in the Chair.)

When such is the feeling among the nations, the Americans, the Russians, the English, the French, the Chinese, the Indians and the people of other nations in the world, I cannot understand how we in Tamil Nad—our population, as you know, is only about 3 crores out of a total Indian population of 37 or 38 crores and our State consists of only 13 or 14 districts and it is a small place—can think of having a separate independent existence in India. It will be remembered that some such view given expression to by Sheik Abdullah about Kashmir was justly treated as something amounting to treason. Now, what does this talk of creating a separate Tamil Nad amount to? Our people get annoyed when you say the truth, when you say that expression of a certain view, certain acts are acts of treason. Some of our people get annoyed when we say that. Is it not treason, I ask? If what Ruzvi said was treason, if what Sheik Abdullah says is treason, we must remember that what Sri C. N. Annadurai says in our State is also treason. But I am only sorry that people are not courageous enough to come forward and speak in the plainest possible language. If we fail to speak in the plainest possible language merely because that particular group to-day is having some kind of a following, we shall be rendering a great disservice to the country and we shall be rendering a great disservice to Tamil Nad. There is no doubt whatsoever about it.

It has become a fashion to talk about a separate Tamil Nad as if the other parts of India did not count. It is being talked about so very flippantly and without any kind of control over their tongues, and without any kind of connection between their tongue and their brains people talk in this fashion. I seriously wish to bring to the notice of the Government this fact. What is this act? Suppose a man, not out of mere carelessness, not out of mere impulse but out of design and in pursuance of a policy, comes forward and says that Tamil Nad should get itself separated from the rest of India and must become an independent State. What does that amount to? In the plainest possible language, I should think, it is nothing short of treason. But if I characterise that as treason, people will say, ‘Allapichai speaks like that’. There must be a limit to all this. Sometimes, whatever may be the odium, whatever may be the sufferings, whatever may be the tribulations we have to face, we have to take courage in both the hands and say definitely that such a thing shall not be allowed

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to go on in this State. If we really love Tamil Nad, if we really love the Tamilians, if we have some kind of patriotism and if we love our country also . . .

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I enquire of the Deputy Chairman whether it is treason from the legal point of view? Can these persons be prosecuted for treason under the Indian Penal Code?

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAHAI : Sir, my hon. Friend asks whether it is treason from the legal point of view . . .

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Not 'Sir', but 'Madam'. Madam Vice-Chairman is now in the Chair.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : 'Sir' includes 'Madam' also.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAHAI : From every point of view it is treason.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I know why the Congress Government do not take any action? The hon. the Deputy Chairman is a Member of the Congress Party.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAHAI : They will take action in course of time because they are very calm and patient. Patient people they are and they will take action in course of time.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Can the hon. the Deputy Chairman bind the Government? (Laughter.)

DR. V. K. JOHN : In a case where people are committing treason, why should they be patient about it? I think the Government ought to be impatient.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAHAI : So far as we are concerned, we must be very definite about this matter. I am very glad the hon. Member Sri A. Subramanyam has put these things very effectively.

Then, there is the other question, the question of language. I am a Tamilian, pure and simple. I like my language. I like everything which is Tamilian. I am glad we have made Tamil the official language of our State. We are attempting to make it really a very effective vehicle of our thought and expression. In course of time we shall succeed. So far as our State official language is concerned, there is no difficulty. But there is some attempt made to show—I do not know why—that Hindi is a language which cannot become the official language of India. You know most of us have had some education and University education also and we have devoted a lot of time to the study of English. There is no doubt about it. We do not hate English and there is no doubt about that also. On the other hand, we have got the greatest possible regard for the English language because to-day it has become almost the universal language. In the deliberations

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of the United Nations Organization the English language is one of the most important languages used, the other languages being Russian, Chinese, French and Spanish. Therefore, it is a very important language no doubt. We are not foolish enough to belittle the importance of the English language. But suppose the English people during the time of Chaucer or during the early periods, say, the 6th century, 7th century or the 10th or the 12th or the 18th century thought that English was a very poor language which could not convey their expression and thought and confined themselves to the most learned language of Europe, namely, the Latin language. Suppose the English people thought that Latin must be the language for all time, and that Latin which was then supposed to be the most learned language should continue to be the official language of England for ever, could the English people have created such a beautiful language as the English of to-day? No doubt, there are weaknesses in Hindi. It cannot be as rich as English is to-day. But does that provide an argument that we should not have Hindi for ever? Should we not have a language of our own? No doubt it may be a question of time. We may take five years, we may take ten years or even more than that. I can understand that difficulty, but I can never understand when people say that English must be the permanent official language of India, that it must be the official language of India for ever, till eternity, till the heavens fall. (An hon. Member. Who said that?) So, this kind of argument I cannot understand. As far as our State is concerned, generally our State has always been following a *via media* policy; even in the matter of language, they have followed a very good policy. Therefore, they have said that with regard to the question of Hindi becoming the official language in place of English in 1965, it is not possible for us to accept that. As a matter of fact, our State is a non-Hindi speaking State. There are many non-Hindi speaking States like Andhra Pradesh, etc. Except 5 or 6 States, others are all non-Hindi speaking States. But everyone is agreed on this one point, namely, that in course of time, Hindi should become the official language of India.

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p.m.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Does the hon. Member include in that word 'everyone', persons belonging to the D.M.K.?

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAHAI : Yes; for, the D.M.K. people can learn that language very quickly; they have got a very good aptitude for language; they speak very beautiful Tamil and any man who is efficient and proficient in Tamil, can pick up any other language in the world very easily. (Cheers.) Therefore, I am positively certain that since they have a very good aptitude for language, they can learn the Hindi language also very quickly, but they should try. If they try, they could learn it in a year or two and speak and write Hindi well.

DR. V. K. JOHN : My question was whether they also wanted Hindi to be made the official language.

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* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: That is the question and that is why I want to speak about that now. So far as that matter is concerned, we must be very definite and tell them the fundamental principle in the plainest language possible. Whatever be the agitation, whatever be the consequences, whether the Heavens fall or the Earth cracks, we should have certain fundamental principles and we should stand by them whatever happens. It must be made clear, whatever may happen, that there is no question of separation of Tamil Nad from the Indian Union. It can never happen and it shall not be allowed to happen. Then, in the matter of Hindi language also, Government should come to definite decisions that Hindi shall one day become the language of the Union. There is no doubt about that. We must also make it perfectly clear.

As far as State languages are concerned, one language is as much a national language as the other. Tamil is as much a national language as Hindi and so also all the 14 languages enumerated in our Constitution. That is why the Zonal Council says that if we have got a linguistic minority in any particular area, that linguistic minority shall be protected. Such being the case, I cannot understand why some of us feel otherwise, and say that Hindi cannot be the official language of India. That is the only language which is spoken by about 42 per cent of the population and the percentage could be increased in a few years . . .

DR. V. K. JOHN: May I know who gave these figures?

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: They are figures available with the Government. Therefore, almost everyone of us or at least most of us know something of that language. It is also a very easy language to learn. Another thing is this. It so happens that our leniency is misunderstood as weakness—of course, I do not suggest that the Government should be harsh, but they can speak their mind clearly and we can tell them definitely what our mind is. Therefore, both in the matter of separation of the State and in regard to the official language, the Government should be very firm and definite. Hon. Members including Dr. John and friends like him should not speak in a manner admitting of wrong interpretations and being misunderstood as being not very serious about things. This is an occasion when everyone of us should stand together, because otherwise, very bad things may happen. I should not be considered a pessimist. I am not a pessimist. I have never been anything but an optimist. (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan: Very incorrigible!) Yes, an incorrigible optimist. Very bad things may happen, unless and until the misunderstanding and the short-sightedness of some of our young leaders and dispelled.

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* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Yes, I have always felt that way. I have seen and known the horrors of partition and that is why I speak with so much vehemence. When a child is bit once, it is always afraid of such things. If I had not felt that way, then I would not be afraid of partitions and separations, and I may not know what separation means. Thank you, Madam.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Madam, Vice-Chairman, there is no justification for me to intervene in this debate but for the fact that the Party in power has had a hay day in having speaker after speaker supporting the Government. Having come not prepared for a speech to-day, I shall just try to touch upon some of the points.

Unfortunately, the speeches to-day, those of the hon. Members who preceded me, were on the general political plane and not on the Governor's Address, except for some passing references. The hon. the Deputy Chairman, Mr. Allapichai, referred to a very important controversy, namely, English *vis-a-vis* Hindi becoming the official language of India. Greater minds are bestowing thought and attention on this matter and giving expression to what they feel honestly. Therefore, it is not given to persons like me to come here and express my views. But I must say this much. When I saw the report of the Kher Commission, it was a very great shock to me, particularly to the people of Madras and to friends like Mr. Allapichai and others. I can say that much. For, I also have some claim to talk in favour of Hindi, for I know Hindi though my mother-tongue is Urdu. One thing, a shocking thing, which I found in the report of the Kher Commission was that they never appreciated the difficulties which the people in the South in general and the people in Madras particularly would have to face if Hindi was adopted as the official language of India from the year 1965. Well, there can be a good deal of argument this way and that way. But the fundamental fact which the Committee had missed to appreciate was the difficulties of the people of Madras and the South in general. Not a single word do we find in the report about these difficulties. Not only the people at large but even the Government will have to face difficulties. It may no doubt be imagined that people in the Opposition Parties are trying to exploit the situation. There is nothing wrong in that. The hon. Member Mr. Allapichai, when he was in the Opposition, did exploit every opportunity and every occasion. Possibly, now the Opposition may be overstepping their limits a bit. But the 5 p.m. fact remains that on the fundamental issue, we have got something in common with the Government, the Members of the Legislature, whether on the Treasury Benches or on the Opposition, as to what the fate of the Southern States, particularly the State of Tamil Nad, would be if Hindi is introduced as the official language of the Union. Well, it is all right for Members to say that we can learn Hindi, but again one has to consider this aspect. Even after learning, we, people in the South, will come nowhere near the minimum standard required just to say that we have learnt that language. That is an important factor. I know that

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many people in the South, very good friends of mine, have learnt Hindi. They have taken some diplomas from the Hindi Prachar Sabha, but when they attempt to talk Hindi, unfortunately they cannot express well. I may claim that my Tamil about which the hon. Member Sri Gajapathy Nayagar is bitter or angry, is better than the Hindi which they talk. (Laughter.) I am not saying this just for the sake of laughter, but the difficulty is there for the people in the South even to reach a minimum standard in that language. Unless it be that their mother-tongue is Hindi or Urdu, this cannot be easily got over. I feel that this aspect of the question should be considered.

The second thing is that the Madras Government were right—among the many mistakes they committed, this was at least a wise step—in convening a conference of all the Leaders or at least a few who could throw some light on this important question. I do not like to indulge in the controversy which we have seen in the Press between the Hon. the Minister for Finance who took a leading part in the discussion and my Friend in the other House, the leader of the D.M.K. Party. Fortunately or unfortunately, I too was a Member who was invited to that conference. In fairness to the Government, I should say that they placed all the cards on the table. They said, “These are the matters at issue. These are the difficulties. We have to discuss the matter threadbare. Every Member is at liberty to express his views. We want to send either on behalf of the Government of Madras or on behalf of the people of Madras something which is unanimous so that it may have some effect. It may not be helpful if Members differ or give minutes of dissent”. Having attended the conference, I should say that there was a great deal of unanimity of opinion among those who attended it. May be, to-day I have changed my views. May be, to-day I feel that my keeping quiet over a particular issue or not putting forward an alternative point of view is wrong. But the fact remains that whatever decisions were taken were unanimous. If I am not letting out a secret, Madam, Vice-Chairman, the original idea was whether we should not think on some such lines that Hindi should be the main official language and that English should be the subsidiary official language and the Members felt—even the Members of the Cabinet felt—that it would not be right to make such a suggestion. Therefore, the suggestion emanated that both Hindi and English should be the official languages side by side from the year 1965 and that English should not be completely replaced. Moreover, the Government pointed out that even without amending the Constitution, they could use the English language after 1965.

No doubt, the controversy has been started, but I do say from the knowledge which I have, that the decisions that were taken at the conference were unanimous. But to-day I see the controversy going on, on a different line. Eminent people who have no axe to grind and who have a good deal of experience honestly feel—let us not attribute motives to them—that Madras State will be placed at a greater disadvantage if Hindi is made even one of the

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official languages of the Union. I do not like to get into the controversy because it is more outside than inside the Legislature. But I should say one thing, viz., that the Central Government or the Parliamentary Committee, which is going into the matter, should take all aspects of the issue into consideration, try to appreciate the difficulties of the people of the South, particularly those of Tamil Nad, and satisfy them by safeguarding their interests.

Madam, Vice-Chairman, I know the Hon. the Finance Minister has really played a very heroic role in the last Congress session held at Gauhati. We all appreciate the way in which he pursued our case and the way in which he brought to light the various aspects of the question and the feelings of the people of Tamil Nad. But as one not belonging to that Party—of course, I am talking on the floor of this House—I cannot take cognizance of what happened in the Congress session. Although the Congress Party is ruling our country, still as a Member of this House, it will not be right on my part to take cognizance of what happened in Gauhati. But, might I say, Madam, that the Parliamentary Committee, which is going into the matter and is going to submit its report to the Central Government, should take note of the strong feelings in the South and do its best so that this controversy may be ended? Might I also add, Madam, Vice-Chairman—I am not a pandit if I may take the hon. Member Sri Gajapathy Nayagar as a Tamil Pandit—that whatever may be our feelings or our pride, there should be a common language for us? It is a good thing. But we should also remember this fact that unfortunately Hindi has not developed to such an extent as to take its proper place as the official language of India or to replace the English language. Well, Madam, in this graceful year of 1958, it is not a fashion for anybody to talk in English. In this graceful year of 1958, it requires courage for some people to say “Let English be maintained”, because when the wind is blowing one way, one cannot go against it. But facts being what they are and conditions being what they are, we must see to it that the administration, particularly at the Centre, does not suffer, because about the States, there is no controversy and nobody in Tamil Nad will have the courage to say that Tamil should not be the official language of the State. If, for argument's sake, my hon. Friend Dr. John says like that, the answer will be, “You quit Madras”. We will be packed immediately. Of course, no one will be so foolhardy. Supposing by replacing English even partially in the year 1965 the administration is affected at the Central level, will it be a good thing for our country? May I also bring to your kind notice, Madam, that our friend Dr. Subbarayan, who is in the Parliamentary Committee and who is a Member of the Congress though he might have joined it a little bit late, has openly expressed his views in the matter? I leave it at that.

The next point is that the hon. Members Sri A. Subramanyam and Sri Allapichai have talked something which pertains to the political parties outside the State. Well, Mr. Allapichai and myself, with our experience, can give a little bit of advice to the

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men in power. I may bring it to the notice of the Hon. the Leader of the House, "You give them more chance to do propaganda than what the situation warrants". This is quite an experience. I am not saying this either on behalf of this side or that side. The hon. Member Mr. Allapichai is not in his seat now. But, as a Muslim, I have to be very careful in talking. Because the moment I say anything, the communities affected take serious note of it. I heard that a remark made by the hon. Member Mr. Allapichai on a previous occasion was taken very serious notice of. It does not matter if it affects a single individual like myself or Mr. Allapichai. It affects the entire community. The Muslim community cannot be responsible for what the hon. Member Mr. Allapichai says and he cannot be responsible for what the community says. As a member of a particular community, if I say something either in my enthusiasm or even if I give vent to my honest views and feelings, it is given a different colour. I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. the Leader of the House that whenever Members belonging to his Party talk too much on a subject, it will only give the other people more and more support. Because, people will begin to feel, 'Oh, there is something in what the other Party says about the Party in power and that is why the Party in power is so nervous and its Members are attacking the other Parties'. That is the real point which I want the Hon. the Leader of the House to appreciate. I leave it at that and do not like to enter into the controversy deeper.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Does the hon. Member want the Government to ignore the agitation for an independent Tamil Nad?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: The hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition is an eminent lawyer and I leave it to him to draw any inference that he likes from my statement.

Sir, time there was when we in the South were always proud of the fact that if there was one State throughout India where law and order was maintained at the highest level, it was Madras. As I have said on previous occasions, even when things were going bad throughout the country, if there was one State which could be very proud of maintaining law and order, proud of maintaining peace and communal harmony, it was the State of Madras.

DR. V. K. JOHN: The hon. Member uses the 'past' tense. He says 'was' and not 'is'.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: I am coming to that point. Unfortunately, what has happened in the last year or even this year will not do credit to our State. I do not like to point out how far the Government were responsible or the other Parties were responsible for all these. It is a very difficult thing. But, if we take the incidents as a whole, it is really a very sad thing. We are really glad that things have now come to a normal stage in the district of Ramanathapuram. I do not also like to go into the other controversy which is now prevailing as to whether the

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Government were right in banning meetings or whether they should have allowed the meetings on 3rd January. It could be said either way. But, what has happened at Mount Road will not do credit to the State of Madras. Without making a charge against the Police, I wish to state that I really feel that the Police in the City at that time had bungled a little bit in the sense that they failed to inform the waiting public at Mount Road that Panditji was not passing through Mount Road on that day. The Police very well knew that Panditji was not passing through Mount Road that day. But, they allowed the public to wait and wait for hours and hours. Surely, they should not have taken the public of Madras to be so foolish as to wait in thousands and then return to their houses thoroughly disappointed. They should have known the psychology of the public. Mr. Chairman, I am sure that if the Police had only told the waiting public, 'Well, look here, gentlemen, Panditji is not passing through this route. So, there is no use of your waiting here to see him. Please return to your respective homes', the public would have dispersed peacefully. But what happened? People were allowed to assemble in thousands in that small place. They were all waiting there for hours. When the Police told those people after such a long waiting that Panditji was not passing through Mount Road and wanted that large crowd of people to disperse suddenly, it was humanly impossible for them to do so. Imagine a big crowd of 20,000 to 30,000—like packed sardines—in that small place at Mount Road. It would have been impossible for them to disperse suddenly. In the crowd there might have been quite a large number of honest, sincere people who wished to have a glimpse of Panditji as usual. There might also have been a few who assembled there with the intention of creating mischief. After all, one person is enough to create mischief in a public meeting or on such occasions. Therefore, I thought that the Police could have used their discretion, taken sufficient precautions and told the crowd even at a very early stage when the crowd began to assemble there that Panditji was not passing through Mount Road. They could have easily done this and through persuasive means made the people disperse. I have to refer to this with a certain amount of feeling that the fair name of our State has been spoiled and marred by incidents like these. I am sure the Government and the Police will be wiser by these incidents and they will take proper decisions and give proper direction so that such things may not occur in future.

I think the hon. Member Mr. Gajapathy Nayagar was referring to some of the problems affecting our State. As far as our State is concerned, exploitation of rivers for irrigation purposes has come to its last. Whatever is humanly possible has been done by the Government of Madras. They did not mind even the cost of such exploitation. With the limited resources available in the State, they have done everything possible to harness what is available without minding the cost. Our only hope is that as a result of the deliberations of the Zonal Council, something good will turn out. I wish and pray that there should be some amount

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of agreement. As reported in the papers, there is going to be a conference of the Engineers of the two neighbouring States of Madras and Kerala to discuss the question of utilizing the waters of the Kerala State which they could not use and which we could use. From this side, I wish the Government all success in their efforts in this direction. When the waters of the rivers in Kerala go waste into the sea, the people of Kerala may agree to the diversion of those waters to the State of Madras, of course, without detriment to their own interests. If they agree to this and allow us to use their surplus waters, we will really be grateful to them. If there is anything which we could give them, surely we will not lag behind in helping them. We will be prepared to give them the things which they do not have and which they require from us. We are all aware that the water resources of the Madras State have been completely exhausted and that there is nothing more to be done unless we succeed in getting at new resources. The hon. Member Mr. Gajapathy Nayagar referred to that great Project which was thought of much earlier and to which proper attention was not paid. I refer to the bringing of the waters of the Godavari and the Krishna to Madras. Of course, it is a huge and stupendous task. I know it may not be within the capacity or financial resources of the Andhra Pradesh or Madras Government and they may not be able to take it up either individually or collectively. I do feel that the Central Government will take an overall view of the problem of food production which will surely be increased as a result of the taking up of that Project, and will bestow their earnest attention on that Project. I am sure this matter will be further pursued at higher levels. I wish them all success in their endeavours.

As far as the industrial side is concerned, Madras is in a very backward condition. Reference has been made to this subject in the Governor's Address. We are all awaiting the prospects of the success of the Lignite Project in the district of South Arcot. The Government of Madras have done very well in encouraging small-scale industries. I had the chance of visiting the Industrial Estate at Guindy. I was really pleased to see that there was something tangible and substantial before us of which we could be proud. The prosperity of this State largely depends upon the small-scale industries because of certain peculiar conditions here. Therefore, I think that the Government and the Hon. the Leader of the House who is in charge of the Industries and Commerce Departments have done exceedingly well. I wish that every district—not merely Madras City and Ramanathapuram district—should have its own industry so that some of the small-scale industries which may be peculiar to a particular district and for which there may be adequate facilities there and for which there may be skilled labour also available might grow and develop in that district. Such industrial estates should be started in every district so that industry and business may grow and develop. If this is done, those industries will be in a position to cater to the requirements of the State and will also be in a position to export to the other

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States which may need certain things which we produce. I am sure the Government of Madras will keep up this tempo and take necessary action in the right direction.

Sir, I am not an authority on agrarian reforms. The Party in power might have given certain pledges in their enthusiasm at the time of elections. But, there is the practical side also. Well, it might be easy for the Party in power to say that they stood for a socialistic pattern of society and all that which unfortunately only very few people could understand and much less explain to others. But, everyone is interpreting it in his own way to suit his own convenience. I find there is reference to a proposal to fix a ceiling on holdings. The Government of Madras seem to feel that if something permanent could not be done immediately, they have to bring in what may be called 'interim measures' and by doing it they want to fix a ceiling on land holdings. I would like to ask, "What is it intended for? How is it going to solve the problem? Whom is it going to serve? Is it a policy confined to land or all kinds of property?" These are all very important points which one should bear in mind. On the one hand, there is the cry that there must be more production. What do we see on the other hand? I may say that in spite of all the attempts which the Government have made sincerely in the last six or seven years, and in spite of the fact that some time ago, our Government were saying that we were not only self-sufficient in food but that we would be in a position to export also, we are to-day facing a deficit. Take our State; take the whole country. We are having a deficit. When such is the case, I should like to know whether a ceiling on land would affect or increase production. It is very easy to say that one should possess only so much of land. I am not a landholder and I do not know anything about this, being a City man right through. I do not know whether it will be in the interests of production, if we prevent a man from owning more than a prescribed number of acres. Whatever be the loopholes in the existing system of tenures, fixing a ceiling may not help to increase production. I do not know anything about the legal aspects of the proposed legislation to fix a ceiling on holdings. But one thing I would say. When you try to fix a ceiling, you must have it in every branch and at every level. Suppose Dr. John owns 12 houses. Tomorrow, you may say, 'Give away eleven and have only one for yourself'.

DR. V. K. JOHN: He does not have. (Laughter.)

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: It does not matter. Suppose he has a huge property whose value exceeds the value of 25 houses. Then, what will happen? Sir, I am not here trying to influence the Government to take away his possessions. I am afraid, Sir, the fixation of such a ceiling will affect people in every walk of life. At any rate, they will very rightly feel so. Take, for instance, the question of development of industries. All the incentive the Government have provided in this regard has proved of no use. Why? Because, everyone feels that he is going to lose

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all that he may earn by developing the industries in the shape of more tax. With all their patriotism, people do not take kindly to income-tax. All are patriotic so long as their purse is not touched. Once their purse is affected, there is no patriotism. People ask, 'Why should we expand our business if we are not going to get the benefit thereof?' So, once you fix a ceiling on land, far from helping production to increase, it will affect production of food and also affect other avenues of production like industries. Of course, it is for the Hon. the Leader of the House to answer all these points. We have been saying that prices will go down. But, they are only going up to-day. Compare the prices of 1953 with those of 1948. Compare to-day's prices with those of 1953. What do we find? They have gone up but I do not know the reasons why they have gone up. It is so not in respect of one particular commodity like rice or coal or firewood but in respect of all commodities. My remarks are mostly confined to the City of Madras and I do not know the position obtaining in the mufassal. Prices are soaring and the Government should find out the reasons for it. Has production decreased or is there more demand than can be supplied? Incidentally, I may point out one fact. A number of political sufferers have been given five to ten acres of land. I am told that they have not made use of the land because they do not have the means to do it. They have no capital to do it. It is not as if production increases the moment lands are given away for cultivation. We have, therefore, to be careful in such matters as fixing a ceiling on holdings. We must study and understand the whole problem. Otherwise, we will be taking a grave risk. I leave this matter here.

With regard to the Bills that may be placed before us during this session, I may say one or two words. We are all really happy that the sales tax which was collected in respect of cloth, sugar and tobacco, has now come to be levied by the Centre. I congratulate the Government on this arrangement because the harassment of merchants by the sales tax officers is no longer there. Merchants are satisfied with even one or one and a half per cent profit now. In this connection, we are eagerly waiting for the report of Dr. Lokanathan.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It has been placed on the table of the House.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : To-day? I am sorry. I did not notice it. More than the report, we would like to know the reactions of the Government to it. Sir, I am not an advocate of either single-point or multi-point levy. The Hon. the Leader of the House will appreciate the fact that the trade is anxious to help the Government to see that their income from sales tax does not dwindle. But what does it want? The Sales Tax Act was passed in 1937 and has been amended times without number so far. The trade wants that the comprehensive Bill that has been promised should be brought in soon. When this is done, I am sure, people will say, 'Well, Mr. Venkataraman, you have done

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a very fine job.' Of course, we cannot satisfy all people. But if we satisfy some—if the difficulties of the merchants are removed—it will be a great thing.

With regard to the beedi industry, the Hon. the Leader of the House was kind enough to say that the Bill would be referred to a Joint Select Committee. We feel that the beedi workers should be given proper wages. But, as I said on a previous occasion, the whole question should be considered thoroughly having regard to the peculiar nature of the industry. I hope the Government will take into consideration the important fact that proper relationship should exist between capital and labour.

Sir, there is nothing more in the Address to be dealt with. Of course, there are several things not referred to in it and these I shall deal with when the Budget is presented. I must point out one thing here. The Government are trying their best to do something tangible for improving the lot of the people. They have their Five-Year Plans and other things. But the success of these schemes and plans could be judged only by the measure in which the man in the street is convinced that his lot has improved. We may say that our promises are too many and that our finances are too poor. But we have to do everything possible to see that the common man is able to make both ends meet. His problems of food, clothing and shelter should be solved. I am sure the Government will take cognisance of all these factors and do their best so that the people in Tamil Nad may say, "Whatever be the ideologies propagated here, we are happy that the Government have done something for us."

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Any other hon. Member wants to speak?

(After a pause.)

The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2-30 p.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

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

1. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2792, Home, dated 26th October 1957, regarding amendment to rule 56 of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Rules, 1952, framed under the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930 (Madras Act V of 1930).

2. Notification issued in G.O. Ms. No. 2730, Home, dated the 18th October 1957, regarding amendment to rule 68 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, exempting from payment of registration fees Chevrolet car bearing serial No. C. 56 J 174695 imported for personal use of the Agriculture Extension Training Adviser (Technical Co-operation Mission).

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* 3. Short review of the activities of the Stationery and Printing Department for the first half of the year ending 30th September 1956.

* 4. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3044, Food and Agriculture, dated 28th September 1957, regarding application of the provisions of the Madras Livestock Improvement Act, 1940 (Madras Act XV of 1940) to the area comprising the Karur taluk of Tiruchirapalli district.

* 5. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3074, Food and Agriculture, dated 5th October 1957, regarding application of the provisions of the Madras Livestock Improvement Act, 1940 (Madras Act XV of 1940) to the areas comprising the Chidambaram (East) and (West) firkas of Chidambaram taluk in the South Arcot district.

* 6. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3073, Food and Agriculture, dated 5th October 1957, regarding application of the provisions of the Madras Livestock Improvement Act, 1940 (Madras Act XV of 1940) to the areas comprising the Palladam, Pongalur and Varapatti firkas of the Palladam taluk in the Coimbatore district.

* 7. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3047, Food and Agriculture, dated 28th September 1957, regarding application of the provisions of the Madras Livestock Improvement Act, 1940 (Madras Act XV of 1940) to the areas comprising the firkas of Hosur, Thalli and Uthamapalli of Hosur taluk in the Salem district.

* 8. Notifications I and II issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3045, Food and Agriculture, dated 28th September 1957, regarding application of the provisions of the Madras Livestock Improvement Act, 1940 (Madras Act XV of 1940) to the area comprising the Palni taluk of Madurai district.

* 9. Short review of the activities of the Animal Husbandry Department for the first half-year ending 30th September 1957.

† 10. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3377, Revenue, dated 27th August 1957, regarding certain amendments to Madras General Sales Tax (Turnover and Assessment) Rules, 1939.

† 11. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2751, Home, dated 21st October 1957 regarding exemption to two Jeeps BYM 1784 and MYC 5655 for the use of Professors K.W. Kindelsperger and N.R. Hill (Technical Co-operation Mission).

12. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3227, Public (Services-A), dated 18th November 1957, regarding amendment to Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954, excluding from its purview the exhibition officer for organization of Peripetatic exhibition. [Laid on the table under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

* Sent by post on 7th December 1957.

† Sent by post on 10th December 1957.

‡ Sent by post on 30th January 1958.

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* 13. Short review of the activities of the Labour Department for the first half of the year 1957 (1st January to 30th June 1957).

† 14. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3557, Revenue, dated 9th September 1957, regarding exemption from sales tax granted to all seeds sold by the Agriculture Department.

† 15. Notification issued with G.O. Press No. 4254, Revenue, dated 11th November 1957, regarding Madras Inams (Assessment) Rules, 1957—amendment.

† 16. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3275, I.L.C., dated 8th October 1957, regarding disposal of pending applications with Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Madurai—Additional staff—Sanctioned—Powers to Tahsildars to sanction loans under the State Aid to Industries—Orders issued and rules amended.

† 17 Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 582, L.A., dated 9th April 1957, regarding panchayats—Executive Officer—Regulations relating to recruitment, etc.—Amendment issued.

† 18. A short review of the activities of the Probation Department for the half-year ending 30th June 1957.

† 19 Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3487, I.L.C., dated 25th October 1957, regarding Madras State Aid to Industries Act—Delegation of powers to Village Industries Officer to sanction loans up to Rs. 2,000 and permission to print personal security bonds at the Central Polytechnic, Madras—Orders passed.

† 20. Notification issued with (i) G.O. No. 1562, Home, dated 8th June 1957 and (ii) G.O. No. 1581, Home, dated 10th June 1957, regarding (i) Rules for management of Government Reception Homes, Madras—Issued (ii) Rules for management of Government Boys and Girls Aftercare Clubs, Madras—Issued.

† 21 A short review of the activities of the Borstal School, Palayamkottai, for the half-year ended 30th June 1957.

† 22 Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1133 L.A. dated 27th July 1957, regarding qualification of Panchayat Officers and servants, etc.—Change of designation of "Compounders" as "Pharmacists"—Amendments—Issued.

† 23. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3057, I.L.C., dated 16th September 1957, regarding Madras Factories Rules, 1950—Draft amendments to Form No. 15—Confirmed.

† 24. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2987, Home, dated 18th November 1957, regarding amendment of rules 11 and 12 of Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925.

* Sent by post on 10th December 1957.

† Sent by post on 24th December 1957.

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* 25. Short review of the activities of Community Development Programme for the half-year ending 30th September 1956.

* 26. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3168, Food and Agriculture, dated 12th October 1957, regarding enforcement of the Madras Livestock Improvement Act, 1940, in Dindigul and Athoor firkas in Madurai district.

* 27. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3169, Food and Agriculture, dated 12th October 1957, regarding enforcement of the Madras Livestock Improvement Act, 1940, in Uthamapalayam firka of Periyakulam taluk in Madurai district.

* 28. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3162, Food and Agriculture, dated 12th October 1957, regarding enforcement of the Madras Livestock Improvement Act, 1940, in areas comprising the firkas of Namakkal, Sendamangalam, Mohanur and Pudukhattram of Namakkal taluk in Salem district.

* 29. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3159, Food and Agriculture, dated 12th October 1957, regarding enforcement of the Madras Livestock Improvement Act, 1940, in Sriperumbudur and Poonamallee firkas and Mappedu firka in Chingleput district.

* 30. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3164, Food and Agriculture, dated 12th October 1957, regarding enforcement of the Madras Livestock Improvement Act, 1940, in Madurantakam in Chingleput district.

† 31. Copies of Finance Accounts of the Government of Madras for the year 1956-57 (1st April 1956 to 31st October 1956) and the Audit Report.

* 32. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3072, Food and Agriculture, dated 5th October 1957, regarding enforcement of the Madras Livestock Improvement Act, 1940, in Dharapuram taluk.

* 33. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4204, Revenue, dated 6th November 1957, regarding Amendments and Errata to Revenue Department Notifications relating to Ryotwari Settlement of Ramachattram Zamin Estate.

* 34. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3985, Revenue, dated 19th October 1957, regarding amendment to rule published with Revenue Department notifications, dated 5th August 1949.

* 35. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3452, Revenue, dated 2nd September 1957, regarding amendment to Revenue Department Notification No. 5627, dated 19th December 1957, omitting Regadahalle and three other villages from entries in column (1).

* 36. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3680, Revenue, dated 18th September 1957, regarding amendment to Revenue Department Notification No. 268, dated the 7th June 1952, omitting the entry '43 Veliathur' in column (2).

* Sent by post on 3rd January 1958.

† Sent by post on 22nd January 1958.

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* 37. Notification issued with Government Memo. No. 55536-J-57-2, Revenue, dated 6th September 1957, regarding amendments to Revenue Department's Notification No. 227, dated 17th April 1956. [Under section 22 of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948.]

* 38. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3138, Revenue, dated 1st August 1957, regarding implementation and bringing into force and framing of rules under the Madras Estates (Supplementary) Act, 1956.

* 39. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4259, Revenue, dated 12th November 1957, regarding delegation of powers of District Collectors under section 10 of the Madras Land Encroachment Act, 1905, to Personal Assistants.

† 40. Short review of Administration of Criminal Justice for the half-year ending 30th June 1957.

41. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3029, Home, dated 22nd November 1957, regarding amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, extending its application to Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district.

† 42. Short review of the activities of Tuticorin Port Trust for the first half of 1957-58 ending 30th September 1957.

† 43. G.O. No. 1468, L.A., dated 10th October 1957, regarding irregularities in the casual vacancy that arose in ward No. 3 of the Tiruchirappalli Municipality.

† 44. Short review of the activities of the Madras Public Service Commission and the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings for the half-year ending 30th September 1957.

† 45. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3013, Home, dated 20th November 1957, regarding exemption from payment of tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, of the motor car bearing serial No. B. 57. T. 239420 imported for the personal use of Mr. T. G. MacMaster, Coated Abrasives Expert, under the Technical Co-operation Mission to India.

† 46. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3488, Public (Services-A), dated 11th December 1957, regarding amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954, excluding from its purview the Tourist Officer, Tourist Bungalow, Madurai. [Laid on the table of the House under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

† 47. Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of Drangadhara Chemical Works, Limited, Bombay, for the year ending 31st March 1957.

* Sent by post on 3rd January 1958.

† Sent by post on 27th January 1958.

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* 48. Answer to Legislative Assembly Question No. 332 asked by Sri K. Sattanatha Karayalar, M.L.A.

* 49. Short review of the activities of Fire Service Branch of Police Department for first half-year ending 30th June 1957.

50. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3744, Revenue, dated 25th September 1957, regarding amendment to the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Rules, 1955. [Laid on the table of the House with reference to section 61 (3) of the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1955 (Madras Act V of 1955)].

51. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3804, Food and Agriculture, dated 16th December 1957, regarding amendment to rule 71 of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Rules, 1948. [Laid on the table under section 18 (4) of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933 (Madras Act XX of 1933).]

† 52. A short review of the activities of the Boiler Department for the first half-year 1957-58.

53. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3063, Home, dated 27th November 1957, regarding amendment to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

‡ 54. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2689, Home, dated 15th October 1957, regarding payment of motor vehicles tax at reduced rate in respect of the Luxury Coach MSZ 7487 belonging to the Madras State Transport Department.

‡ 55. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2751, Home, dated 21st October 1957, regarding exemption from tax under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, of Jeeps BYM 1784 and MYC 5655 for the use of Professor K. W. Kindelsperger and Professor W. R. Hill under Technical Co-operation Mission to India.

56. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3962, Food and Agriculture, dated 28th December 1957, regarding amendment to the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Rules, 1948 [Placed on the table under section 18 (4) (c) of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act].

§ 57. The Madras General Sales Tax (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1957 (Madras Ordinance No. IV of 1957).

§ 58. The Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 1957 (Madras Ordinance No. V of 1957).

§ 59. The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection and Payment of Fair Rent (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958 (Madras Ordinance No. I of 1958).

* Sent by post on 22nd January 1958.

† Sent by post on 27th January 1958.

‡ Sent by post on 30th January 1958.

§ Sent by post on 6th February 1958.

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* 60. The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Ordinance, 1958 (Madras Ordinance No. II of 1958).

* 61. Short review of the activities of the Department of Industries and Commerce during the half-year ended 30th September 1956.

* 62. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1876, L.A., dated 26th December 1957 regarding the extension of term of office of members and Presidents of certain Panchayats.

* 63. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4446, Revenue, dated 30th November 1957 regarding amendment to rules made under section 67, read with section 15 of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948).

64. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3217, Home, dated 10th December 1957 regarding amendment to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

* 65. Short review of the activities for the first half of 1957-58 relating to the Madras Record office.

66. Memorandum submitted by the Government of Madras on the Report of the Official Language Commission (English).

67. Memorandum submitted by the Government of Madras on the Report of the Official Language Commission (Tamil).

† 68. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3669, Public (Services-A), dated the 30th December 1957 regarding the exclusion of the District Social Education Officers from the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission [Laid on the table of the House under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution].

69. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 104, Public (General-M) Department, regarding the introduction of Tamil in Government offices which have not been supplied with typewriters under section 4 of the Madras Official Language Act, 1956 (Madras Act XXXIX of 1956).

† 70. Address by the Governor of Madras to the Joint Session of the Legislature.

* Sent by post on 6th February 1958.

† Circulated to Members on 8th February 1958.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 4 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 10th February 1958, page 8 supra.]

[SUBJECT.—*Legislative Council Question No. 4 (unstarred)—Information regarding the number of schools maintained by panchayats, the scale of pay of teachers, etc.*]

1. (a) Number of schools maintained by the panchayats.—

1 Elementary schools	...	...	988
2 Higher Elementary schools	...	...	4
3 High schools	...	...	2

(b) *The scale of pay prescribed for the teachers in those schools and how much of it is met as grant from State Funds :—*Elementary schools and Higher Elementary schools :—

	Rs.
Lower grade	10 fixed.
Higher grade	27— $\frac{1}{2}$ —30.
Higher grade untrained	15 fixed.
Secondary grade	45—2—85.
Secondary grade untrained	18 fixed.

In respect of elementary schools, the entire amount of Pay and Dearness Allowance is met from State Funds as grant. Besides this, the panchayats are to pay a sum of Rs. 3 per mensem to the secondary grade teachers as supplemental salary. In addition to this, Government in their Order No. 1985, dated 31st October 1956 have now sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6 per mensem to all lower grade teachers, higher grade teachers (trained and untrained) drawing a pay of Rs. 39 and less and a sum of Rs. 5 to all higher grade teachers drawing a pay of Rs. 40 and above and to all secondary grade teachers as special additional pay with effect from 1st November 1956. But the payment of this special additional pay has not yet been made as Government have not yet allotted funds for the purpose. In respect of higher elementary schools, no grant is sanctioned and panchayats concerned are paying it from their own funds.

There are two high schools maintained by the panchayats in the State. The one by the Arkonam panchayat in the North Arcot district and the other by the Valparai panchayat (hill station) in the Coimbatore district. The scales of pay of the staff in those schools are as follows :—

The scale of pay in High school, Arkonam Panchayat—

	RS.
Headmaster	150—10—200
L.T. Assistants	85—5—145
Telugu Pandit	75—5—145
Hindi Pandit	60—4—120
Drawing Master	40— $1\frac{1}{2}$ —70
Weaving Instructor	50—2—90
Physical Training Instructor	40— $1\frac{1}{2}$ —70
Secondary grade	45—2—85
Hobby Master	20 fixed.

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The scale of pay in High School, Arkonam Panchayat—*cont.*

Valparai Panchayat High School—

Headmaster	...	...	165—5—205—10—245
L.T. or B.T. Assistant	...	...	85—5—125—10—175
Secondary Grade Assistants	...	...	45—3—60—2—90
Tamil Pandit Senior	...	...	85—5—125—10—175
Hindi Pandit, I grade	...	...	65—5—130
Hindi Pandit, II grade	...	...	45—3—60—2—90
Drawing Master	...	...	45—3—60—2—90
Physical Training Instructor, I Grade	...	...	50—2—70— $2\frac{1}{2}$ —95
Physical Training Instructor, II Grade	...	...	45—2—75
Craft Instructor	...	...	45— $1\frac{1}{2}$ —70
Agricultural Instructor	...	...	100—5—150—E.B.—10—220.

In respect of the high schools maintained by the panchayats a portion of the expenditure is met as Government grant as calculated by the Director of Public Instruction.

(c) *Procedure for remitting the monthly salary.*—In respect of elementary schools, grant due for a year is sanctioned in advance in a lump sum and the presidents of panchayats draw every month from the treasury, the amount of salary due for the previous month and disburse the amount to the teachers. In the case of higher elementary schools, the president of the panchayat draws the amount from the panchayat fund and disburses the amount to the teachers. As regards high schools, cheques for the amount required for the teachers in the high school are being issued by the Executive authority every month to the headmaster who encashes it and disburses the amount to the teachers.

(d) *Number of teachers admitted to the Provident Fund—*

North Arcot	...	...	...	395
Chingleput	...	...	...	8
South Arcot	...	...	...	23
Coimbatore	...	...	...	92
Salem	...	...	...	4
Tiruchirappalli	...	...	...	12
Nilgiris	...	...	...	6
Tirunelveli (in the jurisdiction of the Additional District Panchayat Officer)	...	...	...	4
Madurai	...	...	...	1
Ramanathapuram	...	...	...	20
Tanjore	...	...	...	117
Tirunelveli	...	...	...	11

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(e) *Steps taken to admit those not subscribing.*—The Deputy Panchayat Officers and Deputy Inspector of Schools during the course of their visits to the panchayat for purposes of audit and inspection of the panchayat and the school respectively are advising the Executive authority of the panchayat to take steps to get the teachers admitted into the Provident Fund Scheme.

2. None of the panchayats in the Kanyakumari district maintains schools and so the particulars are nil.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item VI on page 10 supra.]

Address by Shri Bishnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, to the Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly and Council assembled together at the Assembly Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 8th February 1958.

Hon'ble Members of the Legislature,

It gives me great pleasure to meet you all in this Joint Session of the Legislature. My first duty in this House to-day is to express my deep sense of sorrow on the untimely demise of my predecessor Sri A. J. John. By his unassuming manners and quiet charm, he had endeared himself to the people of this State within the short time he was destined to preside over the affairs of this State. The loss sustained by you is almost irreparable and I shall need all your affection, good-will and sympathy to do some justice to the high office he had filled with ease and grace.

2. I have come to this State from Assam. Like Madras, Assam is far away from the capital of the Government of India. As Chief Minister, I had frequently to face problems which arise from a backward economy and remoteness from the Centre. In attempting to find solutions for these problems, I have been impressed by the need to preserve, nourish and develop that sense of national solidarity, which had helped us in the past to win our freedom and which is helping us today to achieve economic and cultural progress.

3. It is in this spirit that we should approach the problem of the Official Language over which public opinion has been somewhat disturbed during the last few months, ever since the Report of the Official Language Commission was published. It was unfortunate that that Report should have contained expressions of opinion of a controversial nature on such matters as the medium of instruction in Colleges and the language to be used in High Courts. The Government of Madras, therefore, felt it necessary to examine the entire problem afresh and to make appropriate recommendations to the Government of India and the Committee of Parliament which is considering the Report of the Official Language Commission. I have every hope, in view of recent soothing developments, that the views embodied in our Memorandum will receive sympathetic consideration by the Government of

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India and the Parliament, and will, in due course, form the basis of long-term policy in relation to the Official Language of the Indian Union. So far as the Official Language of our State is concerned, the policy is well-settled and embodied in the Official Language Act. As the first step in implementing that policy, Tamil has been introduced as the language of 1,922 offices on last Pongal day.

4. The Government have decided to accept the Award of Sri Pataskar in respect of adjustments of the border with Andhra. The detailed arrangements required for implementing the Award, are being worked out by an inter-State Committee of Officials, and the necessary legislation will be introduced in Parliament shortly. With the elimination of this source of discord, we may hope to have ushered in an era of harmony and close co-operation between the two neighbouring States.

5. The Zonal Council for the Southern States has already met twice and discussed matters of common interest. Inter-State Committees have been set up to consider, among other matters, the safeguards necessary for linguistic minorities and the utilization of the power and water resources of the region for common benefit. The representatives of the Kerala and Madras Governments have already met to discuss the sharing of the waters of the west-flowing rivers in the Parambikulam area, and let us hope that in this new atmosphere of friendliness and cordiality, an agreement beneficial to both States will soon be reached.

6. The future pattern of Local Self-Government is now engaging the close attention of the Government. There seems to be a general measure of agreement that the District Board is far too unwieldy a unit to bring the people into close touch with the problems of Local Administration. A Committee of this Legislature is now considering the White Paper on the subject, and let us hope that we may soon be able to bring in legislation on an agreed basis.

7. In the field of land reforms, we have already made laws for ensuring fixity of tenure and fair rent to the tiller. In order to protect the interests of the 'Kaiaeruvaramdars' and 'Mattuvaramdars' of Tiruchirapalli district, an Ordinance has been passed declaring them as cultivating tenants within the meaning of the Tenancy Act of 1955 and 1956. But age-old agrarian practices die hard, and it will take time before the new laws are properly understood and generally accepted by the people. The question of fixing a ceiling on holdings is now under the active consideration of the Government. In order to avoid further complications pending the finalization of these proposals, we must immediately arrest the tendency to acquire land above the contemplated ceiling. The Government, therefore, propose to bring in interim legislation fixing a provisional ceiling and banning the further acquisition of land in excess of that ceiling.

8. Seasonal conditions have been fair, and crop prospects for the year are good. Relentless efforts are being made to achieve the target of 12.79 lakhs tons of additional food production fixed

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for the Plan period. Schemes for the supply of chemical fertilizers, for the raising of green manures, and for the production of improved seeds in State Seed Farms, are being accelerated. Special attention is being paid to the Minor Irrigation Programme including the de-silting of tanks and the utilization of underground water sources. Taking advantage of the good storage in the Mettur and Bhavani Reservoirs, an extra short-term food crop is being raised in the Cauvery delta and the Coimbatore district. The anticipation of a good harvest has eased food prices, and there may not be need to keep fair price shops indefinitely.

9. The Second Five-Year Plan of the State is making fair progress. Shortage of foreign exchange is there, but fortunately for us, the exchange commitments on our major projects like the Periyar and the Kundah, have already been met in full. The Neiveli Lignite Project has been included in the core of the Central Plan, and, therefore, the implementation of that project may be expected to proceed without hitch. The programme of rural electrification is making commendable progress and the target of 1,000 villages for the current year may be exceeded. The inauguration by the Prime Minister, of the Industrial Estate at Guindy last month, is a major event on the side of small-scale industries. Out of the 90 factory units envisaged for that estate, 52 units have been completed and allotted to small industrialists.

10. In our search for fresh resources to implement the Plan, we are intensifying the Small Savings Movement in the districts. A target of Rs. 10 crores in Small Savings, has been set, and a special drive lasting about a fortnight is being launched in each district. District officials and non-officials are striving hard on this drive, and the response of the people so far has indeed been gratifying. With an extra spurt we may hope to reach the target by the end of March and incidentally indicate a practical way of reducing the gap in internal finance for the Plan.

11. Legislative measures for replacing the following Ordinances, will come up for your immediate consideration :—

(a) The Madras General Sales Tax (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1957 allowing dealers in cloth to compound the additional sales tax, for a sum equivalent to the additional excise duty which would have been payable on the stocks had they remained with the producer or manufacturer.

(b) The Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 1957, providing for the exemption of tobacco products from the tax leviable under the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Act, if additional excise duty had been paid on them.

(c) The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection and Payment of Fair Rent (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958, declaring that the "Kaiaeruvaramdars" and "Mattuvaramdars" in the Tiruchirappalli district should be deemed to be cultivating tenants for purposes of the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955, and the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956.

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(d) An Ordinance for extending the life of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949 (in respect of electricity), for a period of five years from the 26th January 1958.

12. The other new legislative measures proposed for this session are—

(a) A Bill to amend the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, with a view to providing for the more effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act, and also to remove difficulties experienced in the administration of the Act.

(b) A Bill for the administration of the incorporated and unincorporated Devaswoms and other Hindu religious and charitable institutions in the Kanyakumari area and for the extension of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, to that area.

(c) A comprehensive Bill to amend the various sections of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, which were held invalid by the Madras High Court and the Supreme Court.

(d) A Bill to regulate the conditions of work in beedi industrial premises in this State.

(e) A Bill to amend the Madras Maternity Benefit Act, providing for more liberal maternity benefits for women workers.

(f) A Bill to provide for the grant of a specified number of festival holidays including national holidays to industrial workers in the State.

13. This is essentially a Budget session to consider the Demands for Grants for the financial year 1958-59. The Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech, will review the progress of the Plan and explain the financial policies of the Ministry. Before I conclude, let me express the hope that you will conduct your deliberations with your usual forbearance and dignity, and extend to you my best wishes for a successful session.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Tuesday, the 11th February 1958.

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.—EXPRESSION OF SORROW AT THE DEMISE OF SRI M. D. T. KUMARASWAMI MUDALIAR, A FORMER MEMBER OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I regret to announce to the hon. Members the death of Sri M. D. T. Kumaraswami Mudaliar, a former Member of the Madras Legislative Council. He was a Member of the Madras Legislative Council from 1937 to 1951. He was the President of the Tirunelveli District Board. He was also the President of the Madras State Co-operative Bank and played a prominent part in the furtherance of the co-operative movement in our State. He entered public life early and was connected with various public institutions in the Tirunelveli district.

We express our sorrow at the demise of the Member which I shall convey to the members of the bereaved family. I request the hon. Members to stand in silence for a few minutes as a mark of respect.

Accordingly, the hon. Members stood in silence for two minutes.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

*Officers of the Madras Educational Subordinate Service
under suspension.*

* 5 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN (on behalf of Sri V. R. Ranganathan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of officers of the Madras Educational Subordinate Service that were under suspension during 1955 and 1956;

(b) the periods during which they remained suspended; and

(c) whether they were paid any subsistence allowance during the period?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) to (c) Nine officers were placed under suspension during the years 1955 and 1956. Of them, one remained under suspension for sixteen days and two others for about two years. The rest of them continue to be on suspension.

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The three officers were paid subsistence allowance while they were under suspension. The remaining six officers are being allowed subsistence allowance according to the rules.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : How is it that the Department—or whoever is conducting the enquiry—is not able to find out the truth and thus keeps them under suspension for such a long duration?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do agree that there is delay in this matter. That is why I have instructed that a Special Officer should be appointed for this purpose so that these cases may be disposed of. I am also fixing a time-limit within which any case of disciplinary action should be disposed of.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is it an enquiry by the Education Department or by the 'X' Branch?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : In some cases 'X' Branch is also in the picture.

SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM : May I know the nature of the charges framed against these officers?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am sorry I do not have the details here.

Allotment of quota of Pig Iron.

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

(a) the annual quota of pig iron allotted to this State;

(b) the quantity allotted to private foundries in the Madras City and in the districts;

(c) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the quantity allotted to the foundries is inadequate; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure adequate supply to the foundries?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) No fixed annual quota of pig iron is allotted to the States. Every quarter, the available quantity of pig iron is being allocated on a pro-rata basis. The following allotments were made to this State in 1957 :—

			TONS.
1st quarter, 1957	..	..	375
2nd quarter, 1957	..	..	5.5
3rd quarter, 1957	..	..	217
4th quarter, 1957	..	..	217
Total	..	..	814.5

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(b) Particulars of the allotment are as follows :—

Period.	Quantity allotted to foundries in the City.	Quantity allotted to foundries in the districts.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	TONS.	TONS.
1st quarter, 1957	.. 152	223
2nd quarter, 1957	.. 1	4.5
3rd quarter, 1957	.. 81.5	135.5
4th quarter, 1957	.. 80	137
Total	.. 314.5	500

(c) Yes.

(d) It was pointed out to the Government of India that the allotment of pig iron to this State was absolutely inadequate and they were requested to allot at least 1,500 tons per quarter to this State. The Government of India stated that the supply position of pig iron was very acute as this country produced hardly 50 per cent of its needs and that import was not also possible. They have, however, promised to bear in mind the case of this State for a suitable increase in the next year when there would be some improvement in the supply position. The position will be watched and the Government of India approached at the appropriate time.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Are these officers guilty of serious offences like . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : That relates to the previous question.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : As I believe that it is the duty of the State to ensure adequate supply of raw materials to industrial concerns, will the Hon. Minister indicate to us the steps taken to provide needed raw materials to private enterprise on a planned basis?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The Government of India have appreciated the position and the Minister in his letter has stated that he will bear the Madras case in mind for a suitable increase in quota next year.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Is the Hon. Minister aware that pig iron is exported in very large quantities to Japan and other places?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : No, not at all.

Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme.

* 7 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state the names of the villages that will be submerged by the Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme and the extent, number of houses and population involved and the steps taken to rehabilitate them?

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THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : An area of about 1,387.95 acres in parts of Ithalar, Manjanad, Mulligur, Kilkundah, Bikkatti and Balacola villages will be submerged by the Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme involving 125 houses and 675 people.

Compensation for the lands along with the buildings thereon will be given to those concerned and alternative lands will be provided for the affected persons to the extent possible.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Government ensure that the rehabilitation measures are completed sufficiently in time before the hydel scheme is ready to be put into action?

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Is the electricity scheme so very valuable as to compensate the loss to be suffered by the villagers?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Of course, this particular scheme is much more valuable.

The rehabilitation problem is not at all acute or serious but it is a small problem and it is being attended to. All will be able to settle before the scheme is completed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* INFRINGEMENT OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS BY BANNING OF PROCESSIONS AND MEETINGS IN MADRAS CITY.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have received a notice of motion under rule 43 of the Madras Council Rules from Dr. V. K. John for the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the action of the Government in infringing the fundamental right of citizens conferred by the Constitution of India by preventing the processions and meetings in the City during the recent visit of the Prime Minister to Madras and arresting Members of Parliament and the Legislature and detaining them without trial.

I rule the motion out of order under rule 50 of the Madras Council Rules for the reason that, though the motion refers to a definite matter of public importance, the subject-matter of the motion does not involve more than the ordinary administration of law and also for the reason that the Member has ample opportunity to refer to this matter and express his views thereon in the course of the discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address.

Now, we will continue the discussion on the Governor's Address.

[11th February 1958]

IV.—DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS—cont.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : கனம் அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, என்னுடைய சொற் பொழிவைத் தமிழில் சுருக்கமாக ஆற்றலாம் என்று தமிழில் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். கவர்னர் அவர்கள் இங்கு வந்து சொற்பொழிவாற்றியது எதற்காக, எந்த புருஷார்த்தத்திற்காக, என்பது எனக்கு விளங்கவில்லை. அவர் இங்கே வந்து என்ன சொன்னார் என்பது எனக்கு விளங்கவில்லை. அறம், பொருள், இன்பம், வீடு என்று நான்கு புருஷார்த்தங்கள் உண்டு. அவைகளில் எந்தப் புருஷார்த்தத்திற்கு அவர் இங்கு வந்து சொற்பொழிவாற்றினார் என்பது விளங்கவில்லை. ஏதோ சம்பிரதாயத்திற்காக அவர் இங்கு வந்து சொற்பொழிவாற்றியிருக்கிறார். ஆங்கில நாட்டில் பார்லிமெண்ட் கூடும்போது அங்குள்ள அரசர் வந்து இப்படி சொற்பொழிவாற்றுவது என்ற ஒரு பழக்கம் இருக்கிறது. அதையே நாம் பின்பற்ற வேண்டுமா? ஆனால் இங்கு கவர்னர் அவர்கள் ஒரு முடிஞ்சு மன்னராக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர் வந்து இங்கு ஏன் சொற்பொழிவாற்ற வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கிறேன். அதன்மேல் நாம் ஏன் வணக்கம் தெரிவிக்கும் முறையில் விவாதம் நடத்த வேண்டும் என்பதும் எனக்கு விளங்கவில்லை. நம்முடைய கவர்னர் அங்குள்ள அரசரைப்போல் அல்ல. இவரை ஒரு முடிஞ்சு மன்னர் என்று சொல்லலாம். ஆங்கிலேயர்கள் இங்கு இருக்கக் கூடாது என்று “நாம் அவர்களை இந்த தேசத்தை விட்டு விரட்டிய பிறகு, அவர்களுடைய பழக்க வழக்கங்களை மட்டும் நாம் ஏன் பின்பற்ற வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கிறேன். ஆங்கிலேயர்களுக்குள்ள சம்பிரதாயங்களை மட்டும் நாம் ஏன் பின்பற்ற வேண்டும் என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. அதைப்பற்றி நான் அதிகமாகச் சொல்லப்போவதில்லை. ஒரே ஒரு விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி மட்டும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு நான் என் உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

நமது கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய சொற்பொழிவின் முதல் பக்கத்தில் ஹிந்தியைப்பற்றி ஒரு விதமாகப் பேசியிருக்கிறார். அது “definite” ஆக இல்லை. “Beautifully vague” என்று சொல்லுவார்களே, அதற்கு எனக்குத் தமிழ் தெரியவில்லை, அதனால் அப்படியே சொல்லுகிறேன்.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : வழ வழ, கொழ கொழ என்று சொல்லுவார்கள்.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : அதுமாதிரிச் சொல்வதற்கில்லை. நான் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் படிக்கும்போது அப்பொழுதிருந்த ஒரு வாத்தியார் வழ வழ என்று பேசுவார். அப்படி கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய சொற்பொழிவு இல்லை. அந்தமாதிரி நான் சொல்லவில்லை. நம்முடைய நாட்டின் ஒற்றுமைக்கு ஹிந்தி வேண்டும் என்று அவர் சொல்லுகிறார். அது எனக்கு வேடிக்கையாக இருக்கிறது. அவர் வட நாடாகிய அஸ்ஸாமிலிருந்து வந்திருப்பதால், அதாவது அவர் மலை நாட்டிலிருந்து வந்திருப்பதால், அவருக்குத் தமிழ் நாட்டினுடைய சரித்திரம் தெரியாது. தமிழ் நாட்டில் ஆதி காலம் முதற்கொண்டே அதிகப்படியான ஒற்றுமை இருந்து வந்திருக்கிறது என்பது அவருக்குத் தெரியாது. ஆங்கிலேயர்களை இந்த நாட்டை விட்டு வெளியே விரட்ட வேண்டும் என்று “க்விட் இந்தியா” போராட்டம் நடந்த போது நம்நாடு எவ்வளவு ஒற்றுமையாக இருந்திருக்கிறது என்பது அவருக்குத் தெரியாது.

அந்தக் காலத்தில் பெரிய பெரிய தேச பக்தர்கள் வட நாட்டிலிருந்து வந்தார்கள். சுரேந்திரநாத் பானர்ஜி என்று ஒருவர் வந்தார். அவர் பெரிய வீரர், பேசுவதிலே ஆங்கிலத்திலேதான் அவர் பேசினார். அவருக்கு ஹிந்தி தெரியுமோ தெரியாதோ, எனக்குத் தெரியாது. அவர் ஆங்கிலத்தில் தான் பேசினார். அவர் அப்படிப் பேசுவதைப் பார்த்து வியந்து அவரை “இந்தியன் பர்க்” என்று நாங்கள் சொல்வது உண்டு பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் நாங்கள் படித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தபோது.

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p.m.

[Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty] [11th February 1958]

பிற்பாடு கோகலே வந்தார். அவரும் ஆங்கிலத்தில்தான் பேசினார். எல்லோருக்கும் கடைசியாக, லோகமான்ய திலகர் வந்தார். அவரும் ஆங்கிலத்தில்தான் பேசினார். பிற்பாடு பிபின் சந்திரபால் என்பவர் வந்தார். நானே அவரை வரவழைத்தேன். ஒரு கமிட்டி வைத்து, அதற்கு நானே காரியதரிசியாக இருந்து, அவரை வரவழைப்பதற்காகும் செலவுக்காகப் பணத்தைத் திரட்டி, அவர் பேச ஏற்பாடு செய்தோம். அவர் பல பெரிய பிரசங்கங்களைக் கடற்கடையில் நிகழ்த்தினார். ஆனால், அவர் பேசுவதைக் கேட்பதற்கு அனேகம் பேர்கள் வரவில்லை. அந்தக் காலத்தில் ஆங்கிலேயர்களுக்குப் பயந்து அங்கு வந்து தலைவராக இருக்கக் கூட இஷ்டம் இல்லை. அப்பொழுது “ஹிந்து” பத்திரிகையின் எடிட்டர் ஆக இருந்த திரு. ஜி. சுப்ரமணிய அய்யர் என்ற தீரன்—அவரைப் புலி அல்லது சிங்கம் என்று சொல்லவேண்டும்—அந்தக் கிழச் சிங்கத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்து அக்கூட்டத்திற்குத் தலைமை வகிக்கச் சொன்னோம். இவ்வளவும் அந்தக் காலத்தில் ஆங்கிலத்தில் தான் நடந்தது. அதனால் ஒற்றுமை என்றும் குறைந்துபோய்விட்டதில்லை. அந்தக் காலத்தில் ஹிந்தி என்று ஒரு பாஷை இருந்ததோ இல்லையோ என்று அனேகருக்குத் தெரியாது. என்னைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் சொல்ல வேண்டுமானால், ஹிந்தி என்று ஒரு பாஷை இருக்கிறதென்று அந்தக் காலத்தில் எனக்குத் தெரியவே தெரியாது. ஆனால், சம்ஸ்கிருதம் இருக்கிறது என்று தெரியும்.

சமஸ்கிருதம் நம் நாட்டின் “அபிஷியல் லாங்வேஜ்” ஆக இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், அதை நான் தலை குனிந்து ஒத்துக் கொள்ளவேன். ஏனென்றால், சமஸ்கிருதத்தில் தான் நம்முடைய நாட்டினுடைய கலாசாரம் எல்லாம் இருக்கிறது. முன் காலத்தில் இருந்த பெரிய மகான்கள், அவர்களுடைய ஞான சாஸ்திரங்கள் எல்லாம் சம்ஸ்கிருதத்தில் இருக்கின்றன. நான் அந்தக் காலத்தில் சமஸ்கிருதத்தைச் சரியாகப் படிக்கவில்லையே என்று இருக்கிறது. கொஞ்சம் படித்து விட்டுவிட்டேன். ராமாயணம் கொஞ்சம் ஒரு சாஸ்திரியோடு படித்தேன். அதோடு விட்டுவிட்டேன். நான் ஏன் படிக்கவில்லை என்று இப்போது வருத்தப்படுகிறேன். படித்திருந்தால் அப்பேர்ப்பட்ட பெரிய நூல்களையெல்லாம் படித்து சந்தோஷப்பட்டிருப்பேன். அவ்வாறு செய்யவில்லையே என்று நான் ஒரு சமயத்தில் தவிப்பது உண்டு. எப்படி இருந்த போதிலும் கவர்னர் அவர்கள் சொல்கிற விஷயத்தை நான் ஒத்துக்கொள்ள மாட்டேன். தமிழ் நாட்டுக்கும் வடநாட்டுக்கும் இடையே ஒற்றுமை வேண்டுமென்கிறார்கள். வட நாட்டாரோடு நமக்கு ஒற்றுமை எப்போதுமே இருந்ததில்லையே. வட நாட்டாருக்கும் தமிழ் நாட்டாருக்கும் ஒற்றுமை அதிகமாக இல்லை. ஆரியர்கள் வட நாட்டிலிருந்து தமிழ் நாட்டுக்கு வந்த போது கூட அவர்களுக்கும் நமக்கும் அவ்வளவாக ஒற்றுமை இல்லை. தமிழ் மொழியிலே ஆரியச் சொற்களை அவர்கள் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை. திசைச் சொல் என்று நன்னூலில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. “பாஷை” என்பதைப் பாடையென்று தமிழ்ப் படுத்தி ஒரு தமிழ் வாத்தியார் மாணவனைப் பார்த்து, “நீ எந்தப் பாடையிலே போகிறாய்” என்று கேட்டார். அந்த மாணவன் ஒரு “இம்பெரியலென்ட்” மாணவன் ஆன பட்டியால், அவன் “நீங்கள் போகிற பாடையிலே தான் நானும் போவேன்” என்று பதில் சொன்னான். தமிழ் மொழியை சங்க காலம் முதற்கொண்டு பெரிய பெரிய ஞானிகள் வளர்த்தார்கள். ஓளவையார் பாட்டுக் களை இரண்டு, மூன்று நாட்களுக்கு முன்னால் படித்தேன், அப்பேர்ப்பட்ட கவிஸ்திரி தமிழ் நாட்டில் இருந்திருப்பதைப் பார்க்கும்போது, இங்கு லாந்து தேசத்தில் இருந்த மிஸஸ் ப்ரௌனின்—எலிஸபெத் பாரக் ப்ரௌனின் அவர்களுடைய சம்சாரம்—அவர்களோடு ஒப்பிடத் தோன்றுகிறது.

இப்படிப்பட்ட கவிகள் இருந்த நாட்டிலே ஹிந்தியைக் கொண்டு வந்து நம் தலைமேலே சுமத்துவது மெத்த வருந்தத்தக்கது. ஆகவே, ஹிந்தி வேண்டாம். நான் வரும்போது எங்கள் தெருவிலே சுவற்றிலே எழுதியிருந்ததைப் பார்த்தேன். அங்கு இருக்கிறவர்களிடையே ஒரு “பிசைட்” வைத்தால், ஹிந்திக்குச் சாதகமாக பத்து வோட்டுக்கள் கூட

[11th February 1958] [Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty]

வராது. அப்படியிருக்கும்போது, இந்தியைப்பற்றிச் சொல்வதிலே பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை.

கவர்னர் உரையிலே இன்னும் பல விஷயங்கள் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அவைகளையெல்லாம் எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்கு இப்பொழுது நேரம் இல்லை. கவர்னர் உரையில் ஒன்றையும் “பிராமில்” பண்ணவில்லை. இப்படிச் செய்யப் போகிறோம், அப்படிச் செய்யப் போகிறோம் என்று பிராமில் பண்ணவில்லை. சீமையிலே நடந்த விஷயத்தைப்பற்றிக் கதை ஒன்று சொல்வதுண்டு. வின்ஸ்டன் சர்ச்சிலுடைய தகப்பனாரான “லார்டு ரண்டால்” சர்ச்சில் என்பவர் பெரிய கெட்டிக்காரர். ஹோஸ் ஆப் காமன்வெல்த் ஒரு குழுவின்மை, வைத்துக் கொண்டு அதற்கு அவர் தலைவராக இருந்தார். அங்கு இருக்கும் வயோதிகமான மந்திரிகளான லார்டு ஸாலிஸ்பரி, லார்டு பால்பர் போன்றவர்களை எதிர்ப்பார்கள். அன்று ஒரு நாள் King's Speech, அதாவது அரசனுடைய சொற்பொழிவைக் கேட்டுவிட்டு வெளியிலே வந்த அவர் ஒருவரைக் கேட்டார். கேட்டபோது நடந்த சம்பாஷணையைப் பாருங்கள்:—

“What do you think of the King's Speech?”

“There was nothing in it.”

“I am very glad to hear that.”

“அரசனுடைய பேச்சு எப்படி இருந்தது?” என்று ஒருவரைக் கேட்க, “அதில் ஒன்றும் இல்லை,” என்ற பதிலை மற்றவர் சொல்ல, “அதைக் கேட்க சந்தோஷம்” என்று இவர் சொன்னார். இதிலிருந்து என்ன தெரிகிறது என்றால், அரசனுடைய பிரசங்கத்திலே ஏதாவது சொல்லி விட்டால், அதன் பிரகாரம் நடந்து தீர வேண்டுமே, தலை விதியாய்ப் போய் விடுமே, என்று நினைத்து, ஒன்றுமே சொல்லாமல் இருந்தால், சௌக்கியமாக நம் இஷ்டப்பிரகாரம் செய்யலாம். அந்த வகையில்தான் நம்முடைய கவர்னர் உரையிலேயும் இதுதான் செய்யப் போகிறோம் என்று உறுதிமொழி கொடுக்கவில்லை. ஆகையால், நம்முடைய மந்திரிகள்—இரண்டு மூன்று பேர் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள்—அவர்களுடைய மன்னிப்பைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, அவர்களுக்குச் செய்ய வேண்டிய மரியாதை யுடனே நான் சொல்லுகிறேன்—அவர்கள் ஒன்றும் இதனால் பயப்பட வேண்டியதில்லை. அவர்கள் இஷ்டப் பிரகாரம் செய்யலாம். இஷ்டப் பிரகாரம் செய்யலாம் என்றால், அவர்கள் கெடுதியான விஷயங்கள் செய்ய மாட்டார்கள் என்று எனக்குத் தெரியும். அவர்களும் நம்முடைய நாட்டு மக்களுடைய பிரதிநிதிகளாக வந்திருக்கும் மந்திரிகளாக இருக்கிறபடியாலே, நம் நாட்டின் மக்களுடைய மனதை நன்கு அறிந்திருக்கிறார்கள், என்ன செய்ய வேண்டும் என்றும் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். ஆகையால், அவர்கள் நல்லதைச் செய்வார்கள் என்று எனக்குத் தெரிகிறது. ஆகையால், நம்முடைய கவர்னர் என்ன “ஸ்பீச்” பண்ணினாலும் சரி, நம்முடைய கடமை இன்னது என்று அமைச்சர்களுக்குத் தெரியும், நமக்கும் தெரியும். நாமும் அதன் பிரகாரம் நடந்துகொள்ளுவோம். நம் நாட்டை எந்தவிதமான முன்னேற்றத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும்.

ஆனால், ஒரு விஷயம். நமது நாட்டிலே இங்குமங்கும் சில பிரிவினைகள் உண்டாகியிருக்கின்றன. இந்தப் பொல்லாத நாட்டிலே பல ஆண்டுகளாக இந்த “காஸ்ட்” முறை இருந்து வருகிறது. ஆங்கிலத்திலே “காஸ்ட்” என்று சொன்னால், அதைத் தமிழில் “ஜாதி” என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். “காஸ்ட்”க்கும் ஜாதிக்கும் வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது. இருந்தபோதிலும், “காஸ்ட்” என்றால் ஜாதி என்றே வைத்துக்கொள்ளுவோம். ராணிப்பேட்டையில் நாயுடுமார்களுக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் சண்டை என்று பேப்பரிலே வரிகிறதேன். அதுமாதிரி இராமநாதபுரத்திலும் மற்றவர்களுக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் பெரிய சண்டை ஆய்விட்டது. ஆகையால், இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட சண்டைகளெல்லாம் இனிமேல் இல்லாமல் நாமும் முன் காலத்தில் இருந்த வழக்கங்களையெல்லாம் நீக்கிவிடவேண்டும். அதற்காகத்தான் ஆங்கிலம் வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறோம். ஆங்கிலம் படித்தவர்களுக்கு

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“காஸ்ட்” முறை எல்லாம் பிடிக்காது. சீமையிலே “காஸ்ட்” என்பது இல்லை. ஆனால், அதற்குப் பதிலாக “க்ளாஸ்” என்று இருக்கிறது. அதாவது பணக்காரர்கள், பணக்காரர்கள் அல்லாதவர்கள் என்று இருக்கிறது. பணக்காரனாக இருக்கிறவன் பணக்காரனாக இல்லாதவன் வீட்டில் சாப்பிட மாட்டான். நான் சீமையில் இருந்தபோது ஒரு ஆங்கிலேயன் என்னிடம் பேசும்போது

“I won't go and eat in his house even if he gives a ton-load of gold”

என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தான். என்ன அப்பா! அவன் கீழா? என்று நான் கேட்டதற்கு, அவன் பதில் சொல்லும்போது,

“He is a merchant and we are landlords belonging to the landed aristocracy. I won't eat with him even if he gives a cart-load of gold.”

என்று பதில் சொன்னான். நிலம் படைத்தவர்கள் அங்கே அம்மாதிரி கௌரவம் கொண்டாடுகிறார்கள். அங்கே நிலம் படைத்தவர்கள் என்றும் வியாபாரிகள் என்றும் வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது. இங்கே செட்டியார்கள் என்று வியாபாரம் செய்கிறார்களே அவர்களைப் போன்று அங்கே வியாபாரம் செய்பவர்களுடன் நிலம் படைத்தவர்கள் பழக்க வழக்கங்கள் வைத்துக்கொள்வது இல்லை. அவர்களெல்லாம் கீழ் என்று நினைத்து அவர்களோடு சாப்பிடமாட்டார்கள். இது அங்குள்ள நிலைமை. ஆனால் நமக்குள் அம்மாதிரிச் சிக்கல் வேண்டாம். நாம் அம்மாதிரி வேற்றுமைகளையெல்லாம் ஒழித்து விட்டு நாமெல்லோரும் சகோதரர்களாக இருக்க வேண்டும்.

“Behold! How pleasant it is for Brethren
To live together.”

என்று பைபிளிலே சொல்லியிருக்கிறது. நாம் எல்லோரும் சகோதரர்கள். நாம் எல்லோரும் ஒன்றுபட்டிருப்பது நாட்டுக்கு நல்லது, ஆத்மாவுக்கு நல்லது, கடவுளுக்கு நல்லது. கவர்னருக்கு நாம் செய்ய வேண்டிய வணக்கத்தைத் தெரிவித்துவிட்டு நம்முடைய வேலையை நாம் செய்து கொண்டு போகலாம். (சிரிப்பு)

2-50 P.m. DR. V. K. JOHN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while speaking on the Governor's Address, I think, we ought to create a convention that we use a language which is respectable and moderate. I have been trying—I have spoken on the Governor's Addresses on previous occasions—to create this convention, although I have the unenviable reputation of being the most unsparing critic of the Government. I criticise measures and not men. The Hon. the Leader of the House in his inimitable way once said with reference to my criticism that I might put some salt in the criticism, but that the criticism itself should not be too saltish. In speaking on the Governor's Address, we have to take into consideration the position of the person who has delivered the Address although the Government are responsible for his Address. I am definitely of the opinion that it was a great mistake on the part of the members of a political party to have abstained from the joint sitting of the Legislature when the Governor delivered his Address. The Governor has to be respected; we are not respecting the individual, but we are respecting the office of Governorship. I do not think it was proper on the part of any Member or Members belonging to any party to have abstained from the joint sitting of the Legislature.

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Sir, you have allowed me to speak on the adjournment motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not on the 'adjournment motion', but on the subject-matter of it.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Speaking about the position of certain persons occupying various high offices, I should also say that it is wrong on the part of people to show black flags to them. It was wrong to try to show black flags to the Prime Minister when he was here or for that matter even to Ministers of our own State. We may not very much care for the individual concerned, but we must consider the office he occupies and everybody in the State should respect the person occupying a particular office. But, at the same time, I feel that it was wrong on the part of the Government to have prevented processions and meetings organised by a party. If they had been allowed, they might have spoken something or taken out a procession and everything would have been over. But the Government took upon themselves the responsibility of preventing the taking out of processions and the holding of meetings the liberty for which is allowed to every citizen under the Constitution. They also went to the extent of taking into custody some Members of Parliament and Members of the Legislature, including the Leader of one Party in the Assembly. I think it was definitely wrong. I am not saying that once the Government or the Commissioner of Police issues an order, it should be disobeyed. It is wrong on the part of anybody to try to disobey an order when it is once made. The order ought not to have been issued but once it is issued it has to be obeyed.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I may tell the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that no new order was issued with reference to these incidents. The order had already been issued and these Members chose to defy that order.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : I agree. But the order could have been withdrawn to allow processions and meetings and the Government should have enquired into the nature of the meeting, when certain persons wanted to have a meeting. If that had been done, these unforeseen incidents would not have occurred and the law and order would not have been broken. (Interruption.) Once the law is broken, there is the tendency to break it again and again.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I would like to know from the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition who is himself an eminent lawyer, whether it is his view and advice to the Government that wherever any established law is sought to be defied, we should withdraw such law so as to avoid defiance of that law.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : The Government, in my opinion, put themselves into that position by first promulgating that order prohibiting meetings and processions. That was wrong. The initial

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mistake was committed by the Government. But I do say that once the Government issue an order directly or through the Commissioner of Police or otherwise, that order ought to be obeyed, however big the man against whom that is made may be.

Sir, while on this subject, I should also say that there is now a political party or that there are two parties which take the position that Madras State should be cut off from the Centre and should be independent. Yesterday, the hon. the Deputy Chairman, while speaking on the agitation for a separate Tamil Nad, was very vehement and he called it treason. He wanted to punish persons guilty of treason. It is better for the Centre and for us also here in this State to take note of this growing movement to have the Madras State declared independent of the Union. It grows from day to day and we have to see why it does so. It is not as if the people are mad. There are certain reasons why people, certain sections of the people, want to cut off the Madras State from the Centre. One of the reasons, prime reasons, is the Centre's insistence on imposing Hindi language on Tamilians. There are other reasons also. There is the maladjustment in the financial relationship between the Centre and the Madras State. The Madras State has been reduced to impotency—we are beggars and borrowers at the door of the Central Government—the autonomy of the State is being destroyed step by step and day by day. The growing feeling in the minds of the people is that the autonomy of the State is being destroyed by the Centre and that there is too much of interference in every activity of the State by the Centre.

I personally think, Sir, that whatever be the provision in the Constitution, now that linguistic States have been formed, it is necessary to have equal representation in the Houses of Parliament and in the Central Cabinet for all States; I mean equal representation in both the Houses of Parliament and also in the Cabinet. Otherwise, what will really happen is that the States far away from the Centre—Assam and Madras are far away—will get the feeling that they are neglected. I would like the Government and the Congress Party to take note of the growing feeling in the State that this State is being neglected and that, therefore, it would be better to cut off from the Centre. To satisfy the people, we should amend the Constitution to provide for equal representation in both the Houses of Parliament and also in the Cabinet. We must also make provision that every year the Prime Ministership should go round from State to State. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: Just like the Mayor's post!) And the Centre's jurisdiction should be confined to foreign relations, defence and communications and they should not interfere in every detail of the work that is being done by the State. There is a feeling in the minds of many that this State is neglected. We must persuade the Centre to see that this feeling is allayed and to take note of the demand for independence of Tamil Nad and its severance from the Centre. It should not be treated as treason. That is not the correct way to approach the subject. We must find out the real reasons. I personally think

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that the main reason is that the people of Madras, at least a large section of them feel that the relationship between the Centre and the State, particularly in financial matters, is not quite good and that it is prejudicial to the interests of the State. The Government of Madras should convey to the Government at the Centre the growing feeling in this State for independence of Madras State.

Now, Sir, having said this, I must say that the Address of the Governor has got the virtue of being short and—I may add—sweet. If only a paragraph had been devoted to the production of milk and honey in this State, anybody reading this Address would have gathered the impression that Madras State was flowing with milk and honey and that we are all quite happy. The Address gives a rosy picture of the State. I must now refer to one or two matters mentioned in the Governor's Address.

Firstly, I wish to refer to the language question. Personally, I think there is a narrowness in our approach to the question of language. We must take into consideration the recent developments in transport. I can be in any part of the world in two days' time. In ten years' time, we may perhaps be in any part of the world in two hours' time. The primary object of language is communication of one's ideas to another. As I said on a previous occasion on the floor of this House, the responsibility of the present generation is to create a world language. A world language can be created only by having a common script. I am very pleased to find that the Chinese have realised it and have introduced the Roman script as their script. When we think of developing our language, we must bear in mind that that development must be towards the goal of having a common language for the whole world. So, in India, we must first have a common script for all languages and we must create a common language for India. It is a mistake to have Hindi as such a language. There is no use of asking all others to learn that language. Let all our languages borrow heavily from each other and from other world languages. Let the Tamil language borrow heavily, let the Hindi language borrow heavily from other languages. Let there be a common script and then let a common language emerge. Do not call it 'Hindi'. Call it 'Bharath' or by some other word. When we develop such a common language, we must have the Roman script.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Will it have the same fate as Esperanto?

* DR. V. K. JOHN: We must develop it in such a way that it finally merges with other world languages. Therefore, borrow heavily particularly from the world language which is today English. The responsibility of the present generation, in my opinion, is to create a world language. It is with this objective in mind that we must consider the position and development of Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam or any other regional language or Hindi which the North wants us to learn. Let us have a common script first and then let us have a common language. Every language must heavily

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borrow from other languages. Then after a generation, we will be able to produce a world language. The other day the hon. Member, Mr. A. Subramanyam, was saying that in his place people talked various languages which could be followed by all. When they mix together, these languages will be understood. I would like to suggest to the Madras Government and to others as well that they must try to develop a common language for India which must merge with the world language. Then only there can be real development in the country so far as language is concerned.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: That is how Hindi has developed.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: I am glad to hear that from the hon. the Deputy Chairman. That is what I say. These languages must heavily borrow from the world language. Then only there can be development on right lines so that all of them could merge in the world language on a future date. It is the responsibility of the present generation to take steps to achieve this objective. Communications are at present fast developing. The position is not the same as the one which obtained some 50 or 100 years ago. We are living in a fast developing world. That is why I shy we must have a common language.

The other important need is that we must have a common currency. People are put to difficulties for want of a common currency.

The third need is a common Government. This narrow militant loyalty to nationalism is the one cause for world wars and friction. If I were in charge of the Government of India, I would submit my Army, my Navy and Air Force to a World organization and a World Government. (Sri T. Purushotham: And so you say that Tamil Nad will have to be separate?) Tamil Nad will be there. My idea is that there should be a common Government for the world.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Will the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition pursue his argument and say that there should also be a common marriage? (Laughter).

* DR. V. K. JOHN: I will say that there must be inter-national marriages. After all, we must aim for 'one world' and 'one family'. We have to pass through many stages to reach that goal. The first stage is conflict, the second stage is co-existence for which Mr. Nehru is pleading all the time, the third stage is co-operation and the fourth stage is cohesion. We must always have in mind the last stage in the development of humanity, that is, cohesion, 'one world, one family.' Sir, I have explained my ideas. Whether they are welcome, whether they are accepted or rejected is a different question altogether.

Then, Sir, the Governor has spoken about land reforms. I am personally of the opinion that the Congress Governments both at the Centre and in the States have taken steps which have

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destroyed private enterprise in industries. Everything has been taken up under the State sector which has been given the wrong name of 'public sector.' Now, the State sector has expanded and is expanding day by day at the expense of the private sector. They have virtually ruined the private sector, so to say. Having thus ruined the private sector in industry, they now propose to ruin the private sector in agriculture. In this way, the country will be entirely ruined. Now, they propose to fix a ceiling on holdings. If a person has 100 acres, they propose to allow him to retain 25 acres or so in his possession and then take away the remaining 75 acres and distribute the same to their first cousins, second cousins and friends without any regard to the question whether they can cultivate the land, whether they have got the resources to cultivate the land or not and whether they have the requisite experience, finances and willingness to cultivate the land. They have given lands to the ex-servicemen. Have they cultivated the land? No. Agriculture is an industry which could be run only by certain people who have the experience and willingness to undertake the same and not by any and everybody. That must be borne in mind. What they should have done is to follow the example set in England by an enactment. Under that enactment, the Small Holdings Act of 1926 any person who wants to cultivate five or ten acres of land will have to apply to the Local Authority in a particular area. The Local Authority will examine the application and see whether he has the necessary experience, whether he could do the job well, and whether he has the financial resources, and after going into the various details connected with all applications select the right type of men. The important point is that they pay the owner of the land the market price and not a price which is arbitrarily fixed when five or ten acres of land are purchased from a landholder. The five or ten acres of land is then handed over to the applicant. The market price is immediately paid to the landholder by the Local Authority. The Local Authority then collects the money from the persons concerned in course of time and in annuities which will cover the interest on the market price paid. I am surprised to find that here the idea seems to be that people should not acquire more land. Why should they not acquire land for cultivation?

The primary object of any agrarian reform is to get the largest output from the land. 3-1 P.M.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Where is the money for it?

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Those who have got the money will do it.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Yes, leave it to those who have got the money to do it. I think this policy is something—I should not use the word 'madness' or 'insanity' but something which is very near it. Why should you prevent people who are willing to cultivate the land from doing so? They have got the money and they are able to cultivate. Why do you prevent them? When you fix

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a ceiling, you must find, first of all, a man who can cultivate the land, who has got resources, experience, and ability and then only you must give him the land which is taken away by Government. Do not distribute the land to anybody you like. Every step that the Government take either at the Centre or in the States, is motivated by two objects. The first is to catch votes. They are in favour of labour, in favour of tenants, and in favour of the people who live in slums. They have given the adult suffrage. The first idea is that those in power should continue in power and should be re-elected. What is the second object? It is to have control so that they may exercise patronage. For that purpose they may take over as much land as they can for distribution. They want to nationalise everything as it gives them an opportunity for patronage. These are the two objects. But I would not say that the leaders who are in charge of the Government both at the Centre and in the States are not interested in public welfare. They are people who have suffered and sacrificed. But power always corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Therefore, when you get into the position of power, you want to remain there. And the only way in which you can achieve this is by distribution of patronage. It is this idea that moves you in your land reform policy referred to by the Governor in his Address. After all, this is not the Governor's policy. It is anachronism to call it the Governor's Address. It contains the policy and programme of the Government. Sir, I was referring to agrarian reform. The ceiling proposed by the Government will ruin the greatest industry in India, the agricultural industry, in which eighty per cent of our people are employed. You will be doing great injustice by fixation of this ceiling not only to those employed in agriculture but to the nation as a whole. Production will come down.

Sir, the Governor's Address has not referred to many matters which ought to be referred to. I have been pleading for a long time that there must be a division of functions between the Governor's Address and the Finance Minister's speech. The Finance Minister's speech must cover subjects which the Governor's Address may not. The Governor's Address in my opinion must state the principles, the policy and the programme of the Government and the results achieved by the Government in implementing such principles, policy and programme, from time to time. There are certainly matters which are not strictly financial, which may not relate to revenue or expenditure or taxation and which could find a place in the Governor's Address. I would ask the Government to follow the example of the President whose Address to the Parliament was published in the newspapers this morning. This Governor's Address does not cover the various points which it ought to have covered. I would suggest that the Address should cover at least hereafter 'employment' for example. What is the position of employment in the State, among the skilled and the unskilled rural and urban, the educated and the uneducated? Have you any idea of it? How many millions of people are unemployed? What do the Government propose to do to improve the position of

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unemployment? You must give an idea about these in the Address. Your ideal must be that every person in the State should be employed, if he or she can be employed, in some productive activity. It should deal with employment in urban and rural parts. The Governor's Address ought to give us an idea of the increase in the purchasing power of the people. It should tell us whether the prices of commodities are increasing or decreasing and what steps are being taken by the Government, if they are increasing, to bring them down. You have put a lot of money into the hands of the people. Money has only purchasing value. A lot of money is put into the pockets of the people and the prices go up or, in the words of the students of economics, the value of the rupee goes down. Therefore, a man who is paid Rs. 100 as a clerk finds that the value of Rs. 100 is now Rs. 75 and that he requires Rs. 25 more. There is agitation by labour and employees of Government and private employers for more and more pay. Thus you are caught in a vicious circle. You are putting more money, more purchasing power into the hands of the people. So, we are in a vicious circle. The Governor's Address must refer to the increase on these—the purchasing power of the public, in productive employment and the increase or decrease in the cost of living. It must also deal with housing, the difficulties of housing, provision of medical assistance and sanitation facilities, education, research and so on. The Governor's Address ought also to deal with social security measures such as provision for old age, for widows and orphans and for the unemployed.

Then, Sir, the Governor's Address should deal with law and order. In fact, last year, the Government took credit for the fact that law and order was maintained satisfactorily. There was a whole paragraph devoted to this subject in the last year's Address. But this year, there is no reference to it. There is no continuity at all maintained in the Governor's Addresses. What is rather unfavourable or unpalatable is that you don't discuss those matters at all in the succeeding Address. When you discussed in the last year's Address, why don't you discuss it this year and say that the law and order position is bad? You want to give the picture a rosy colour and say that the State of Madras is flowing with milk and honey. Therefore, you would not deal with problems which you cannot fairly deal with. I have often stated that the one department of the Government which functions most efficiently is the Propaganda Department. The Governor's Address itself is a piece of propaganda.

The Governor's Address may deal with two other matters also. One is our relationship with our neighbouring States. The Address should indicate what they have done for us and what we have done for them. Our problems are inter-related. What progress has been made in solving them?

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: There is mention about the Parambikulam waters.

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* DR. V. K. JOHN : There are a large number of Tamils abroad in other parts of the world—in Ceylon, South Africa and other parts of the world. What is their position abroad?

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : That is the function of the Central Government.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : The Central Government may deal with Indians abroad. The Governor's Address should deal with Tamilians abroad. It must tell us about their conditions of life, especially when they are citizens of this country and not citizens of foreign countries. It ought to contain a review of the position as a whole.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : An Administration Report?

* DR. V. K. JOHN : It may refer to matters which go into an Administration Report. But this Governor's Address does not contain matters which any Governor's Address ought to contain and, therefore, I support the amendment moved by my hon. Friend behind me.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I interrupt? There is another grave omission in the Governor's Address. There is no reference to birth control and family planning. (Laughter).

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I wish to refer to the Union official language policy which has been adumbrated in the Governor's Address and I want to support the stand taken in the official memorandum which the Government of Madras submitted. I say this because the official memorandum, before being finalised, was discussed by the representatives of all parties both in the Council and in the Assembly. Some of us were invited and some represented others also. All the political parties that were interested in this problem were invited by the Madras Government. This memorandum was submitted to them for their full discussion and the discussion took place for a day and postponed to another date. Again, certain changes and modifications were made in the memorandum and it was again submitted to all parties at that meeting. After a full discussion, the present memorandum was submitted which is placed on the table of our House. I, therefore, feel that there is no justification for the blame which was put by some respectable leaders like Rajaji and others that the memorandum of the Madras Government did not represent fully the views of the people.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : But no 'Independent' was included.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : 'Independents' represent nobody.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : They have got a right to exist.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : This concerns language.

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DR. A. SREENIVASAN : They have got a language also.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : That language is shown here by your talking.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : There are yes-men also.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : I am not a yes-man. Possibly sometimes you are. I speak what I feel. I cannot be accused as a yes-man. I repudiate that suggestion, even though he is a good friend of mine. I have been in the Legislative Council for more than four years and I have always tried to express what I feel.

I hope, Sir, you will not take all this into the fifteen minutes you have fixed for me. (Laughter).

In the official memorandum it has been stated that English should be continued as official language for a "prolonged period." It is this that is being discussed here. The question of amending the Constitution was also discussed. But it was said that Article 343 (3) gave sufficient power for continuing the use of English in the administration of the Indian Union. It was said here that an amendment might not be necessary. Any amendment of the Constitution, by which the use of English should not be continued later, should have the support of all the States. This you will find stated in the last paragraph. I, therefore, feel that we have put forth our point of view so far as the non-Hindi-speaking areas are concerned. Then there was also the other question of imposing English upon the North. Because it is a fundamental fact that English has not made headway in the North. Therefore, they do not want it. Therefore, the Madras Government took the very reasonable view that this bilingualism in the Union administration should continue for a prolonged period and for all ordinary purposes. It must satisfy even the most protagonist element in our country about the necessity for the continuance of English. That the Government have done after ascertaining the opinion of our people. Therefore, I strongly support the stand taken in the official memorandum by the Madras Government. If I change my view, the Madras Government are not responsible because it was not put forward at that time that there should not be this bilingualism. Nobody took the stand at that time that Chapter XVII of the Constitution should be deleted.

The next question there was whether Hindi should become the official language by 1965. It has been stated that English should continue for a prolonged period and that if at any time English should not be continued beyond 1965, it should have the consent of all non-Hindi-speaking areas. That is so far as the language policy of the Government is concerned. I think the Governor's Address is quite proper in referring to it in the manner in which it has done.

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Then, the most important question now, according to the Governor's Address, is the land reform policy adopted by the Madras Government. The stand I have all along taken with regard to the land reform policy adopted by the Madras Government is that it is not correct. (An hon. Member: The Congress policy.) It is the Government policy and that is sufficient for us now. It is not as if they are willingly doing it. The Planning Commission is largely responsible for the view that the Madras Government have now taken. I criticise the Planning Commission. So far as our Madras State is concerned, so far as land tenures in our State are concerned, so far as the agricultural sector is concerned, the Planning Commission has not done justice. That is my view and I have always pleaded that our Government should go and tell the Planning Commission what the exact situation in this ryotwari State is. The people in the Planning Commission are all people who have been completely brought up in the rack-renting zamindari system of the Uttar Pradesh and other places. It is sometimes said that there is one representative of ours in the Planning Commission, namely, Sri V. T. Krishnamachari. But I am yet to know why he is keeping quiet. That is all I would say in respect of that and I won't say more. So far as this matter is concerned, I do not think he has fully represented the strong views of the ryotwari owners of land in this State.

Sir, the policy of fixing a ceiling on holdings is not a new thing. This is being discussed for the last six or seven years. The Tamil Nad Congress Committee constituted a special Committee which studied this question and made enquiries. We have a big report of that Committee on this subject. Very many distinguished Congress Members have expressed different points of view on this question. It is not as if they were all agreed upon it. That is the first thing. Nobody is agreed on this policy of fixing a ceiling. Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar whose opinion on the question of land tenures cannot be treated lightly is of the opinion that ceiling should not be introduced because it is unjust to introduce ceiling in the agricultural sector alone while we do not introduce ceiling in any other sector. That is his point of view. 'Introduce ceiling in every sector. That I can understand but why fix ceiling in the agricultural sector alone?'. That was the argument adduced in his very important memorandum submitted to the Tamil Nad Congress Committee.

Afterwards, what was it that the Planning Commission said in the First Five-Year Plan? They only said that future acquisition should be prohibited. But in the Second Five-Year Plan they have improved upon it and said that for existing lands there should be a ceiling fixed. So far as the Madras State is concerned, what is the nature of the property of our ryotwari proprietors? Most of the pattadars are small pattadars. Big pattadars are very very few. Our Hindu Law itself works for the fragmentation of holdings. If we have fifty acres to-day and if we have three sons and

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two daughters who are entitled to property under the amended law, then we have five persons among whom the 50 acres are divided. These fifty acres of land have to be distributed among them. So, fragmentation of holdings is going on. Instead of arresting fragmentation of holdings, the Government are contributing to it by putting a ceiling on holdings. That is the most important point.

The next point is this. No definition has yet been given or no data have yet been furnished as regards an economic holding. What is the extent of an economic holding which will give sustenance to the farmer and which, at the same time, will be sufficient for the purpose of production and increased production? This point has not been fully dealt with in the Planning Commission Report. The Government have yet to collect data of the total extent or area to enable them to determine which is an economic holding. When the Government have not got such data, how can they fix a ceiling? They are only presuming and guessing without sufficient data. That is the difficulty. They are saying, 'Let us fix the ceiling at 20, 25 or 30 acres'. It is all guess work and nothing else.

Then, the third point is that the Government want intensive cultivation. The Hon. the Minister for Agriculture has been emphasising from day to day in the newspapers and in his speeches the necessity for intensive cultivation because in our country it is not possible to extend the acreage under cultivation more and more now. Therefore, we should have intensive cultivation. For that purpose there should be mechanisation of agriculture with machinery, tools and so on. I attended a tractor demonstration the other day. They said that if we had a seed bed of two or three acres, we could not have a tractor because the tractor would do that work in two minutes and the whole work would be over quickly. Therefore, nothing could be done if we have small holdings. We should have a large extent of land for the purpose of mechanising agriculture. For the purpose of more production and experimentation we should have big farms. The estate of the hon. Member Sri Manathunainatha Desikar is often cited as an example. Government are happy and appreciate people like him. Therefore, I say people of that type should be at least given an opportunity to experiment upon the best way to increase production. But the Government are preventing all these things by imposing a ceiling and asking people not to acquire more lands. I know a large number of Muslim merchants from Singapore come to this country and put their money on land because their law states that they should not lend money on interest. There are a large number of these people in our parts and they work very hard. I can tell you that they work very hard on their lands and produce as much as possible. Sir, Mahatma Gandhi long ago wrote in an article in the 'Harijan' in 1938 who was a tiller of the soil. The great Governor's Address begins by saying, 'We have done great things for the tiller of the soil'. Who is a tiller of the soil? The

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answer is that not merely the labourer but the person who contributes his intellect, skill and capital, is also a tiller of the soil. That is what Mahatma Gandhiji said in 1938. (An hon. Member: They do not follow him.)

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: He has been liquidated.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: That was the answer he gave long ago. I would, therefore, appeal to the Government not to impose a ceiling on holdings thoughtlessly and ruin agriculture. Happily there are very many big landlords here in this House and I hope they would induce the party people to proceed rather slowly even though they might get a directive from the Centre, the Planning Commission because, with all respect to the Commission, I would state that they have not fully understood the thing and it is not possible to understand these things because the systems differ even as between Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Ceiling is only for future acquisition.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Even the fixation of a ceiling on future acquisition, I would oppose.

As I mentioned, only a few people are interested in the cultivation of land. If they want to introduce mechanisation of agriculture, why not give them a chance? In this country already people are being scared away from land. I must tell you that. Many are disposing of lands except small holders who cannot do so because they do not get proper value for the lands. If they sell the lands for a low value, they cannot subsist. That is the present position. That everybody would concede. I would, therefore, appeal to the Government to study the whole question, the whole agricultural position thoroughly. They do not now have sufficient statistics. Now they act on mere impression, ideology and so on.

Now, I will come to the Tiruchirappalli Ordinance. Sir, the Tiruchirappalli Ordinance is the most unfortunate and ill-timed Ordinance, disastrous in its results to the small pattadars in four or five taluks of the Tiruchirappalli district. (An hon. Member: It is now being dealt with by the High Court.) I am not anxious to say anything about the High Court. I only wish to remark on the merits of the Ordinance. The Ordinance says that certain people named 'Kaiaeruvaramdars' and 'Mattuvaramdars' are entitled to the benefits of the Madras Cultivating Tenants' Protection Act and the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, that is, they shall be deemed to be tenants under these two Acts. But let us see what exactly the position of these people is. That has been well described in the judgment of the High Court. More important than even the judgment of the High Court, the evidence before the Revenue Courts is that they are mere farm servants like every other servant. Unfortunately, the

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word 'varamdar' is used though he never pays any rent. He is not a tenant in exclusive possession. That is why such people cannot be deemed to be tenants. Now they want that they should be deemed to be tenants. The point is that they are only labourers. There are a number of such labourers. The man who waters the land is called 'Thannirkattu varamdar', the man who transplants has another name and people engaged in various occupations for which a fixed remuneration is paid in kind are all called varamdars. The Hon. the Home Minister knows fully about all these matters. (An hon. Member: They should not be evicted at the will of the landlord.) That is not the question now. If the Government want to give them protection, I have no objection. But to apply the provisions of the Cultivating Tenants' Protection Act and the Fair Rent Act to such people is wrong. It would create trouble if the Government apply it to the present harvest also. There is the fair rent to be determined. By whom is it to be determined? It is to be determined by the Revenue Court. Cultivation expenses have to be deducted. Who is to determine the cultivation expenses? If the landlord says that it is 100 kalams, the tenant will not agree to it. Who is to decide the issue? Therefore, it would be very wrong to apply it to the harvest done in February. We can have it from the next harvest. What is the hurry? In the meantime, the Government can have reconciliation for the purpose of giving them more share. Sir, after all, they are mere farm labourers. On the other hand, most of the pattadars, about 90 per cent of them own less than 20 acres and 80 per cent own less than 10 acres. If they are given only 40 per cent of the produce, their position would become miserable. That is what I would say. One section of the people in this State will be in a most miserable position due to the adoption by the Government of the ideology of giving land to the tiller of the soil. I ask the Government to think seriously about the Ordinance issued. It would be just if the Government suspend the operation of the Ordinance and then go into the whole question.

Now, I want to refer to one or two other matters. About the handloom industry, no mention has been made in the Governor's Address though in the previous Addresses of the Governor, it was mentioned. The handloom industry is still in the position of requiring succour from the State.

DR. V. K. JOHN: The Government do not believe in continuity.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: On page 12 of the 1956-57 Budget speech of the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam, a whole paragraph was devoted to the handloom industry. But, unfortunately, here nothing has been said about the state of the handloom industry. At present, it still requires some help from our people. The other day I read an article by Sri Ramachandran about the handloom industry and in that I found mentioned the necessity for the utilization of handloom products and finding a market for

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them. Most of the handloom products are still lying idle without being sold. Therefore, instead of reducing the rebate from twelve naye paise to six naye paise, the Government should increase it. That is what I feel about it. Otherwise, handloom products will not be sold. When Rajaji was the Chief Minister, he strongly pleaded for the reservation of some cloth for the handloom industry but the Government of India did not accept the proposal. At least they should not reduce the rebate and they should reserve certain types of cloth for the handloom industry which alone will help this industry. That would be a very good step.

Sir, I welcome the tightening up of Prohibition measures. Illicit distillation has almost become a cottage industry and that ought to be prevented. The intellectual and educated classes in our country have not done their duty. I cannot blame the Government in this particular matter. Instead of helping the Government, they themselves get into this habit. On the other hand, they should actively help the Government by giving advice as to the way in which Prohibition measures should be tightened up.

Lastly, I would like to refer to the removal of communal tension in our State. I agree with my hon. Friend Dr. John that there is no mention about it in the Governor's Address. The situation is serious and if it does not improve, this State will be split on the question of unity amongst us, apart from the unity with the rest of India. That is my honest feeling. Therefore, this Government ought to take steps, more vigorous steps, for the purpose of seeing that this communal tension is removed. The Government will say that there should be freedom of speech. I know it very well but this freedom of speech has been responsible for many of the incidents that happened in the State. Burke long ago said, 'Freedom is regulated liberty'. He was an old politician and the Government might not care for him. But it must be regulated liberty. Men made speeches and so many things happened. Even if the Government make mistakes, I think they ought to be supported in any step that they may take for restoring law and order in our country and removing communal tension. At the same time, I appeal to them that, without caring for any unpopularity, they should invite representatives of all parties to see that things go on smoothly. I hope the Hon. the Chief Minister and other Ministers will take such a step. In this connection, I am sorry to say that the tension is increasing from day to day and is assuming undue proportions also. That is why most of the questions here are not discussed on their merits but on various extraneous grounds. That is the way things are happening. We know the incidents that happened in Mudukulathur, Tiruchirappalli and other places. Such incidents are mounting. I appreciate the efforts of the Home Minister in this connection and, at the same time, his hands should be strengthened by public opinion in the matter of seeing that disturbing and unsocial elements are not there and reforms are not pushed through at the point of the bayonet. That is all I want to say on the Governor's Address.

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SRI S. R. P. PONNUSWAMY CHETTIAR : கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நான் கவர்னருடைய உரையை மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். குறிப்பாக நமது தமிழ் நாட்டிலே இன்றுள்ள நிலைமையைப் பற்றி மிகச் சுருக்கமாகவும், அழகாகவும் குறிப்பிட்டு தேசத்தின் ஒற்றுமையை வலியுறுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள்.

3-50 p.m.

"I have been impressed by the need to preserve, nourish and develop that sense of national solidarity which had helped us in the past to win our freedom, etc."

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

வெகு அழகாகக் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நாட்டிலே எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பிரிவினை மனப்பான்மை வளர்ந்து வரும் இந்நாளில், குறிப்பாக தேசத்தின் இந்தப் பகுதியில் உள்ள நமக்கு இது மிகவும் அவசியமான விஷயம். பல சந்தர்ப்பங்களை நோக்குகிற காலத்திலே இந்திய தேசத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ராஜ்யங்கள், அவை எந்த ராஜ்யமாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, தனியாக இருந்து வாழ முடியாது என்று இயற்கை வலியுறுத்திக் கொண்டே வருகிறது. உதாரணமாகச் சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்றால், காவேரி நதி கூடப் பிரதேசத்தில் உற்பத்தியாகித் தமிழ் நாட்டை வளப்படுத்துகிறது. அதே மாதிரி கோதாவரி பம்பாய் ராஜ்யத்தில் உற்பத்தியாகி ஆந்திரப் பிரதேசத்தை வளப்படுத்துகிறது. இது மாதிரி எவ்வளவு உதாரணங்கள் வேண்டுமானாலும் சொல்லலாம். ஒவ்வொரு தேசமும் தனியாக இயங்க வேண்டும் என்ற மனப்பான்மை நிலவினால், அது வளர்ந்து கொண்டு போனால், நாட்டின் வளத்தை நாம் நாட்டு மக்களுக்குப் பயன்படுத்தி உட்யோகப்படுத்த முடியாத நிலை ஏற்படும். தமிழ் நாடு தனியாக இயங்க வேண்டும் என்று ஏற்கெனவே சிலர் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதற்காகச் சில காரணங்களையும் சொல்கிறார்கள். ஐரோப்பாவைக் காட்டி, "பாருங்கள், அங்கு சிறு சிறு தேசங்கள், ஒரு சில லட்சம் ஜனத்தொகை உள்ள நாடுகள் கூட தனியாக இயங்கவில்லையா? பெல்ஜியம், ஹாலந்து, ஸ்வீட்ஸர்லாந்து போன்ற நாடுகள் தனியாக இயங்கவில்லையா? அப்படி ஒரு சில லட்சம் ஜனத்தொகை கொண்ட பல சிறு நாடுகள் தனியாக இயங்கும்போது மூன்று கோடி மக்களுள்ள நம் தமிழ் நாடு ஏன் தனி நாடாக இயங்க முடியாது?" என்று கேள்வி கேட்கிறார்கள். சமீபத்தில் நான் வெளி நாடுகளுக்குச் சென்று பார்த்தேன். தொழில் துறையில் உள்ள சிறந்த அறிஞர்களைக் கண்டு பேச எனக்கு வாய்ப்புக் கிடைத்தது. அசியல் துறையில் உள்ள அறிஞர்களைக் கண்டு பேச வாய்ப்புக் கிடைத்தது. சாதாரண மக்களுடன் கலந்து பேச வாய்ப்புக் கிடைத்தது. இன்று ஐரோப்பாவில் உள்ளவர்கள் எல்லோரும் சிறு சிறு தேசங்களாக இருப்பது நல்லதல்ல என்பதை உணருகிறார்கள். சென்ற யுத்தத்தின்போது ஒவ்வொரு தேசமும் பல வருஷங்களாகக் கோடிக்கணக்கில் ரூபாய் செலவு செய்தும் தங்களிடம் பட்டாளங்களை வைத்திருந்தாலும் கூட, ஹிட்லரால் இரண்டு நாளில் ஒரு தேசம், ஒன்றரை நாளில் ஒரு தேசம்; அரை நாளில் ஒரு தேசம் என்று ஒவ்வொரு தேசமும் கைப்பற்றப்பட்டது. இன்று ஐரோப்பாவிலுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு நாடும் அதை உணருகிறது. சிறு சிறு தேசமாக இருந்தால், எவ்வளவு வல்லமை உள்ள தேசமாயிருந்தாலும் அது சுகப்படாது. எல்லோரும் ஐக்கியமாக வாழ விரும்புகிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதை, என்னைப் போன்றவர்கள் நம்புகிறோம்? வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் ஒரு ஐக்கிய ஐரோப்பா, இங்கிலாந்து தேசம் உள்பட, கண்டிப்பாக உருவாகும் என்று நம்புகிறேன். ஒரு காலத்தில் தனியாக இருந்தார்களே, அதன் பலனைக் கண்டோம். அதன் பலனாக ஒரு படிப் பிணையைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளாமல் தனிப்பட்ட தமிழ் நாடு வேண்டும் தமிழ் நாடு தனியாக இயங்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்வதில் ஒரு அர்த்தமும் இல்லை என்றே நான் கருதுகிறேன். இன்று எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பாஷைப் பிரச்சனை, பெருவாரியாக அடிபட்டுக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. எனக்கு முன் பேசிய கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்கள் பாஷைப் பிரச்சனையைப்பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். தமிழ்நாட்டை

[Sri S. R. P. Ponnuswamy Chettiar] [11th February 1958]

பொறுத்தவரையில் பாஷைப் பிரச்சினைக்கு இனி இங்கு இடம் கிடையாது என்று என்னைப் போன்றவர்கள் நினைக்கிறார்கள். அது முடிந்து போன விஷயமாகிவிட்டது. மறுபடியும் மறுபடியும் அதைப் பற்றிப் பேசிக்கொண்டிருப்பது, அதைப்பற்றிக் குழப்பிக்கொண்டிருப்பது நம் நாட்டின் துரதிர்ஷ்டம் என்று தான் சொல்ல வேண்டும். நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டிய வேலைகள் எவ்வளவோ இருக்கின்றன. சோஷலிஸப் பாணியில் ஒரு சமுதாயத்தை அமைக்கத் தீர்மானித்து வேகமாக முன்னேறிக் கொண்டிருக்கும் இச்சமயத்தில் அதற்குக் குறுக்கே பல பிரச்சினைகள் மக்களின் முன் வந்து மக்களின் மனதைக் குழப்பிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. நாட்டு மக்களுக்குத் தொழில் வேண்டும். அது கிடைப்பதற்கு வழி தேடாமல், பல பிரச்சினைகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு தமிழ் நாட்டாரைக் குழப்பிக் கொண்டிருக்கிற ஒரு நிலையைப் பலர் உண்டாக்கி விடுகிறார்கள். இன்னும் பல வருஷங்களுக்கு இந்தப் பிரச்சினையைப்பற்றிப் பேசுவதற்கு இல்லை என்று திட்டவாட்டமாக எடுத்துச் சொல்ல வேண்டும். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சில நாட்களுக்கு முன்பு நிதியமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீ சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்கள் சொன்னதை நான் இங்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். எந்தப் பிரச்சினையாயிருந்தாலும் சரி, பத்து வருடங்களுக்கு ஒரு பிரச்சினையையும் கிளப்பக் கூடாது என்று சொன்னார்கள். நாட்டின் வளர்ச்சி தான் முக்கியம் என்றும் நாட்டு மக்களின் நல் வாழ்க்கைதான் நமக்கு முக்கியம் என்றும் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் அப்படிப் பார்த்தால் இன்று நிர்வாகத்தில் உள்ளவர்கள் மீது குறை சொல்வதற்கில்லை என்று பலர் நினைக்கிறார்கள். ஏதாவது ஒரு பிரச்சினையைக் கிளப்பிக்கொண்டு அதன் மீது விவாதம் நடத்திக்கொண்டிருந்தால், மக்களின் மனதை ஒரு பக்கம் திருப்பிச் செல்லலாம் என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். பாஷைப் பிரச்சினையை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், இந்தி அல்லது வேறு எந்த பாஷையாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, இந்தி வேண்டாமென்று சொல்வது தமிழ் நாட்டிற்கு ஒரு அகௌரவம் என்று தான் நான் நினைக்கிறேன். தமிழ் நாட்டில் பிறந்த நாம் அறிவாற்றலில் சிறந்தவர்கள், ஆற்றலில் சிறந்தவர்கள், தமிழர்கள் திறமைசாலிகள் என்று உலகமே போற்றிப் புகழும்போது ஒரு பாஷையை நாம் படிக்க முடியாது அல்லது இயலாது என்று நாம் நினைத்தால் அது, நம்மை நாமே கேவலப்படுத்திக்கொள்வதாகும். எந்தப் பாஷையானாலும் சரி, அதைத் திறமையாகக் கற்றுக்கொள்ளக் கூடிய சக்தி நம் தமிழ் நாட்டு இளைஞர்களுக்கு இருக்கிறது. ஜெர்மனிக்குச் சென்று பார்த்தால், அங்கு தமிழ் நாட்டார் இருக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக, சென்னையிலே மிக உயர்ந்த பதவியில் இருந்து ரிட்டயராகியிருக்கக்கூடிய ஒருவரின் குமாரர் அங்கு இருக்கிறார். அவரை நான் அங்கு பார்த்தேன். அவர் வெகு அழகாக ஜெர்மன் பாஷை பேசுகிறார். தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்த வேறு ஒரு இளம் சகோதரியும் வெகு அழகாக ஜெர்மன் பாஷை பேசுவதைக் கேட்டேன். நானே சொல்கிறேன், “என்னுடைய மக்கள் பிரெஞ்சு பாஷை படித்து பாஸ் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது அவர்கள் ஜெர்மன் பாஷை கற்று வருகிறார்கள்”. ஆக, திறமை மிக்க நாம், ஏன் ஒரு பாஷைக்காகப் பயப்பட வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறேன். இன்று சென்னை அரசாங்கத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரையில், குறிப்பாக அவர்கள் சொல்லி யிருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் இந்தியைக் கற்கும் வரையில், எல்லோருக்கும் இந்தி தெரியும் வரையில் ஆங்கிலம் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று திட்டவாட்டமாக அவர்கள் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக சென்னை அரசாங்கத்தை நான் மனதாரப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். சமீபத்தில் நடந்த கௌஹாத்தி காங்கிரஸில் நமது நிதியமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீ சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்களும், தொழில் அமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீ ஆர். வெங்கட் ராமன் அவர்களும் வெகு அழகாக இவ்விஷயத்தை எடுத்துச் சொல்லி யிருக்கிறார்கள். குறுக்கிட்டுப் பேசக்கூடிய சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் எவ்வளவு காலத்திற்கு ஆங்கிலம் அவசியமோ அவ்வளவு காலம் அது நீடிக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஏகமனதான அந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை நிறைவேற்றும் ஒரு நிலையையும் உண்டாக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படியிருக்க, மேலும் மேலும் அந்தப் பிரச்சினையைக் கிளப்பிக்கொண்டு போவதில் எந்தவிதமான அர்த்தமும் இல்லை என்று தான் நான் கருதுகிறேன்.

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கவர்னர் உரையில் கைத்தறியைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் குறிப்பிடப்படாதது பற்றிநான் வருந்துகிறேன். அதிலும் குறிப்பாக இந்த மாதம் 8-ந் தேதியன்றுதான் கைத்தறி வாரம் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று. கைத்தறித் தொழிலில் இந்தத் தேசத்தில் மிகப் பெரிய தொழிலாகும், பிரதானத் தொழிலும் கூட. லட்சக்கணக்கான மக்கள் கலந்துகொள்ளக்கூடிய ஒரு தொழிலாகும் அது. இன்று அத்தொழில் மிகவும் கஷ்டமான நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. அந்தத் தொழிலை எப்படிப் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்துடன் அகில இந்திய ரீதியில் அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஒத்தாசைகள் செய்யப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. குறிப்பாக, கைத்தறி வாரம் வருஷா வருஷம் கொண்டாடப் படுகிறது. இந்த வருஷம் கைத்தறி வாரம், கவர்னர் உரை நிகழ்த்திய அன்றுதான் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று. அப்படியிருந்தும் கூட, கவர்னரது உரையில் கைத்தறித் தொழிலைப் பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை கூட சொல்லாதது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கதாகும். அத்தொழில் இன்னும் ஸ்திரீத் தன்மை அடையவில்லை. அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஒத்தாசைகள் பல செய்தும் கூட அத்தொழிலை இன்னும் ஸ்திரீமான நிலைமையில் திருத்தியமைக்க முடியவில்லை.

Dr. V. K. JOHN : That is why it is not referred to here !

SRI S. R. P. PONNUSWAMY CHETTIAR : சமீபத்தில் ரிபேட்டை 9 நயா பைசாவிலிருந்து 6 நயா பைசாவாகக் குறைத்து விட்டார்கள். ரிபேட்டாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, அல்லது வேறு இதர சலுகைகளாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, அவைகள் கூட்டுறவு அடிப்படையில் இருப்பவர்களுக்கு மாதந்திரமே கொடுப்பது, மற்றவர்களுக்கு இல்லையென்ற கொள்கையை நான் ஒத்துக்கொள்ள மாட்டேன். எல்லோருக்கும் சலுகை கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கூறக்கூடியவன் நான். இத்தொழில் சரியானபடி திருத்தியமைக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்றால், சரியானபடி தரங்களை உற்பத்தி செய்து அவைகளை வெளி நாடுகளுக்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்ய வேண்டும். எந்தெந்த ரகங்களை எந்தெந்த மார்க்கெட்டிற்கு அனுப்பினால், அதாவது வெளி நாடுகளுக்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்தால், விற்பனை ஏராளமாகச் செய்ய முடியும் என்பதைத் தெரிந்து வர, தொழில் நுட்பம் தெரிந்தவர்களைப் பொறுக்கி எடுத்து வெளிநாடுகளுக்கு ஒரு டெலிகேஷன் அனுப்ப வேண்டும். மத்திய அரசாங்கம் இதற்குத் தயாராக இல்லை என்றாலும், சென்னை அரசாங்கமாவது தன் பொறுப்பில் செய்ய வேண்டும். அவர்கள் சென்னை அரசாங்கமாவது தன் பொறுப்பில் கைத்தறி ஜவுளி ஏராளமாகச் செலவுகிறது மூலம் எந்த தேசத்தில் கைத்தறி ஜவுளி ஏராளமாகச் செலவுகிறது என்று தெரிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். அதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதி செய்து கொடுத்து அந்த டெலிகேஷனின் ரிப்போர்ட்டைக் கொண்டு ஆவன செய்தால், கைத்தறித் தொழிலுக்கு ஒரு சாதகமான சூழ்நிலை ஏற்படும் என்பது எனது சொந்த அபிப்பிராயமாகும்.

அடுத்தபடி, தொழில்களைப்பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்ல வேண்டிய பொறுப்பு எனக்கு இருக்கிறது. தொழில்களைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் சென்னை ராஜ்யம் கொஞ்சம் பிற்போக்கான ராஜ்யம்தான் என்பதை எல்லோரும் ஒத்துக்கொள்கிறார்கள். பல தொழில்கள் வரவேண்டும் என்பதற்காக அரசாங்கம் முனைந்து பல திட்டங்களைத் தீட்டி வருகிறது. இந்த நேரத்தில் கனம் மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ வெங்கட்ராமன் அவர்களை நான் குறிப்பாகப் பாராட்டுகின்றேன். அவர்கள், “பல தொழில்களுக்கு லைசென்ஸ் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம், இருந்தும் எதிர்பார்த்த அளவிற்கு முன்னேற்றம் ஏற்படவில்லை” என்பதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். நானும் அதை உணருகின்றேன். தொழில் துறையில் தென் பகுதியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் என்னையும் உட்படுத்திக் கூறுகின்றேன்—தொழிலைப்பற்றி தீவிர உணர்ச்சி இல்லை என்று நானும் கருதுகிறேன். மேலும், தொழில்கள் வெற்றி அடையவேண்டுமெனில், அரசாங்கமும் ஓரளவு பொறுப்பை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்தால் மட்டும் போதாது. தொழில்கள் நல்ல முறையில் வளரவேண்டுமென்றால், அரசாங்கம் பொறுப்பு எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். லைசென்ஸ் கொடுத்திருப்பவர்களுக்கு என்ன குறை இருக்கிறது, அவர்களுக்கு சிமிண்டு கிடைக்கவில்லையா

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அல்லது பணம் கிடைக்கவில்லையா என்கிற காரணங்களை அறிந்துகொண்டு, அதற்கு வேண்டியதை உடனடியாகச் செய்து கொடுத்து தொழில் நடத்துவதற்கு இஷ்டமா இல்லையா என்பதை எழுதி வாங்கி, விருப்பம் இல்லையென்றால், அவர்களிடமிருந்து வாங்கி தொழில் நடத்துபவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்துத் தொழில்கள் வளருவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். அதே மாதிரித்தான் சிறு தொழில்களும் முன்னேற வேண்டும். சிறு தொழில்களுக்கு என்று இப்போது சென்னையில் கிண்டியில் “இன்டஸ்ட்ரியல் எஸ்டேட்” ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். அது மாதிரம் போதாது. இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் இம் மாதிரியான எஸ்டேட்டுகள் வரவேண்டும். அதே மாதிரித்தான் எலெக்ட்ரிக் லைட்டும் வரவேண்டும். சிறு தொழில்கள் என்றால் மின்சாரம் அவசியமில்லை என்று சிலர் நினைக்கிறார்கள். இன்றைய சிறு தொழில்களுக்கு அது மிகவும் அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. பண்டைக்காலச் சிறப்புள்ள தொழில்களைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்கு எவ்வளவோ தொழில்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் அதே சமயத்தில் வேகமாக வளரக்கூடிய சிறு குடிசைத் தொழில்களை எலக்ட்ரிக் மூலமாகத்தான் வளம்படச் செய்யவேண்டும். அப்போது அவை மூலம் மக்களுக்கும் அதிகமாக வேலை கிடைக்கும். தொழில்களைப்பற்றி இன்னொன்று குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இன்று எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் எந்தத் தொழிலிலும் நிம்மதி கிடையாது. எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் ஸ்ட்ரைக். கோவை வாசியாகிய எனக்கு ஸ்ட்ரைக் என்பது சர்வ சாதாரணமான விஷயம். விடிந்தால் ஸ்ட்ரைக் இல்லாத நாள் கிடையாது. இதற்குக் காரணம் தொழிற் சங்கங்கள்தான் என்று நாங்கள் கருதுகிறோம். தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுப்பதற்குத் தொழிற் சங்கம் அவசியம்தான். ஆனால் அவை அரசியல் கலப்படம் இல்லாமல் இருந்தால், தொழிற் சங்கம் நல்ல முறையில், ஒழுங்கான முறையில் நடைபெறும்., இன்று நாட்டின் வளர்ச்சியை விரும்புகின்ற நாம் குறைந்தது 10 வருஷங்களுக்காவது வேலை நிறுத்தங்கள் கூடாது என்று ஒரு சட்டம் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். சீனாவைப் பாருங்கள், ரஷ்யாவைப் பாருங்கள் என்று இன்று பலர் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அங்கெல்லாம் மூச்சு பலமாக விடுவதற்குக் கூட சுதந்திரம் கிடையாது. ஜனநாயக ரீதியில் வேலை செய்கிறவர்களுக்கு அங்கு சுதந்திரம் கிடையாது. ஆகவே, இங்கு சரியான முறையில் தொழில்கள் வளர வேண்டுமென்றால், குறைந்தது 10 வருஷங்களுக்காவது வேலை நிறுத்தம் கூடாது என்று சட்டம் கொண்டு வாருங்கள். அதுவும் முடியாவிட்டால் குறிப்பாக ஒரு தொழிலுக்கு ஒரு சங்கம் மாதிரம் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று செய்ய வேண்டும். பல சங்கங்கள் இருக்கக் கூடாது. பல சங்கங்கள் இருப்பதால், நிர்வாகஸ்தர்களுக்கும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் தகராறு ஏற்படுகிறது. ஒரே சங்கமாய் இருந்தால், தகராறு ஏற்படாது. ஒரு சங்கம் ஒத்துக்கொண்டால் இன்னொரு சங்கம் ஒத்துக் கொள்ளாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கின்றது. ஆகவே ஒரு தொழிலுக்கு ஒரு சங்கம் என்றிருந்தால்தான் நிம்மதியாகத் தொழில்கள் நடக்கும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். எந்தக் காரணத்தைக் கொண்டும், தொழில் வளர்ச்சி, உற்பத்திப் பெருக்கம் குறையக் கூடாது என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். எலக்ட்ரிக் லைட்டைப் பொறுத்த வரையில், தொழில் துறையில் முன்னேற்றம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், 25 சத வீதம் 30 சத வீதம் என்று வெட்டு விழுகிறது. எலக்ட்ரிக் லைட் ஏராளமாகக் கிடைக்கவேண்டும். 25 சத வீதம் 30 சத வீதம் வெட்டு இருக்கக்கூடாது. பெரியாறு, குந்தா திட்டங்கள் நிறைவேறி விட்டால், எலக்ட்ரிக் லைட் தேவை பூர்த்தியாகி விடும் என்று அரசாங்கம் நினைக்கின்றது. அது சரியல்ல என்பதுதான் என்கருத்து. தொழில்கள் கூடுதலாக வளர்ந்துகொண்டே வருகின்றன. ஆகவே சிறு சிறு பிராஜெக்டுகள் அதிகமாகக் கட்டினால் நாட்டுக்கு நலமாக இருக்கும். ஸ்விட்சர்லாந்து போன்ற இடத்தில் சமவெளியில் போகும் நதியிலும் சிறு சிறு பிராஜெக்டுகள் ஆரம்பிக்கிறார்கள். அந்த முறையை நாமும் கையாளவேண்டும் என்று அரசாங்கத்தை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். பொதுவாக கவர்னர் அவர்களின் உரை மிகச் சிறந்த முறையில் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதைக் கூறிக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

11th February 1958]

* DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member Sri Gajapathy Nayagar and his motion of thanks to His Excellency the Governor for his simple, brief, matter-of-fact and unsipicy Address.

Regarding the official language, a lot of things have been said, the Government have come to a conclusion and they have already sent a memorandum to the Parliamentary Committee. It is a memorandum which must be accepted by all the people who sensibly look into it. But, unfortunately, problems are being created in our State. We have already got several problems to be solved. That being the case, we should not create more problems. Anyhow, there is a section of people who have come forward to go over from district to district, to talk about the language problem. It is really a pity. Why should they take such an attitude? Not only they are going through different public places, but they are going to the colleges infusing this pollution into the minds of students also. Already students have entered into politics. It has been often said by leaders that students should not interfere with and enter into politics. That being the case, these people are going about the colleges. The students are students only to-day, but they are the future citizens of the country and they must have greater responsibility. Hence one should not pollute the minds of the students. These people going to colleges should teach the students to be more responsible and train them to face the future problems of the country. The minds of the students are already polluted; to pollute their minds further with this language problem is doing harm to the student population. The Government's memorandum on the subject is not a questionable one. It answers all the points that confront the people. Hence, the Government must come forward to publish it. They must also tell the student population that the Government have considered all the factors while submitting that memorandum, that, therefore, they need not take part in the discussion of these problems unnecessarily and that the students have got better work to attend to.

As for Tamil which has become the official language of the State, we must take care in translating words into Tamil. The local dailies translate words very badly; that spoils the student population and it produces a very adverse effect on them. For example, one of the dailies translated the sentence. 'The young couple who went in a boat for honey-moon met with disaster' as 'தேன் நிலாவைக் காணச்சென்றவர்கள்'. This kind of translation really produces a demoralising effect upon the Tamil language as such. By such translation, the standard of Tamil will certainly go down. The Government must come forward to see that the dailies translate the words properly and that the translation is acceptable, pleasant and sweet. Some translation is really horrible. The Government must look into the matter and take effective steps to prevent such bad and horrible translation in the dailies. Then only we can keep up the standard of Tamil.

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We must have a common language. We must have a national language. Provision has been made in this regard in our Constitution also. Hindi is spoken by a majority of the people in our country. That is why it is suggested that it may be the national language. We must have our own national language. We cannot have a foreign language as our national language. It does not mean that I am against English being retained for a longer time. English is an international language. It is only through that language that we can have contact with the people in other parts of the world, understand science and technology, and carry on research. Hence, English is very essential. In course of time, we must have one language and that can be only Hindi which is spoken by the majority of the people in the country. It is not very difficult to learn Hindi. Especially, children between the ages of 9 and 16 can learn any number of languages. Now, elderly people say that English must be retained as the official language of the Indian Union. I do not agree with that view. People who have been studying the English language from a very early age in educational institutions naturally feel so. But, now, those students who have had Tamil as the medium of instruction in their schools would feel that it would be better if the medium even in the college is Tamil which they could very well understand, and which they could understand better than English. So, it is not at all difficult for us to learn Hindi. There is the other argument of supremacy over the South by the North on account of the introduction of Hindi. Just to cover this up, we can insist upon people in the Hindi-speaking States to learn compulsorily one of our languages, Southern languages. If it is done, most of the problems confronting some of the elder statesmen of the State may be solved very quickly.

Regarding the Zonal Council, it is said that a friendly atmosphere is being created and that a certain amount of goodwill and cordiality is there. It is hoped that an agreement beneficial to all the States will be arrived at soon. It is welcome and it is a good gesture. Sir, mention is made in the Governor's Address about the utilisation of the river waters in the Parambikulam area. Besides this, I wish to mention about the utilisation of the waters of the Siruvani river in the district of Coimbatore. People who have visited Coimbatore would have known how sweet it is. (Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan: But inadequate!) Yes, it is inadequate. We want that a storage reservoir should be constructed and water stored there which should last for at least three or four months. I request the Government to look into this matter and take action as quickly as possible. When they consider the question of utilisation of the river waters, this Siruvani Reservoir Project also may be considered. The Siruvani river is situated in the Kerala State. We want a separate dam or reservoir in which water which will last for three or four months during summer should be stored. Repeated requests were made to the Government in the past. I renew the request on this occasion also. I request that in this year itself the Government should provide the

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necessary funds and sanction the scheme. I hope it will be possible for the Government to look into the matter carefully and sanction the scheme at an early date.

As for Local Administration, we know that the matter is engaging the attention of the Government and I think it will come up before us in the next session. In this connection, I request that the life of the Municipalities may be increased to five years in consonance with the Five-Year Plans. There is absolutely no use of keeping them only for three years. They too have their Plans and schemes. They should be allowed to be in office for five years. Only then, they could execute their plans. If they are disturbed every three years, the Members who take up office for the first time may not like the schemes started by their predecessors and they may give up those schemes. So, I request that the term of the Municipal Councils must be increased to five years. Also, the powers that are at present given to the Municipal Chairmen must be increased. There is no use of giving them powers only to appoint persons to posts which carry a salary of Rs. 30 and less. They must have powers to control the sanitary staff. They must have power to install one H.P. to 4 H.P. motors. For these things, they have to go to the Sanitary Engineer now. This should not be the case. The Municipal Chairmen should have such powers. Then only it will be possible to start some small-scale industries in the Municipal areas.

It is gratifying to note that our foreign exchange position has not affected our Neiveli Project or the Periyar or Kundah Project.

The Small Savings Scheme is carried on in every district. Some people say that a certain amount of compulsion is used in this regard. It is not exactly compulsion. The officers go and ask the people to invest some money under the scheme. The money market is tight and the people are not able to invest money under the scheme. People have a certain amount of difficulty. Moreover, a number of agencies approach the people for this purpose. Naturally, when one man is being approached by half a dozen agencies and is asked to invest money, it is, of course, a difficult thing. My suggestion to the Government is this. There are Scheduled Banks, Co-operative Banks. They have got enough money which they could invest under this scheme. But, the Government have fixed a ceiling for these Banks and said that they could invest only up to Rs. 15,000. I request the Government to look into the matter and revise this order. They have their resources, they have the staff security deposits, provident fund deposits, etc. They have huge amounts under these items. They have more than Rs. 15,000 under these heads. They are not expected to invest the money lying in these deposits in business. So, they could easily be allowed to invest these moneys under this scheme. If this is done, a substantial amount will be invested under this scheme.

There are certain other things which are not mentioned in the Governor's Address. Recently, we had the election of one Member to the Legislative Council from the Local Authorities

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Constituency of Salem-Coimbatore-Nilgiris district. The Nilgiris happens to be a very small district and so, it will never be represented in the Council through the Local Authorities Constituency. The same will be the case with regard to the Kanyakumari district also. So, in the case of small districts like the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari, I request the Government to reserve one seat for each of them in the Local Authorities Constituency. Otherwise, however much we may say that all the districts are represented in the Legislative Council, it will not be possible to give representation to such small districts. In case the Government are unable to reserve one seat for small districts like the Nilgiris and Kanyakumari in the Local Authorities Constituencies, they may give them representation in the Council through the Assembly Constituency or by means of nomination. The people in the Nilgiris ask us, "Why don't you give us a seat?". It is not a question of my giving a seat. We are not so broadminded as to give them representation. That is why I request the Government to give them a seat either by way of nomination or otherwise.

[Mr. Chairman in the Chair.]

Sir, it has been suggested that for the sake of economy the Medical Services branch and the Public Health branch of our administration should be integrated. I am very sorry to hear this. I do not know why non-medical men and politicians unnecessarily interfere with the Medical and Public Health province. We know perfectly well that as early as 1922, the Government felt that it was absolutely no use keeping these two departments under one head and that they should be separated from each other. Most of the Members of the Opposition, who are elderly gentlemen in the Legislature, would know the reasons why the Government separated these departments. The work of the Public Health branch is quite different from the work of the Medical Services branch. Even from the point of view of education, Public Health education is mostly a post-graduate study. The duties performed by the Public Health Officers are quite different from those of medical men. Whereas patients go to the doctors, health officers have to go to the town and the villages to attend to the sanitary needs of the people. Sir, to-day there are several primary health centres opened in various districts, and it is said that there are not enough doctors to man them. I would like to point out that much of the work done at these centres is public health work and we cannot ask medical men who have been trained on the curative side to attend to the preventive aspect of medicine. This is the biggest problem facing us. The primary centres must be under the control of Health Officers and not under regular Medical Service men.

Then, Sir, I would like to refer to the pay and allowances which the doctors at present get. These are very, very inadequate. Even last year, I pointed out the need for increasing the salary. Unless we increase the emoluments of the doctors, we will not be able to get enough medical men to man our hospitals.

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If we pay them more, we will get good dividends in the long run—I mean, our people will be able to maintain a better standard of health.

Again, Sir, last year, I said that the male nursing system should be totally abolished. After the advent of the male nursing system, the efficiency of the nursing has gone down considerably. Now I hear that the Government have decided not to recruit male nurses for some years to come. That will not do. The Government should not recruit boys to the nursing profession at all. Even the existing male nurses should be taken away and posted as health assistants.

The next problem, a burning problem, I would like to refer to is the finances of co-operative societies. The borrowing limit of each co-operative bank is fixed as ten times the paid-up share capital and the reserve fund. Ten years ago, only nine per cent of the rural population were getting help from co-operative societies. Now the movement is fast expanding and several rural banks and several agricultural banks have come into existence. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has fixed targets in this respect for each district. Five years ago, a member of a co-operative society could borrow only up to Rs. 250. Now a member is entitled to borrow up to Rs. 2,000 from the agricultural and rural banks. The ten times borrowing limit fixed for banks was all right when a member could borrow only up to Rs. 250. Now the banks are unable to provide credit facilities to the required extent to the members since their borrowing limit is still the same. For the last three months, I have not granted any loan from the Coimbatore District Co-operative Central Bank. More than once, I requested the Registrar to raise the borrowing limit to 15 times the share capital. I would request the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation now to see that it is raised to 15 times the share capital. Unless and until this is done, we will not be able to help the members. Many agriculturists are now coming into the co-operative fold. During the past fifty years, the co-operative societies have been able to help only nine per cent of the agriculturists. Now, when more and more agriculturists come into the co-operative fold, we want more money to offer them loans. The Reserve Bank says that our borrowing limit has been exceeded and that the banks should borrow no more, unless the borrowing limit is raised. It is perfectly right. It has been suggested in some quarters that the share capital must be increased. But over-capitalisation of any institution is always bad and dangerous. Here one thing must be remembered. We want more money only to give more loans to the members. I would like to recall that when the intensive procurement scheme was in force, such a thing was allowed. Let the present situation be treated as an emergency and the banks permitted to borrow up to 15 times their share capital. About the reserve funds, I would like to say a word here. All the reserve funds are not remitted into the Central Bank. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has given permission for the reserve funds of societies being used for business purposes. Only

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a portion of the reserve funds is remitted into the Central Bank. Therefore, rural credit also is only partially available. This is a problem to which we cannot simply close our eyes. We must face the problem and solve it. Everyday, people come and ask, 'What has happened to the Bank now? Formerly, you were giving whatever we wanted'. We have helped the members for the last forty years and I would now request the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation to look into the matter and agree to our request. After all, by increasing the limit, they are not going to lose anything. On the other hand, we are going to gain by providing integrated credit to the villagers.

4-30 P.M. I would next refer to the management of co-operative institutions. Employees are now coming under the influence of workers and trade unions. I am very sorry to state that even political organizations are coming into the co-operative fold now. I would request the Government to see that the co-operative institutions are spared from trade unions, if they are to survive for providing credit to the rural population.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: They come in as Members.

* DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM: It must be avoided.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: How can you prevent it?

* DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM: Our bye-laws say that employees should not be members of an association which is not recognised by the Registrar. Just now, my hon. Friend Sri Ponnuswami Chettiar was explaining how trade unionism entered the textiles and how they were all suffering. I am anxious that such a thing should not overtake the co-operative movement also. Employees of a co-operative society should not be members of trade unions. Tribunals, trade unions, etc., have no place in the co-operative movement. The movement has survived during the past 53 years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is now past 4-30 p.m. There is a party at Raj Bhavan, Guindy, to-day.

* DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM: I am just finishing. The weavers fear that the rebate will not continue for a long time. The weavers have not reached a stage when the Government could stop the rebate. Therefore, I would request the Government to have the rebate continued for some years more.

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

The House then adjourned.

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

71. * *Report on the simplification and improvement of the Sales Tax system in Madras.*

* Laid on the table of the House on 10th February 1958.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE

Wednesday, the 12th February 1958.

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.

Procurement of rice

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

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to procure one lakh tons of rice within the State;

(b) if so, whether the procurement will be made on behalf of the Government of India or the Government of Madras; and

(c) the price at which and the machinery through which procurement will be made?

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

(b) & (c) In view of the answer to clause (a) above, these questions do not arise.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know, Sir, whether there was any proposal to purchase rice in the open market?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: There was a proposal, Sir, to purchase from the Tanjore district 25,000 tons of rice in order to return the loan taken from the Government of India in the matter of supplies to Fair Price Shops. That was the purpose of the proposed procurement. Now, the Government do not propose to pursue the proposal.

Travellers' bungalows and rest-houses in the State

* 9 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the question of introduction of a uniform nomenclature for Travellers' Bungalows, Rest-Houses, etc., in the State and, if so, when the change will be introduced?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Finance): The question is under consideration of the Government. The change will be introduced as early as possible.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, is it the idea to consult other States as well and make these changes on a country-wide basis?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : There has been that idea too, Sir.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Has there been any proposal to this effect from the Tourist Wing of the Central Ministry and do Government propose to consider the suggestion in the light of the Government of India's move in the matter from the tourist angle?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : This idea arose from the remarks of the Estimates Committee of the Parliament (Lok Sabha) with reference to different names found in different places of the country, as Travellers' Bungalow, Dawk Bungalow, etc. Then this was also considered by the Tourists' Committee. Now there are Rest-Houses which have been endowed in the name of particular charities. The question is whether and how they should be changed so as to secure uniformity in the name of these Rest-Houses.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Are not both the names found in the same place? For example, in Gudiyatham I found the place was called both a Travellers' Bungalow and also a Rest-House.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Of course. That is exactly the reason why the Government are considering whether there could not be uniformity in the name of these places.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is the Hon. Minister aware of the discrimination made even in the matter of occupying these Rest-Houses? For example, some suites in the Rest-House at Cape Comorin are purely reserved for Ministers and V.I.Ps, and others are not allowed to stay there.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : There is no Rest-House which is reserved purely for Ministers, etc. But even under the present proposal, there is this idea, namely, that these Rest-Houses might be classified into three categories.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Is there any proposal to reserve any of these bungalows exclusively for tourists and have the Government of India come forward to help the State Governments in earmarking some of these bungalows for such purpose?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : These Rest-Houses generally serve the purpose of the tourists also and there is no need to reserve them exclusively for tourists. However, if any difficulty is experienced in actual working, Government would consider that question.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Home has not understood my question. What I say is this. In the Rest-House at Cape Comorin which this Government have got from the former Travancore-Cochin State, there are two suites entirely reserved for Ministers and high personages. Does the Hon. Minister know that?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I have already stated that there is no Rest-House exclusively for Ministers as such. As I have told the House, the Rest-Houses are classified into two or three categories as I, II and III categories. Perhaps, the Rest-House at Cape Comorin which is referred to comes under class I.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Am I to understand that in category I bungalows, Ministers alone can stay and others cannot?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It is not so, Sir. Those who occupy the different bungalows will have to pay the requisite rent.

Recommendations of the Narayanaswamy Pillai Committee on Co-operation

* 10 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to lay on the table of the House a list of the recommendations of the Narayanaswamy Pillai Committee on Co-operation with a statement of the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : A copy of the Report of the Narayanaswamy Pillai Committee on Co-operation containing a list of the recommendations has already been supplied to the Members of the Legislature by the Controller of Stationery and Printing, at the instance of the Government.

The recommendations are under examination.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : May I know the reason why this Report which was handed over to the Government in April 1956, with specific recommendations as regards the changes to be made in the Act, is still under consideration and why nothing has been done?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, the recommendations of the Narayanaswamy Pillai Committee extend up to 335 in number and the Report consists of 20 chapters. The Government have been carrying on examination of each one of the chapters and arriving at decisions. Naturally, it takes some time to cover the 335 recommendations.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Are the Government aware of the present bottlenecks in the co-operative administration, namely, delay in the registration of societies to which even our Prime Minister made a reference some time ago, delay in drawing loans from Co-operative Banks, etc., and what are the immediate steps that the Government are taking to smoothen and quicken the pace of departmental working?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : So far as delay in registration is concerned, executive instructions will be issued to expedite it and if any specific instance of delay is brought to my notice, I would always find out the cause and see that registration

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is expedited. So far as drawing of loans is concerned, it depends on the availability of funds. It is not so easy and, therefore, some delay is likely to occur in that respect.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : What about delays in other departments?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The intention of the Government is that wherever there is delay, it should be cut out.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : As the working of Co-operative Societies is very important and useful for various purposes, may I know when the Government are likely to reach decisions on the Narayanswamy Pillai Committee Report and make the amendments to the Act which were proposed by that Committee?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : As soon as the examination of the recommendations is completed, Government will take steps to bring forward the necessary legislation.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : As I believe that there are several matters in which issue of executive orders would meet the requirements of the situation, would Government consider, pending necessary legislation, if anything could be done by issue of executive instructions to improve matters particularly in the light of the recommendations of the Committee?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That is being done so far as matters which are of an executive character are concerned. The recommendations have been looked into and in some cases actual instructions have been issued. But the question relates to the larger aspect of amendment of the Co-operative Societies Act in the light of the recommendations of the Narayanaswamy Pillai Committee.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAY AGAR : இந்தக் கூட்டுறவு முறைகளைப்பற்றி அரசியலார் ஏதாவது வெள்ளைத்தான் விடுவார்களா ?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : நாராயணசாமி பிள்ளை அவர்களுடைய கமிட்டியின் யாதாஸ்து நன்றாகவும் புரணமாகவும் இருப்பதால், அதற்கு மேல் ஒரு வெள்ளைத்தான் தேவையில்லை என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

II.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS—cont.

* SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as a new entrant, I feel I should not dabble in politics too much. But, at the same time, I note with some sort of disappointment the trend of speeches made by some hon. Members.

[12th February 1958]. [Sri K. M. Ramasamy Gounder]

First of all, about the language issue, there has been confusion worse confounded. Whether Hindi is going to be the official language of the Union Government or English will continue to be the language of the Union Government for some time more is not within the purview of this House. English cannot continue to be, as it is to-day, for ever the official language; some form of Hindi or Hindustani will take its place in due course. But so far as we are concerned, we, belonging to Tamil Nad, want that Tamil should be the language of this State, and we have already given our indication to this effect. So, what we have at present to do is to see that Tamil is made a very forceful vehicle of expression and that it is made the language of the Government. It should be made the medium of instruction right up to the post-graduate stage. Even for the study of the highly technical subjects, English terms may be taken in as they are, as international terms, and Tamil should be the medium of instruction. It should be the medium of communication, expression, and everything that is possible.

Coming to the question of teachers—of course, I want to confine my speech to three or four points only—I, as one representing the Teachers' Constituency, and desirous of presenting their case first, wish to point out that we have been saying that the position of teachers has been very pathetic and miserable. Yesterday, when the hon. Member Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan and my humble self, Members representing the Teachers' Constituency, were formally introduced to the Governor at the Governor's party, the Governor just pulled us up saying, "The teachers' position should be improved; we should do something for the teachers." Of course, the sympathy is there. It has been there for long, and the Hon. the Minister for Education is also not wanting in sympathy. But mere expression of sympathy or talk is not going to improve the condition of teachers. What we require is that something tangible should be done, here and now. Otherwise, we honestly feel that justice delayed is justice denied. Of course, some forty or fifty years before, the teachers were the monarchs of all they surveyed. Because, before the impact of modern capitalism, schools were manned and managed by the teachers themselves, and there was absolute security of service. There was none to dispense with their services; there was none to pay them. Even if there was any one paying them, he was paying them in all humility—leave alone the Gurukula system of olden days. Nowadays teachers of all categories are socially backward and economically down-trodden; they are half-starved. It is very difficult to keep the wolf away from their doors. Therefore, we want that something should be done in the course of the next year and something should be done even before the Budget for 1958-59 is finalised. We want that there should be some provision for bettering their scales of pay and for making their service conditions secure. After all, there is the contract now. It is not as good as the paper on which it is written. This contract system, I honestly feel, should go, and there should be uniformity in service conditions for all teachers, because they are doing national service and, therefore, there should

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be no distinction between the different categories of teachers. There should be absolute guarantee of service for teachers. We see reports that business firms and industrial concerns are trying to give, or some of them have already given, representation to employees in the management of their concerns. But teachers, who should be the managers of the institutions, have no voice in the effective management of any one school. There may be one or two headmaster-managers running the school. There may be one or two headmasters having effective voice in the management, but in the majority of schools, the teachers are looked upon as wage-earners, having no respectable place in the management. We have to do something in this matter. Of course, 'we' for me means not only this House but also the Government. The Government have to do something to improve the condition of the teachers.

Talking on co-operation, yesterday the hon. Member Dr. T. V. Sivanandam said that he was very much afraid of trade unionism creeping into the movement. Even when the Hon. the Leader of this House just wanted to know whether there should be any law prohibiting anyone having trade union spirit in the co-operative movement, the hon. Member was out for driving away anybody having anything to do with the trade unionism.

DR. T. V. SIVANANDAM : Sir, I did not say anything like that. All I wanted to say was that employees' associations should not be in line with the trade unions.

* SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : All the same, I want to know why he should be so terribly afraid of trade unionism in the movement. Anyway, if the spirit of trade unionism is there in the movement, it is because the employees feel that they are apart from the movement, that they have nothing to do with the movement, and that they are mere employees. Of course, as a person having someone or other humble connection with the movement for the past thirty years—of course, I have not been closely connected with the management of a big institution like the Central Bank at Coimbatore with which Dr. Sivanandam is connected—I am not able to see or I have not come across any such spirit among the employees. But the right way of tackling such a spirit not creeping into the movement would be to see that employees have their share in the management of these institutions.

3-20
p.m.

We see institutions from the primary co-operative societies upwards—leave alone the Central Banks—being managed by a single individual or a body of individuals who will never be replaced. There may be formal elections every three or five years. But it is a case of the son after the father being elected. We cannot say how elections are going on there. But that kind of vested interest always prevails in some of the institutions and naturally the feeling that the institution is something different from the employees and the employees have nothing to do with the management of the institution is just prevailing. So, to have the right atmosphere, it is always better to see that we associate the employees with the management of all these institutions.

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Now, coming to another point, viz., fixation of a ceiling on land holdings, the hon. Member representing the Graduates' constituency Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar made a forceful speech. He said that no ceiling should be fixed even for future acquisitions, leave alone the present ones. His argument was that when in respect of the other forms of riches no ceiling had been fixed, why they should fix a ceiling on land holdings alone. Honestly, I feel that in respect of the other forms of riches and wealth also, for example, mills and other industries, some such ceiling should be fixed. When we talk of having a socialistic pattern of society and when we want to restrict the 'haves' and when we want to see that the 'have-nots' are not too many, there should be some device—taxes or duties—to see that wealth is not allowed to accumulate in the hands of a few and that a large number of people are not allowed to remain as 'have-nots' for ever. So, instead of saying that there should be no limit and, at the same time, talking of a socialistic pattern of society, it is always better to see that the wealth is evenly distributed and that those, who labour and those who sweat, have a fair share in the management of the industry concerned. Then only we can have a socialistic pattern of society in the strict sense. Our Government, and for the matter of that our leaders are of the opinion that there should be equitable distribution at all stages. In the circumstances, I feel that there should be no wide margin between what we talk and what we do, and it should be narrowed as far as possible and that too at no distant date. We cannot be having two things at one and the same time; we cannot talk of a socialistic pattern of society and, at the same time, have a situation in which the wealth is allowed to be concentrated in the hands of a very few. So, we should adjust ourselves to the times. Time is changing, not slowly, but very rapidly. We have our masters, viz., the public. They may feel that we are doing no justice by them. In spite of the various Plans, the Five-Year Plans and things of that kind, if we are not going to have the gulf narrowed, if we are not going to have better status for all sorts of people—employees, teachers and Non-Gazetted Officers—their dissatisfaction will always remain and it is not for the good of anybody. We should look forward. We should take a long-range view of things and see that something effective is done to the teachers and to all others who are not well-paid. We should see that the lowest in society are as far as possible lifted up. We should devise ways and means and our discussion in this House should just pave the way and help the Government towards that ideal. I hope the discussion on the Governor's Address will go a long way in doing that. Thank you, Sir.

SRIMATHI SARASWATHY PANDURANGAM : கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, முதன் முதலாக இன்று பேசுகின்றபோது, எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் முதல் வணக்கத்தைத் தெரிவித்து, கவர்னர் பெருமாவின் உரையை ஆதரித்துப் பேசுகின்ற முறையில் நம்முடைய கவர்னர் பெருமான் அவர்கள் அஸ்ஸாமிலிருந்து இவ்விடம் வந்து காந்திய வழியில் தம்முடைய வாழ்நாள் முழுவதும் நாட்டிற்கு நல்ல பணி ஆற்ற, நல்லதொரு சேவை செய்ய தன்னை அர்ப்பணித்துவிட்ட பெரியார், இன்று தமிழகத்திற்கும் தமிழ் மக்களுக்கும், தொண்டாற்றுகிறேன் என்று

[Srimathi Saraswathy Pandurangam] [12th February 1958]

கிடையாது. ஏதோ அங்கே இருக்கிறவர்கள் எல்லோரும் சுகவாழ்வு வாழ்கிறார்கள், இங்கு இருக்கிறவர்கள் மட்டும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்று பேசுவது சரியல்ல. எதையும் பார்த்துத்தான் சொல்லவேண்டும். அந்த விதமாக அங்கேயிருக்கும் மக்கள் எவ்வளவோ கஷ்டமான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். பாதையற்று இருக்க இடமற்றுப் படுமோசமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் நம்முடைய தமிழ் நாட்டில் நம்முடைய சர்க்கார் நல்லவிதமான திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றி மக்களுக்கு உதவி செய்வது பெருமைக்குரியது.

பாஷை விஷயத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், பல பாஷைகளை ஒவ்வொருவரும் கற்றுக்கொள்வது நல்லது. பாஷை தெரியாவிட்டால் ஒருவர் ஒருவருடைய நல்ல மனப்பான்மையைப் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியாது. எல்லோரும் ஓர் குலம், எல்லோரும் ஓர் குடும்பம் என்ற முறையில் நாம் முன்னேறவேண்டியிருப்பதால், எல்லோருடைய பாஷையையும் ஓரளவு ஒருவர் கற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். எந்த பாஷையையும் கற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்பதிலே கருத்து வேற்றுமை இல்லை. ஆனால், கட்டாயமாக ஒரு பாஷையைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லும்போதுதான், ஏன் கற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று எண்ணத் தோன்றுகிறது, மக்களுக்கு. 'களவும் கற்று மற' என்ற படி எல்லாம் கற்றுக்கொள்வது நல்லது.

இன்னும் ஒரு நிமிஷத்திலே உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். கோயில்களுக்கு நிரம்ப இடங்களும் சொத்தும் மான்யமாக முன் காலத்திலே விடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அந்த மான்யத்திலிருந்து ஒரு பகுதியை எடுத்து, ஐந்து முதல் இருபது வயது வரையில் உள்ள சிறுவர் சிறுமியர்களுக்கு குருகுல வாச முறையில் கல்வி யளித்து வளர்ப்பதற்கு உபயோகப்படுத்த, அற நிலையப் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் ஏதாவது ஏற்பாடு செய்தால், உண்மையிலேயே நம் நாட்டின் வருங்காலப் பிரஜைகளை ரொம்ப தேசிய மனப்பான்மையில் அழகாக வளர்த்தவர்களாவோம். அந்த மானியத்திலிருந்து ஒரு பகுதியைக் குழந்தைகள் வளர்ப்புக்காக ஒதுக்கினால், அதன் மூலம் குறிப்பாகப் பெண்களுக்கு மிகமிக நல்லதொரு சேவை செய்ததாக இருக்கும் என்று இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நான் சொல்கிறேன். பேசுவதற்குச் சந்தர்ப்பம் அளித்த தலைவருக்கு என்னுடைய நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்து உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். வணக்கம்.

3-40
p.m.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not have risen to speak in this delicate health of mine, had it not been for the fact that the Government had failed during the last three months even to remove the discriminatory treatment among the teachers. The first discrimination has been, as submitted by me on various occasions in the past on the sacred floor of this House, in the matter of payment of house rent allowance to a section of teachers, viz., teachers serving in aided institutions. These teachers have been denied this allowance while it is being paid for the last many years to teachers serving in other institutions. The finances involved in the grant of this house rent allowance would be very little—very few lakhs of rupees—which the Government, under any stress of financial stringency, cannot say is impossible of being provided. I do not know why the Government have been persistent in refusing this allowance. Hon. Members may remember that this allowance was almost promised on the floor of the House by the Hon. the Minister for Education and it is yet to see the light of day. I hope the Government will remove this discrimination immediately and see that justice is rendered to this category of teachers who form about fifty per cent of the total number of teachers.

[Sri G. Krishnamoorthy] [12th February 1958]

Another concession given to a major number of teachers and denied to aided school teachers is the medical concession. I do not know whether the Government believe that the teachers in aided institutions are immune from disease and are superhuman like devas blessed with nectar by God. They are also getting diseases, and I do not know what is in the mind of the Government in refusing this ordinary concession in the case of aided school teachers. After all, the concession may not go a long way in giving relief to the aided school teachers. But, to a certain extent, as other teachers are getting relief, they may also get relief. And this is a relief which can be availed of only if the teachers fall ill. Why should this discrimination be made in this respect by a Government which follows in the footsteps of Gandhiji and which says that it is out to help the poor, the down-trodden and the sick?

The third discrimination has been in the matter of pension. One particular category of teachers, viz., teachers getting B.T. scales of pay including pandits and physical directors getting B.T. scales, has been denied this pension. When the Government have been giving pension to their servants irrespective of their salaries which may even run to four digits, why should the B.T. grade teachers, many of whom stop at the maximum pay of Rs. 150 or Rs. 200, alone be denied this pension? Now, with regard to the grant of this pension, hon. Members may be surprised to hear that the pension was sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1955, but that very few cases have, so far as my knowledge goes, been reported wherein pension relief has been given. Many cases are not entertained on the ground that the retired teacher is not eligible for pension. Sir, these pension rules were framed with a view to giving relief to the teachers serving in local board and aided institutions. It may be a novel thing and the Government may claim that their state is the first in our country to provide such relief. But the demand, so far as my knowledge goes, has been there for the last seventeen years. I have been pressing for this not only at the conferences held in the State but also at All-India conferences. But somehow the Government have come forward with the proposal only now. Sir, the rules—I mean some of them at least—framed are illiberal. The most painful thing about this is that the departmental officers still think—even after 15th August 1947—that they are paid only to see that benefit to the teachers is denied by an illiberal interpretation of the rules or a technical interpretation of the procedure. When the Government came forward with the grant of this relief, they knew fully well that they were granting relief to those who had no security of service. Even to-day, the teachers in aided institutions have no security of service, as was ably pointed out by my hon. Friend Mr. Ramaswami Gounder. These aided school teachers have been kicked like football from school to school during the last thirty years and more and it is to give relief to those who had retired on and after 1st April 1955 that the rules were framed. Of course, the framers of the rules have shown some foresight in having rule 10-B which says that such breaks in a teacher's service as can be condoned may be brought to

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the special notice of the Government by the District Educational Officer. Why I still call these rules illiberal, is that there is a provision there which says that teachers who voluntarily resigned will not be eligible to have their service before resignation included for the purpose of pension. But, as I submitted earlier, these teachers have been for the last thirty years kicked like football from school to school. Even now it is so, because there is, what is called, a contract binding only for three months between the management and the teachers. When the rule is specifically there for the benefit of such teachers, is it not incumbent on the Government to see that the departmental officials condone all breaks irrespective of the fact whether the teacher had left the school after giving in a resignation letter or after being sent out by the management? At least in 90 per cent of the cases, you will find a resignation letter is taken from the teacher. He has to give the letter because he is helpless. He is forced to sign the letter and give it to the management, for the management says, 'Well, if you do not give your resignation letter, we will report against you for this or that'. It says that he will be reported against for misbehaviour; the management imagines that a particular thing is misbehaviour and says so. So, unless all breaks are condoned the majority of aided school teachers cannot get pension.

Then, Sir, there is the question of pension to teachers who joined aided schools after District Board Service. There are a number of cases where papers are returned by Government saying that such teachers retired from District Board Service before 1st April 1955 and are not eligible for pension. The Government are running the schools under different agencies. Whether they be district boards or aided agencies, service in a district board or aided school is national service. Again, there are cases where papers are returned stating that the teachers are not eligible for pension, as they completed their sixtieth year before 1st April 1955. These teachers remained in service to their sixty-second year only on the authority of the permission granted by the District Educational Officer of this Government. and how can such teachers who retired after 1st April 1955 be denied pension?

It is very, very painful to the teaching profession that such an illiberal interpretation should be made of the rules. If I do not represent these things, I do not know what the fate of these teachers will be. Hon. Members should take these things into their heart and say that this illiberal interpretation by the departmental officers for refusing the pension to teachers on some pretext or other or procedure should go and that a new rule should be put in whereby all teachers who retired on or after 1st April 1955 should get pension irrespective of their age or breaks in service or service under different agencies.

Now I shall finish. Since I spoke last, I have not been able to get information from panchayat school teachers regarding the payment of the enhanced amount of Rs. 12 per month. Still, they have not been paid the twelve rupees additional increase ordered

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to be paid by the Government. I should very much like the Government to send a special officer to the various panchayats. Now that they want the whole country to be brought under panchayat raj, they should see that panchayats work properly and that these teachers are paid their salaries and increments up to this date properly. This will be a noble task. Here I am not pressing for any revision of scales. What has been sanctioned by the Government has not reached the teachers. That is what I am saying. Sir, I am not able to speak more on account of my heart trouble. I thank the Hon. Chairman for having given me this opportunity to speak.

* SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : Mr. Chairman, 3- Sir, it is rather surprising that I should have been called to speak p-1 at this moment when I am really not prepared for it. (The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman : You can speak tomorrow.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member can speak tomorrow if she is not prepared to-day.

* SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM : I will speak to-day itself.

Sir, while supporting the motion of my hon. Friend Sri Gajapathy Nayagar on the Governor's Address, I just wish to touch upon certain things. There is not much in the Governor's Address. But I am sure it is short and sweet.

With regard to the official language, I feel that it is quite a welcome idea that the State language should be Tamil and it would be accepted by all. So far as the Central and All-India language is concerned, I feel that English would be preferable, because for the past so many years since its introduction, all communications, correspondence and Government business have been carried on in that language and they could be carried on in the same language now also. It is a happy thing that there are already 1,922 offices functioning with Tamil as the official language from the last Pongal Day. However, I am sure that it will take some time for all our officers to function with Tamil as the official language.

With regard to the meeting of the representatives of the Kerala and Madras Governments regarding sharing of the waters in the Parambikulam area, I hope that these discussions would prove fruitful and would have their effect very soon.

Sir, the future pattern of Local Self-Government is now engaging the close attention of our Government. I am sure there is a great measure of agreement and this agreement would come into effect and be helpful to our State.

It is also mentioned in the Address that the seasonal conditions have been fair and that the crop prospects for the year are good. There is also a chance for short-term foodcrop to be raised in the Cauvery delta. I am sure these things will solve, to a certain extent, the food problem of our State.

[Srinathi Jothi Vencatachellum] [12th February 1958]

In the Address, mention has been made that the Second Five-Year Plan is making fair progress. With the inauguration recently at Guindy of the Industrial Estate by our Prime Minister, the unemployment problem will be solved in the State. Of course, only 52 units have been completed and there are still 38 units to be completed. When the rest is also completed, I am sure it will solve the problem of unemployment to a certain extent.

It is rather disappointing to find that no mention has been made about the unemployment problem in the State, though everyday graduates and non-graduates are facing this problem. I am sure that our benign Government would be kind enough to take steps to solve this problem by establishing more industries as they have already done in the Guindy Estate and thus enable the problem of unemployment to be solved.

With regard to the Small Savings Scheme, in the districts, a target of Rs. 10 crores has been set and I am glad that the district officials and non-officials are very enthusiastic about this move. We are grateful to all those who have taken such trouble to achieve the target set and I am sure the scheme taken up by our Government would be a successful one.

Among the many Acts that are proposed to be amended by the Government, I should welcome the proposal to amend the Prohibition Act of 1937. Sir, the amendment of this Act has been long overdue. I hope the Amending Bill will contain provisions for effective enforcement of Prohibition in the State and also provisions removing the difficulties that are experienced in the administration of the Act.

The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection and Payment of Fair Rent (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958, declaring that the 'Kaiæruvaramdars' and 'Mattuvaramdars' in the Tiruchirappalli district are also 'cultivating tenants' should also come into force in such a manner that it is more beneficial to the tiller than to the owner of the soil.

The Bill to amend the Madras Maternity Benefit Act, I am sure, will be of greater help than what it is at present. Women workers, I am sure, are given certain maternity concessions. But while amending the Maternity Benefit Act, I would request the Government to open more maternity centres and dispensaries to be of greater help to women workers in particular.

Sir, in regard to the programme of rural electrification, there are still more rural areas where electricity is a necessity. I am sure our Government will take steps to see that as many rural areas as possible are electrified and that the best methods for agricultural production are encouraged with electricity wherever necessary.

With these few words, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Governor's Address.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Dr. A. Sreenivasan will now speak.

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* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, I thought of speaking to-morrow. I have not got the notes with me now. (After a pause). Does not matter. I will depend on my memory.

Sir, as usual we are having a discussion on the Governor's Address—an annual ritual to which we have become accustomed. I do not know whether the Governor's Address serves any useful purpose. The office of Governor is a supernumerary post, and it does not serve any useful purpose in the present set-up of the Indian Union. The post has been reserved for candidates defeated at elections and people who are old. Therefore, I do not know whether it is necessary to have the post at all. This is only by the way.

Now, I come to the points that have been raised in the Governor's Address. First, I think that this House should have been permitted to discuss certain unfortunate happenings that took place at the time of our Prime Minister's visit to our City. That does not find a place at all in the Address. Even an indirect reference to it under 'maintenance of law and order' is not made in the Address. I think by means of an adjournment motion or something like that brought in by the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, we have been permitted to discuss this subject. Honestly I feel that there was absolutely no justification for the Government to ban that particular meeting. Even assuming that there was a ban by the Police on holding public meetings, nothing would have happened if the rules had been relaxed and that party had been permitted to hold its meeting. Simply because there is a prohibitory order, it does not mean that that meeting should be banned. After all, that party is as responsible as any other party. According to statistics, it has secured nearly 14½ per cent of the total number of votes polled in the last elections. Therefore, I think it was a tactical blunder not to have allowed that party to hold its meeting. It may be due to political exigencies, as I consider it. Subsequent events proved that the motive behind this move was purely political. This party is rising into power from day to day, and it can be looked upon as the prospective successor of the present Government. Therefore, we say that it is quite possible that they wanted to nip it in the bud. But the Congressmen themselves knew that by suppression they could not keep down a people. They themselves were suppressed by the Britishers but the Britishers could not suppress them from rising into power. The very same suppression the Congressmen are trying to exercise on some other party, which is opposing the Congress to-day. Therefore, this is a blessing in disguise so far as that Party is concerned. Anyhow, the treatment that was meted out to these people was very despicable. No responsible Government can give such treatment to political prisoners. They were not given even ordinary facilities when they were in the lock-up. When the Congress gentlemen were themselves in jail, they fought for buttermilk, and were well cared for by the then Government. Even ordinary facilities were not given

[Dr. A. Sreenivasan] [12th February 1958]

to these people when they were in the lock-up. I do not know whether this is true. It is for the Hon. the Leader of the House to repudiate my statement if it is incorrect.

Then, Sir, I come to the wonderful question of language. I do honestly feel that the Madras Government have miserably bungled in the bilingual affair. When the Constitution provides for fourteen languages, and when there are countries in the world where more than one language is used as the State language, there is no reason why the Central Government should try to impose Hindi on non-Hindi areas. The argument for Hindi seems to be rather lame. Forty-two per cent of the people speak Hindi. Whether Hindi is competent to play the role of official language or not, one point is clear. This forty-two per cent is confined only to three or four States. If we go by numerical strength, then people who speak Hindi must be given representation according to their population. As the Deputy Leader of the Opposition pointed out, we must have proper representation in the Central Government. This has not been done. Therefore, when it suits the Government, they say, 'We go by population'. When it does not suit them, they say, 'We shall not do that'. There is no use of having a double standard in public affairs. There must be a uniform standard in everything.

Then, Sir, one hon. Member said that a Tamilian was capable of learning any number of languages. That is not correct. There are vast numbers of people who find it difficult even to learn Telugu. Even assuming for argument's sake that it is true, we should not allow anyone to take advantage of this faculty. It is all moonshine. Nature is what it is. Survival of the fittest is the rule of Nature, and by artificialities we are trying to unite things which cannot be united. Therefore, it will be sheer cowardice on the part of Tamilians to allow themselves to be cowed down by certain imperialists in this country. People who disagree with them are called traitors, and some hon. Members said that it was treason to divide the country. The people who divide the country are the Hindi imperialists and not the Tamilians. This must be understood. The Deputy Chairman is younger when compared to me. He will live to see that this country is divided on account of the bad tactics played by the Party to which he belongs. He and his Party will have to thank themselves for this. It is an imposition.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: You will not also feel sorry for that.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: No. I am warning you.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: You will feel sorry if such a thing should happen?

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: How can it happen? It cannot happen.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: If, as a result of fanaticism, or whatever it may be, of the Hindi people, the country is divided, you will feel sorry for it?

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* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: I will not feel sorry. I really feel sorry for the mistake which you commit. I warn you against it. If you go and fall into a well, it is not my mistake. You jolly well enjoy it. That is, I do not feel sorry for anything in life. I am one who wants to fight. Whether I perish or my opponents perish, it does not matter to me. I believe in the survival of the fittest, however much you may try to circumvent the things in life. 4-10 p.m.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Is not the survival of the fittest based on immoral philosophy?

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: You please refer to the meaning of the word 'immoral'. After all, I think it is within the knowledge of everyone.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I do not generally like to intervene, but I should like to know when I reply to the debate whether the hon. Member wants the separation and partition of India.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: You are working for separation. I say you are working for separation. That is my charge. You are not trying to unite by imposing Hindi on these people. You are a separatist. I am not a separatist. If only you keep your mouth shut, there would not be this dismemberment of the country at all. That is my contention.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, my question still remains unanswered. Is he or is he not in favour of this country being divided?

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: It is problematic, and when the occasion arises, I will answer this question. It is only a hypothetical question now.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: As things stand now, we can draw our own inference.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Just as I can draw my own inference.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak on the Governor's Address.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: People are crying hoarse. It is something like this. It is an ordinary human element. Suppose there is a crowd, and one fellow is beaten. Every fellow in the crowd beats him. If one fellow calls him 'traitor', another fellow calls him 'separatist'. All of us play second fiddle, and we echo our master's voice. There is nothing but 'His master's voice' in the matter. Therefore, I do not think any man

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Which master's voice is he echoing, Sir?

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* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I have no master. I would have been something like you, if I had a master. (Laughter.) Sir, I have not got the notes with me. As a result of the interruptions by the Deputy Chairman, . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : You asked for to-day.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I asked for to-morrow. The interruptions break the continuity of thought.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The Chairman is confronting the note which you have sent to him.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : My memory has not yet begun to fail. (Laughter.) It will take some more time, I suppose. I think the Party in power is entirely responsible for furthering the interest of the Party that wants the separation of Tamil Nad. They are mainly responsible for it. I can repeat this 101 times. They are giving undue importance to that Party by not permitting it to hold the meeting. The world would not have come to an end if that public meeting had been held.

Then, I come to the question of black flags. The Congress Party showed the way for waving black flags. If the political opponents of the Congress Party take the cue and use the same stick against them, they cannot have any grouse. They jolly well deserve it. This is the main point, I think.

Coming to the question of fixing a ceiling on land holdings, I wish to say that I am not a big landholder. I may have a little garden. Once I was a landowner. I got rid of the land because of labour trouble. Twenty years before, I foresaw this trouble. I had nothing but a bundle of promissory notes at the end of every harvest. I thought it better to burn those notes than to take them to the Court. I had a small piece of land twenty years ago. I am not sorry for having got rid of it. Labour trouble is really acute now, because of the adult suffrage. Every man puts a premium on the labourer. He thinks, he is the king-maker and, therefore, he can do it. The Party in power always pampers, because vote-catching is the main duty of the Party in power.

I just want to relate a small incident that took place in my garden about three months ago. I had a gardener on Rs. 30 plus a free hut. One day he suddenly disappeared. I searched for him and caught him. I asked him, 'Why did you disappear?' He replied, 'You pay me only Rs. 30. If I invest Rs. 5 on illicit distillation, I make Rs. 30 a day'. Still, the Party in power says that Prohibition is a success. I made enquiries in the locality whether this was a fact. I was given to understand by a number of labourers that they made a pretence of working throughout the day and that their main source of livelihood was illicit distillation. It is very difficult to get gardeners nowadays, and yet the Party in power says that Prohibition is a success, and our friend

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I ask whether the hon. Member is in favour of Prohibition or not?

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* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I am against Prohibition. I am coming to that. The Deputy Leader of the Opposition has anticipated me. When I was working in the hospital, after the introduction of Prohibition, I used to get five or six cases admitted in my wards on my admission day. Most of those cases were due to drinking bad liquors. Some of those persons succumbed to it. I say that it is not humane on the part of the Government to allow their people to drink poison and die instead of allowing them to take some wholesome drink and enjoy good health. As a doctor, I want to tell the Government that alcohol is not alien to the human frame. This may not be accepted by the purists. Anyhow, I am talking of pure physiology. The body itself makes a certain amount of alcohol for certain biological purposes.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : How much percentage?

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : It may be a small percentage. But the body itself requires a moderate drink. Moderate drink is good for health. Even our *payasam* is poison if taken in excess. I am totally against Prohibition. It is an inworkable measure, and it is not fair to allow people to die due to drinking of this poisonous substance called liquor. It affects the labourer to a very great extent. Most of the labourers are not willing to work because they are able to make easy money by illicit distillation. The one good thing that the Congress Party has fostered is the cottage industry of illicit distillation.

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYAR : Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the motion of thanks to the Governor. Now, the Governor has rightly drawn our attention to the necessity for infusing into the minds of the people of our country a sense of solidarity and union. It is but proper that he has given the first place to this idea. The most vexed question that is now creating commotion in our State is the language issue, the official language issue. Everybody speaks on it and we become excited too at times. Some give their support to English and say that it should continue as the official language. Others there are, who advocate the cause of Hindi. Anyhow, Hindi has these points in its favour. India is the land of its birth and it is not an exotic plant as English is. Again, as many have stated, about 42 per cent of the population of India handle that as their mother tongue. Over and above that percentage, certain organizations like the Dakshina Bharath Hindi Prachar Sabha and others have given a fillip to the study of Hindi. Therefore, the percentage of population of our country having a knowledge of Hindi is not 42 only; it will be more than 42. Under such circumstances, it is but proper that we should pitch upon a particular language which will be the spoken language of the majority of the people of our country to function as the official language of our country. At the same time, we should see if it is easy for all people to learn.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

[Sri P. S. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar] [12th February 1958]

Hindi in many respects is an easy language and any Indian can master that language. No doubt, for getting Government jobs and for other purposes of administration, a mastery over that language, a high literary attainment in that language, is not quite necessary. A working knowledge of that language is quite sufficient and literary eminence will come of its own accord even unawares and unwittingly, even without your knowing that you are progressing in that language. If only you apply your mind to it, you will certainly be able to learn that language and in course of time you will also attain proficiency in that language. But, you should not start with a prejudiced mind, with a prejudice against that language. No doubt, there is a very influential section of people in our country at present on whom English has got a strong hold and they advocate the cause of English. But then, English in the long run cannot stand on a par with, and cannot maintain parity with Hindi. Hindi is a language that is spoken in our own country and it has got congenial and favourable surroundings. It is not the case with regard to English.

No doubt, during the days of alien rule, we had many Europeans and Britishers here. In colleges, most of the Professors and Principals of many colleges were Englishmen. Many foreign firms were manned by Englishmen. Therefore, there was the atmosphere for people to learn English more easily than it would be the case hereafter. We have not got those surroundings. Englishmen have already quit the land and there are not many Englishmen here at present to aid us in the study of English. Therefore, the standard of English will certainly go down and it cannot maintain the level which it had maintained during the days of alien rule. You may argue that English has done so much for us that it has broadened our outlook and that it has created patriots and all those things. It may all be true to a certain extent. But the standard which we were able to maintain in the matter of the study of English cannot be maintained hereafter due to the change of surroundings and circumstances. On the other hand, Hindi, being a language of our own country and being the language spoken by a majority of our people, has got congenial surroundings and it should, therefore, be given a preferential claim over English in the matter of selection of official language.

Sir, the protagonists of English, in their enthusiasm, go to an extreme length in propagating their doctrine, which is not quite desirable. Young students' minds are impressionable and we have to be careful when we approach them. But, in their enthusiasm, the supporters of English—even some eminent people—approach students and put into their minds hatred for a particular language and that too for a language of our own country. Students should be taught to cultivate a love for humanity. They should be persuaded to learn as many languages as they possibly can. Instead of that, a sort of aversion is sought to be created in their minds against the language which has had its birth in our own country. That should not be the case.

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Having regard to the strong hold that English has on some of our eminent leaders in the country, our Government have taken a sane attitude by conceding that English and Hindi may continue as official languages for a reasonable time so that our progeny may decide which language they should retain and which they should reject. That is really a sane attitude and people who insist on English being the official language should also be satisfied with that attitude of the Government. If they think that their position alone is correct, viz., that English has to continue to be the official language for ever, but if their progeny decide that Hindi alone should be the official language of the country, they will have only to thank their stars. So, let us leave it to posterity. For the present, let both the languages, English and Hindi, run on parallel lines for reasonable time.

Sir, personally, I would give my support to Hindi. Any Indian can learn Hindi or any other Indian language more easily than he can learn English. No doubt, some of us have learnt English already. Some say that those who had learnt English in the past and attained proficiency in that language did so without any compulsion. That is the position that some people take. But, in my opinion, it is not in accordance with the facts. During the days of alien rule, knowledge of English was the only passport to Government jobs. If anybody wanted to get himself employed in a firm, he should have a fair knowledge of English. Moreover, English was made the medium of instruction in all colleges. So, whether they liked it or not, everybody with a desire to prosper in life, with avidity took to the study of English. It was thus more or less a compulsory thing. Now, it is said that Hindi is sought to be thrust on us and that it should not be done. It is not sought to be thrust on us. We have definitely said that English and Hindi may continue for some time, and let posterity decide which is the better language of the two. In the matter of Indian languages, there is similarity among them in respect of build of phrases and sentences. But, there is dissimilarity in the matter of build of sentences and phrases between the Indian languages on the one side and English language on the other. For instance, let us take a phrase in Tamil. We say 'ராஜாவினுடைய பெயர்' in Tamil; in Malayalam we say 'രാജാപ്പേര്'; in Telugu it is 'రాజుని యొక్క నామం'; in Kanarese it is 'ರಾಜನೊಡನೆ' and in Hindi it is 'Raja Ka Nam'. What do we say in English? We say, 'the name of the King'. So, in all our Indian languages, the case-ending comes as an affix at the end whereas in English the preposition comes as a prefix to the noun.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: You can say "King's name".

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR: It does not come in all cases. Supposing we want to say "அயோத்தியினுடைய ராஜா" we say in English, 'the King of Ayodhya' and in Hindi it is 'Ayodhya Ka Raja' and so on. There is a similarity in the build of the Indian languages. Therefore, an Indian can learn Hindi more easily than English. I am not thinking of persons who have

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already attained mastery over the English language, but I am no doubt thinking of the succeeding generation who have to learn a common language. Therefore, in the case of the succeeding generation, Hindi would be better, would be easier of mastery, than English. That is my impression.

Sir, I am not going to dilate upon the various other points which have been dealt with in the Governor's Address. I will confine my remarks to the official language question alone, and with these words, I shall finish my speech.

* **SRI S. N. VENUGOPAL :** கனம் உப-சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கவர்னர் பெருமான் அவர்கள் அஸ்ஸாம் ராஜ்யமாகிய வட் கோடியிலிருந்து தென் கோடியாகிய நம் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திற்கு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர் அஸ்ஸாம் ராஜ்யத்தினுடைய நிர்வாகத்திலே செயலாற்றி மிகவும் அனுபவமும் பெருமையும் வாய்ந்தவர். இந்த நாட்டினுடைய விடுதலைக்காகப் பாடுபட்ட ஒரு மகான் நமக்கு கவர்னராக வாய்த்திருக்கிறார் என்றால், அது மிகவும் பெருமைப்படக்கூடிய விஷயம். அவரை நான் முழுமனதுடன் வரவேற்று அவருடைய உரையை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

அத்துடன் இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். இந்த சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திலே கைத்தறியாளர்களுடைய நிலைமை மிகவும் பிற்போக்கு அடைந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொரு வியாபாரியிடத்திலும் சரி, கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்திலும் சரி, கைத்தறித் துணிகளெல்லாம் ஏராளமாக வியாபாரம் ஆகாமல் தேங்கிக் கிடக்கின்றன. அதனால் சொஸைடியாரும், தனி நபர் வியாபாரிகளும் கைத்தறி நெசவாளிகளுக்கு வேலை கொடுப்பதில் சற்று நிதானிக்கவேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இதனால் கைத்தறியாளர்கள் ஜீவனத்திற்கே வழி இல்லாமல் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் இதுவரை கொடுத்துவந்த ரிபேட்டைக் குறைத்து 6 நயா பைசாவாகச் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதை மறுபடியும் 9 நயா பைசாவாக மாற்றி நெசவாளிகளுடைய குறைகளைப் போக்குவதற்கும், தேங்கிக் கிடக்கும் துணிகளை விற்பனை செய்வதற்கும் சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

சேலம் ஜில்லா மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான ஒரு பிரதேசம். எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களையும் விட நிலப் பரப்பிலும் சரி, ஜனத்தொகையிலும் சரி, அதிகமாக உள்ள சேலம் ஜில்லாவிலே அரசியலாரால் இதுவரை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கும் தொழிற்சாலையும் இயக்கப்படாமல் இருப்பது வருந்தத்தக்கது.

அண்மையில் மத்திய அரசியலாரால் நான்கு கோடி ரூபாய் செலவில் கவர்ன்மென்ட் பிரஸ் ஒன்று சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் நிறுவப்படப் போவதாகத் தெரிகிறது. இந்த கவர்ன்மென்ட் பிரஸ்ஸை சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் ஏற்படுத்தும்படி ராஜ்ய அரசியலார் மத்திய அரசியலாருக்குச் சிபார்சு செய்திருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. இந்த கவர்ன்மென்ட் பிரஸ்ஸை சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் உள்ள பஞ்சாயத்துக்கள் விஷயத்தில் ஆயுட்காலத்தை மூன்றிலிருந்து ஐந்து வருஷமாகியிருக்க, முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளுடைய ஆயுட்காலம் இன்னும் மூன்று வருஷமாகத்தான் இருந்து வருகிறது. அனேகமாக அனுபவம் உடையவர்கள்தான் முனிசிபல் கவுன்சிலர்களாக வருகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. அனுபவம் பெருந்தவர்கள் கூட முனிசிபல் கவுன்சிலர்களாக வருகிறார்கள். முனிசிபாலிட்டியினுடைய நிர்வாகம் என்ன என்பதைப் புரிந்துகொள்வதற்கே அவர்களுக்கு நீண்ட நாள் ஆகிவிடுகிறது. நிர்வாகத்தைப் புரிந்துகொண்டு அவர்கள் ஒரு தீர்மானம் போட்டால், அதாவது பத்தாயிரம் ரூபாய்க்கு ஒரு எஸ்டிமேட் போட்டால்கூட, அது கவர்ன்மென்ட்டுக்கு வந்து, நிறைவேறி, பிறகு டெண்டர் விடப்பட்டு, வேலையை எக்ஸிக்யூட் பண்ணுவதற்குள் ஒரு கவுன்சிலரின் மூன்று வருஷ ஆயுள் தீர்ந்துபோய்விடுகிறது. ஆதலால்,

[12th February 1958] [Sri S. N. Venugopal]

முனிசிபல் கவுன்சிலர் காலம் மூன்று வருஷம் என்று இருப்பதால், அவர்கள் எந்தவிதமான செயலையும் திறம்பட ஆற்ற இயலாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். முனிசிபாலிட்டியினுடைய ஆயுட்காலத்தை ஐந்து வருஷங்களாக, பஞ்சாயத்துக் காலவரையை நீடித்ததுபோல், ஆக்கவேண்டுமென்று அரசியலாரைப் பணிவுடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அதோடு மட்டுமல்லாமல், இதுவரையில் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளில் இருந்ததுபோல், முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளில் கமிஷனர்களை நிக்கிவிட்டு காரியதரிசிகளை நியமித்து முனிசிபல் அதிகாரங்களை உயர்த்த வேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் மின்சாரமானது எல்லா இடங்களுக்கும் மிக விரைவாகப் பரப்பப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அத்துறையில் அவ்விலாகா நல்ல வேலை செய்து வருகிறது. அதேசமயத்தில் பல மின்சாரத் திட்டங்களும் வந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. இவற்றையெல்லாம் வெகு விரைவில் பூர்த்தி செய்ய சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டமானது நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் அமுலில் இருந்து திறம்பட நடக்கவில்லையென்று நான் சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொரு தெருவிலும், அநேகமாக டிக்கடை இருக்கிற இடத்திலெல்லாம், சாராயம் கிறீகிறார்கள். எல்லா ஊர்களிலும் இருக்கிறது. எந்த ஊரில் இல்லை? “வீதி தோறும் இரண்டொரு பள்ளி” இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று பாரதியார் சொன்னார். இப்போது வீதி தோறும் இரண்டொரு சாராயக் கடைக்குப் பஞ்சமில்லை. இதற்குக் காரணம், கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ சப்பிரமணியம் அவர்கள் சொன்னதுபோல், இதை ஒழிப்பதற்குத் தீவிரமாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளாததுதான். இக்குற்றம் புரிபவர்களுக்குக் கடுமையான தண்டனை அளிக்கவேண்டும். போடுகின்ற அபராதமும் மிக அதிகமாக இருக்கவேண்டும். அது இல்லாததால்தான் இந்தக் குற்றங்கள் அதிகமாகிக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன என்று சொல்லலாம். இதை ஒழிப்பதற்கு அரசியலார் உடனடியாகத் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* **SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN :** Mr. Deputy Chairman, 4-4
during the last three days, more hon. Members than one have P.m.
pointed out that many things have been left out or unsaid so far as the Governor's Address to the Members of the Legislature is concerned. I feel heard music is sweet and unheard music is sweeter. Perhaps in his Budget speech, the Hon. the Minister for Finance will announce measures for the redressal of grievances of teachers. Nothing has been mentioned in the Address about the amelioration of the condition of the teachers and the reorganization of secondary education.

Sir, the Governor has rightly emphasized the need for preserving national solidarity. Now we find fissiparous tendencies in the State of Madras. Some people want the country to be divided into the south and the north. Yesterday or the day before yesterday, I saw an item in the newspapers that some prominent leaders of some political parties had stated that there were no common customs and no common culture between the south and the north. I may tell hon. Members here, during the last five years teachers have gone on educational tours to various parts of the country—to the west of India, to the north and to the east, not to speak of the south. We had been to see the Bhakra Nangal Project. Last year, we went to Saurashtra. The year before last, we went to Bengal and so on. Even at Bhadrinath, which is 1,800 miles away from Madras, we find the same Upanishads and the same Archana and Sahasranama and the same mode of worship obtaining in the temple. I may state that there is not much difference between our culture and theirs.

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DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : There is only one culture, you mean.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Yes; even among Muslims and Parsis, there is a common cultural bond running through. So, about this official language, we cannot afford to indulge in political controversies and we want the portals of our educational institutions to remain peaceful as they have always been.

There are now two controversies going on in our State. One is about the separation of Tamil Nad from the Indian Union. The other is about the official language. I am really sorry to say that the politicians do not realize the repercussions that these controversies will have on the student population. The coming generation is charged with the task of taking the entire responsibility for administration of the country and for maintaining the unity of the country. If the politicians try to create disunity among the student population, one has to despair of the future. I am very particular that these politicians should keep aloof and I would appeal to the political parties to have a truce at any rate on the language question for a period of 25 years. That is the minimum period I would fix. I am really wondering why the politicians have started this controversy now. Recently when the Government came forward with their proposal that in the high school, our students should study English, Hindi or any other Indian language and their mother tongue, both Houses accepted the proposal. Now those very leaders rise in protest against Hindi being considered as one of the languages to be studied. It is now too late to protest. If they continue the controversy, it would only upset our educational curriculum. The protagonists of English say that Hindi should not be the official language. If Hindi is not to be the official language, then certainly it will not have any place in the school curriculum. I am not prepared to enter into any controversy on this subject. As I said earlier, I want a 25-year truce in this regard. Because of the change-over from one language to another language, without any previous preparation, the standard of our education has certainly gone down. There is no doubt about it. I do not say that the mother tongue should not be the medium of instruction. It should be the medium of instruction. There is no question about it. We have been adopting it at any rate in the high schools. In the colleges, you have to move very slowly and gradually. If to-day, you switch over to the mother tongue suddenly, I have no hesitation in saying that our technical education will suffer. Medical education will suffer to a very great extent. Education itself will suffer at certain stages. We will get students who will be third and fourth rate, coming out of the colleges. So, the Heavens will not fall if we continue English as the medium of instruction in colleges for certain subjects for another twenty-five years. Such a truce as I suggested earlier will also give us breathing space to prepare and to organize the new system with a view to ensuring that the standard is raised. As I pointed out last time, in the first four standards, the students will study the regional language, in the V, VI and VII standards, they will study the regional language and English and in the VIII, IX, X and XI standards, they will

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study the regional language, Hindi or any other Indian language and English. It means that from the VIII standard onwards they have to study three languages and that in the V, VI and VII standards, they will have to study two languages. English is started in the V standard now. An eminent neurologist—~~one~~ Dr. Penfield—has been quoted by our Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, as saying that the study of more languages than one should begin in the earlier stages of life. These languages need not be taught in a formal way. We can introduce them to be taught in a conversational way. When we want to introduce Hindi in the VIII standard, we can very well have it in the V or VI standard taught in a conversational form, without any text-book. This is the advice that has been given by Dr. Penfield, quoted by Pandit Nehru in one of his speeches at the Gauhati Congress. As teachers, we say, 'Let us have this freedom of introducing these languages in the earlier stages of education in the form suggested by Dr. Penfield.' Sir, we find many people picking up other languages in eight months and they acquire a working knowledge. Hindi, or for that matter any other language, can be picked up and a working knowledge of it acquired in eight months' time. Therefore, we would like to have the freedom to introduce these languages in the earlier stages of education.

Sir, there was mention about a common script for all languages of India by the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. To a certain extent, we also agree that there should be a common script. But our orthodox people will not allow a common script to be adopted in the teaching of these three languages to our boys. Anyway, we have to bring about a reform in the matter of a common script for all the three languages, if we want our students to study them.

My next point is about the utilization of river waters. A few days back, I saw an item of news in the papers that our Chief Minister had said that there was no disagreement on the question of utilization of the Godavari waters but that the question of cost stood in the way. My humble submission is that since 90 per cent of the water will be utilized, the highest priority should be given to this project. It is the duty of the Central Government to undertake the project in the interests of the country as a whole. They should take up major projects. The States have no money. It is the business of the Central Government. I had occasion to see projects. We visited the Bakra Nangal Project. I may state that ninety per cent of the water from the Godavari is wasted. This should not be allowed. The Central Government should take up this question. It is the business of the Central Government. By conserving the water, it will be possible not only to have power but also to divert that water to dry areas. I wish the Central Government took up this question.

I may also state that national solidarity is important. There should not be divisions. There should not be divisions between taluks and taluks or districts and districts. There must be oneness and broadmindedness.

4.50
p.m.

[Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan] [12th February 1958]

I may state that the price of rice has not fallen down. The rice supplied in the Fair Price Shops at the beginning was of a very poor quality. But I now find that the quality has improved. I, therefore, request that these Fair Price Shops should not be closed. They should be continued.

Sir, about irrigation, I know that all the lakes in the North Arcot and Chingleput districts are not de-silted. We must try to see that these lakes are de-silted. If you do this, then it will be a great thing.

Then, Sir, I come to the savings movement. I think the Leader of the House remembers that last time I pleaded that teachers and the management of aided institutions should contribute from their provident fund to the savings movement. At present, they invest in the Post Office savings banks. They earn a small interest of about 2 to 2½ per cent. If the teachers and the managements of aided institutions are tapped, the Government can easily get to the extent of about two or more crores of rupees. This will also give them a better return for their investment.

Sir, I now come to one or two matters connected with education. Two of the members representing the Teachers' constituency have already pointed out before this House all the anomalies which the teaching profession is faced with. I hope that during the Budget session something will come out to redress some, if not all, of the grievances of the teachers. Now, Sir, in this book which you gave, there is mention about reorganized education. I find many things upon which we have got to reflect—about the conversion of elementary schools into basic schools. The system of basic education was introduced by Gandhiji as a self-supporting measure, as there was no money to start schools at that time. The children were sent there to learn a craft and thereby to earn something. I am now asking whether the children between the ages of 6 and 8 will be able to earn anything. Can they be expected to earn at that age? I strongly say that the system of basic education is still at an experimental stage.

I say that most of the departmental officers send their children to convents, but not to basic schools. A delegate at the Gauhati session and that the sponsor of the resolution regarding basic education did not send his children to basic schools. That is why I say that basic education is still in an experimental stage. If all the existing elementary schools are to be converted into basic ones, the teachers will have to be retrained. I find that the Second Five-Year Plan provides for the retraining of 4,000 teachers every year from 1957-58. I am asking in all seriousness whether retraining is going to do any good. The general qualifications of the teachers are not of a high order. So, for what the Government spend now, they are not going to get its full worth. Now we will find that there is a larger number of students in the elementary and secondary schools. This is not because they are more inclined towards education, but because they have been granted the fee concession.

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I request that the fee concession should be extended up to the VI Form and we will find that the number of persons attracted to high schools will be more for the same reason.

I may particularly mention here, Sir, that the L.M.E.'s and L.E.E.'s are not adequately paid. So, they drift to other jobs in the Railways. Thus there is difficulty in finding persons with the requisite qualifications. This position has to be considered. The Government must see that something is done so that these teachers may be retained in the schools. In the third, fourth and fifth years of the Second Five-Year Plan, the Government propose to introduce in hundreds of schools the bifurcated course. That means, in 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61, three hundred schools will have the bifurcated course. I am afraid the Government have not got the necessary instructors. What about the instructors for the Agricultural course? At least for the Engineering course, we get for some months in the year L.C.Cs., L.E.Es. and L.M.Es. But, for the Agricultural course, I am definitely told by a number of institutions that they are unable to get instructors. So, the Government must be very careful before introducing this bifurcated course. The Government have the equipment and they also have the money to spend. But the Government must see that the money is properly utilized.

Another thing is that the Government are giving a grant for four subjects. On what basis they choose the schools for the grant, I am unable to understand. I find that certain schools, which are well up, are given this grant. This should be given to schools that need such help. There are also schools which, though they may have something, on account of the expansion, require money. To such schools, the grant must be given. The Government give grants for libraries, for four subjects, for scientific equipment, for laboratories, etc. While giving the grant, they must see that the grants are fairly distributed and that they are given only to schools which are in need of such financial help.

The last thing that I wish to speak on is the training of teachers. We have been saying that the training of the teachers is an important matter. Whether you went to introduce basic education or some other kind of education, or if you want to effect any reorganization, then training institutions to train the teachers to adapt themselves to the new scheme are necessary. What do we find in the training institutions? We have got lecturers and tutors who have had no previous experience of teaching in any high school. You can take this from me. I am giving first-hand information. One passes his M.A. degree examination and goes straight to the Teachers' College, gets admitted to the B.T. course, and is posted as lecturer. I am not prepared to give the name of the college. But this has been my experience. Do the Government think that these people can do anything for the trainees in the Teachers' College? The trainees are there to learn the methods of teaching. But we have got raw men as lecturers. On what basis these men are recruited, I do not know. We find the Principal of an Arts College suddenly transferred to the Training College. He is the

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Principal of a Training College. All along he had been the Principal of an Arts College. I should like to give one more instance. One who has been a Deputy Director of Public Instruction or a District Educational Officer is posted as the Principal of a training college. If the Government know all these, they will realize that proper men should be posted, that the trainees should get benefit and that the money should not be wasted.

With these words, Sir, I should like to close my speech. During the Budget discussion—as I said, unheard music is sweeter—we hope to get something from the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Education.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

*Sri M. V. SUDARSANAM NAIDU : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நமது கவர்னர் அவர்கள் தம்முடைய உரையில் முதலில் ஆரம்பிக்கும்போதே நம்முடைய நாட்டைப் போன்றே அவருடைய நாடாகிய அஸ்ஸாமும் டெல்லிக்கு வெகு தூரத்தில் இருப்பதாக எடுத்துச்சொல்லி, அதன் பயனாக அவர்களுக்கு என்ன என்ன குறைகள் இருந்தனவோ அவைகள் இங்கேயும் இருக்கலாம் என்று குறிப்பிட்டு, அவைகளை நீக்கி அகில இந்தியாவும் ஒன்றுபட்டு வாழ்வதற்கு சேவை செய்ய எல்லோரும் ஆயத்தமாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்கிற தொனியில் பல விஷயங்களைக் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நம்மைத் தம்முடன் ஒருங்கே பிணைத்துக்கொண்டு உரையை ஆரம்பிக்கிறார்கள். அதன் கருத்தே, கஷ்டமோ, சுகமோ ஒருவருக்கு மாத்திரம் இல்லை, கஷ்டப்பட்டாலும் சுகப்பட்டாலும் நாடு பூராவும் ஒன்றாக இணைந்து நின்று அதை அனுபவிக்க வேண்டும் என்பது ஆகும். நாட்டுப் பிரச்சினைகளை நன்றாக உணர்ந்தவர், தேச ஐக்கியத்தில் நம்பிக்கையுடைய ஒரு தேச பக்தர் இன்றைக்கு இந்த ராஜ்ய கவர்னராகப் பணியாற்றும் நல்லதொரு வாய்ப்பு நமக்குக் கிடைத்திருப்பது பற்றி நாம் சந்தோஷம் கொள்ளவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

ஆனால் ஒரு சாரார் அவர் நம் நாட்டுக்குத் தேவையில்லை என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். இதிலே மிக முக்கியமாகக் கவனிக்க வேண்டியவை பல இருக்கின்றன. அவர்கள் அப்படிச் சொல்வதற்கு முக்கிய காரணம் குறுகிய மனப்பான்மைதான். தமிழ் நாடு தனித்து இருக்க வேண்டும். மற்ற நாட்டவர்களுக்குக் குறிப்பாக வடநாட்டவர்களுடைய ஆதிபத்தியத்தின் கீழோ, ஆதிக்கத்தின் கீழோ இது இருக்கக் கூடாது என்கிற எண்ணத்திலே இப்படிப் பேசுகிறார்கள். நம் நாடு முன்னர் வெளிநாட்டாருக்கு அடிமைப்பட்டதன் காரணமே இந்தக் குறுகிய மனோபாவமும் தனித் தனியாக நம்முள் பல சண்டை சச்சரவுகள் இருந்ததும் தான். மகாத்மா காந்தியின் தலைமையில் நாம் எல்லாம் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து கிட்டத்தட்ட நாற்பது வருஷங்களுக்கு மேலாக இந்தியா பூராவும் ஒன்றுபட்டு, எல்லோரும் இந்திய மக்கள் என்கிற உணர்வு உண்டாகி, சுதந்திரப் போராட்ட காலத்தில் இமயம் முதல் குமரி வரையில் உள்ள மக்கள் ஒரே குரலே எழுப்பினார்கள். அதன் காரணமாக நாம் விடுதலை அடைய முடிந்தது. தமிழ் நாட்டைத் தமிழர்களுக்கே வாங்கிக் கொடுத்துவிடுவதாகச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டு ஒரு இயக்கத்தை நடத்தும் தலைவர்களைப் போன்று அன்றைக்கு நமக்குத் தலைவர்கள் கிடைத்திருந்தால், நாம் சுதந்திரமே பெற்றிருக்க முடியாது. குறிப்பாக, நமது மகாத்மா காந்தி அவர்கள் 1919-ம் ஆண்டு முதல் 1921-ம் ஆண்டு வரை பல போராட்டங்களை நடத்தினார். செளரி செளரா என்னும் இடத்தில் ஒரு சிலர் அவருக்குத் தெரியாமல் செய்து விட்ட குற்றத்திற்காக அவர் அன்றைக்கு என்ன செய்தார்? நினைத்திருந்தால், அந்தக் குற்றத்திற்கும் எனக்கும் சம்பந்தம் கிடையாது என்று அவர் சொல்லியிருக்கலாம். ஆனால் அவர் அந்தக் குற்றங்களைச் செய்தவன் நான் என்று சொல்லி வேறு ஒரு சிலர் செய்துவிட்ட குற்றத்திற்குத் தம்மையே பொறுப்பாளியாக்கிக் கொண்டு அதற்குரிய தண்டனையையும் பெற்றார். அது ஒரு தலைவருக்கு அடையாளம். தமிழ் நாட்டைத்

[12th February 1958] [Sri M. V. Sudarsanam Naidu]

தமிழர்களுக்கே வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கிறேன் என மக்களைத் தவறான வழியில் அழைத்துச் செல்கிற சில தலைவர்கள் இன்றைக்கு என்ன சொல்கிறார்கள்? சென்னையில் நடந்துவிட்ட குற்றங்களுக்கு சர்க்கார்தான் பொறுப்பாளி என்பதாகக் குற்றம் சாட்டி தாங்கள் தப்பித்துக் கொள்ளும். உணர்ச்சி உடையவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களுக்கு எதில் அக்கறை என்பது இதிலிருந்தே நன்கு விளங்கும். தமிழ் மொழியின் வளர்ச்சியைப்பற்றியும், இந்தி மொழி வேண்டாம் என்றும் இவர்கள் வானளாவப் பேசுகிறார்கள். அதில் அர்த்தம் இல்லை. ஏன் இல்லை? இந்தி தேசிய பாஷையாக அமைய வேண்டுமென்று கிட்டத்தட்ட நாற்பது வருஷங்களாகவே சொல்லி வந்திருக்கிறோம். நாற்பது ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னரே செய்துவிட்ட அந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஏற்றுத்தான் இன்றுவரை செயல்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம். காங்கிரஸ் சார்பாகவே இன்று ஆட்சியை நடத்துகிறோம். மக்கள் பெருவாரியான வோட்டுக்களால் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியின் திட்ட முறைப்படி இன்றைக்கு இந்தி தேசிய பாஷையாகச் செய்யப்படும்போது, அதில் எந்த விதமான தப்போ தவறோ கிடையவே கிடையாது. அதிகப்பிரசங்கித் தன்மாகவும் செய்யவில்லை.

அது மட்டுமல்ல. இவர்கள் இந்தியே வேண்டாமென்றும் சொல்லவில்லை. இந்தியும், இந்தியோடு ஆங்கிலமும் ஒரு அளவு குறிப்பிட்ட காலம் வரையில் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறார்கள், வரவேற்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே வெகு காலமாகச் சொல்லப்பட்ட கொள்கைகளைத்தான் இன்றைக்கு சிறுகச் சிறுக அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஒரு சிலர் அதை எதிர்க்கிறார்களே என்றால், ஏதோ ஒரு சில கொள்கையுடன் ஆசாபாசத்துடன் எதிர்க்கிறார்கள் என்பதைத் தவிர வேறு ஒன்றும் இல்லை.

அடுத்தபடியாக, ஆட்சியில் உள்ள பல குற்றங்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்து மக்களுக்கு எவ்வளவோ சௌகரியம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நினைத்து பல விஷயங்களைச் சொல்கிறோம். முக்கியமாக எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலே, சாத்தனூர் அணைக்கட்டைப்பற்றி ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திலும் பலவாறாகச் சொல்கிறார்கள். சாத்தனூர் அணைக்கட்டைப்பற்றி ஏற்கெனவே நமது முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்களிடத்திலேயும் நமது மராமத்து அமைச்சர் அவர்களிடத்திலேயும் சென்ற மூன்று மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பே சொல்ல, அவர்கள் அதற்கு ஆவன செய்வதாகச் சொல்லியிருக்கின்றார்கள்.

மழை இல்லாத காரணத்தால், சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவைத் தவிர, மற்றப் பகுதிகளின் பெரும்பாகத்தில் வறட்சி ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது என்பதிலே உண்மை இருக்கிறது. அதை நாம் எடுத்துச் சொன்னோம். அவர்கள் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் வந்தபோது, அதை நேரில் நிதர்சனமாகக் கண்டார்கள். அதற்கு ஆவன செய்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால், அங்குள்ள மாற்றுக் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் மக்களிடம் பலவாறாகப் பரபரப்பை உண்டுபண்ணி ஒரு குழப்பத்தை உண்டுபண்ண வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தோடு பிரசாரம் செய்து வருகின்றார்கள் என்று நினைக்கும்போது, இம்மாதிரித்தான் ஹிந்தி முதலிய பல விஷயங்களைப்பற்றியும் சொல்லி, தேசத்திற்குத் தாங்கள் தான் பெரிய காரியத்தைச் சாதிப்பதாக மக்களை ஏமாற்றுவதற்கு இவர்கள் இந்தக் குழச்சியைச் செய்கிறார்கள் என்றுதான் என் போன்றவர்கள் நினைக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஏன் நான் அப்படி நினைக்கிறேன் என்றால், சத்தியம், அகிம்சை, தர்மம் என்ற கார்த்தியினுடைய கொள்கைப்படி நாங்கள் இயக்கத்தைப் பரப்பினோம். மக்களிடத்திலே புருந்தோம். மக்களிடம் எங்களுடைய உணர்ச்சியைக் காட்டினோம். அந்த வகையில் மக்களிடையே உணர்ச்சியை எழுப்பி, வெள்ளையரை விரட்டினோம். இந்தச் சரித்திரம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். இம்மாதிரிச் செய்து, சென்ற நாற்பது வருஷ காலமாக வெள்ளையரை விரட்டிச் சுதந்திரம் வாங்கும்போதுகூட, எங்களுக்கு வெள்ளையர் வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிவந்த சொற்பக் கூட்டம் இன்றைக்கும் ஹிந்தி வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லுகிறதே தவிர, சுதந்திரம் வேண்டுமென்ற கூட்டம் இன்றைக்கு அவ்வாறு சொல்வதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அன்றைக்கும் அதைச் செய்தார்கள். இன்றைக்கு நாடு ஒன்று பட்டு வாழவேண்டுமென்றால், அவர்கள் நாட்டோடு கலந்து அவர்கள்

[Sri M. V. Sudarsanam Naidu] [12th February 1958]

பங்கு கொண்டு, உடலோடு உடல் வாழ்ந்து நாமும் நம்முடைய லட்சியத்தைப் பரப்ப வேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கச் சந்தர்ப்பமும் சௌகரியமும் இருக்கிறது. சட்டமும் அப்படியே இருக்கிறது.

நூற்று நாற்பத்தி நான்கு செக்ஷன் உத்தரவை மீற வேண்டுமென்றால், இந்த நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு அதனால் என்ன ஏற்படும் என்று தெரியும். நூற்று நாற்பத்து நான்கு செக்ஷன் உத்தரவைப் பிரகடனப்படுத்தி விட்டார்கள் என்றால், யாரும் வெளியே வரமாட்டார்கள். எந்த இடத்தில் போனாலும் அடி வரும், உதை வரும், என்று எல்லா மக்களுக்கும் தெரியும். அந்த உணர்ச்சி வயப்பட்டு அந்தக் காலத்தில் நமது நாட்டுக்கு விடுதலை வந்தாக வேண்டுமென்ற பெரிய அவாவோடு கூட்டம் கூடுவார்கள், அடிபடுவார்கள். அது சகஜமாயிருந்து வந்தது. அகிம்சை முறையில் எல்லா இயக்கமும் நடந்தது. இன்றைக்கு 144 செக்ஷன் உத்தரவு பிறப்பிப்பது நூதனம் அல்ல. அதன் காரணமாக அடக்குமுறை ஏற்படும் என்று இன்றைக்கு அரசாங்கம் நினைத்தது தப்பல்ல. வெள்ளைக்காரர்கள் ஆட்சியில்தான் அப்படிச் செய்தார்கள் என்றால், நம்முடைய ஆட்சி நடக்க வேண்டாமா, முத்தம் இடுவார்களா? நெருப்பு என்றால் அது சுடத்தான் செய்யும். நெருப்புக்குப் பாரபட்சம் கிடையாது. ஆட்சி நடக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், கட்டுதிட்டம் வேண்டும். பொறுப்புள்ள ஆட்சியில் இருப்பவர்கள் அவர்களுடைய கடமையை நிறைவேற்றக் கடமைப்பட்டவர்கள். ஆனால், அதன் காரணமாக ஜனங்களுக்குச் செய்யக்கூடிய ஏதோ மகத்தான காரியத்தைக் கெடுத்து தங்களைக் கைது செய்ததால் உண்டான கிளர்ச்சியின் காரணமாக இது ஏற்பட்டது என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி நடத்திய காலத்தில் நிகழ்ந்த குற்றங்களுக்குக் காந்திஜி, தாமே பொறுப்பாளி என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டார்கள். ஆனால், தற்போது இயக்கத்தை நடத்தியவர்கள் தாங்கள் குற்றவாளிகள் அல்ல என்று சொல்கிறார்கள்.

இதையெல்லாம் நான் ஏன் எடுத்துச் சொல்கிறேன் என்றால், இந்திய நாட்டின் ஆட்சியைப்பற்றி வெளி நாட்டவர்கள் எல்லோரும் வெகுவாகப் புகழ்கின்றார்கள், பாராட்டுகின்றார்கள். ஆனால், நம் நாட்டில் இருக்கும் ஒரு சாரார் அதைப் பின்னப்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று, உலகத் தலைவருக்கு அபகீர்த்தி உண்டுபண்ணவேண்டுமென்று, கெட்ட எண்ணத்தோடு இக் காரியங்களைச் செய்கிறார்கள் என்று ஏன் போன்றவர்களுக்குத் தோன்றுகிறதே தவிர வேறு ஒன்றும் இல்லை.

அது மட்டும் அல்ல. இன்னும் நமது நாட்டிலே சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவோ பெரிய திட்டங்களை வகுத்து, எவ்வளவோ பெரிய காரியங்களைச் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆங்காங்கு இன்றைக்குக்கூட ஏதோ கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் சிறு சேமிப்புத் திட்டத்தினால் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலே ஒரே குழப்பமாகவும் ஒரே கூச்சலாகவும் இருக்கிறதென்று சில பேர்கள் பேசுவதாகச் சொல்கிறார்கள். நான் கேட்டவரையில் சொல்கிறேன்—ஜனங்களிடத்திலே குழப்பம் இல்லை. விஷயங்களை அவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துத் தெளிவுபடுத்தும்போது, நம்முடைய திட்டத்தைச் சந்தோஷமாக வரவேற்று, அதற்கு எல்லோரும் உதவத் தயாராயிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு சிலர் துஷ்பிரசாரம் செய்து, துர் எண்ணத்தோடு உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்காமல் இருந்து நாட்டுக்குக் கெடுதலை உண்டுபண்ணவேண்டுமென்று சில காரியங்களைச் செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய நோக்கத்தை மக்கள் உணர்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

இவர்களெல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து ஒரு கெடுதலை ஆட்சியாளர்களுக்கு உண்டுபண்ண வேண்டுமென்றால், நடக்காத காரியம் என்று சொல்லி, மேலும் ஒரு சின்ன விஷயத்தைச் சொல்லி என்னுடைய உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டியவனாக இருக்கிறேன். ஏனென்றால் நமது தலைவர் அவர்களும் பார்க்கிறார்கள்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : 'டைம்' இருக்கிறது.

*SRI M. V. SUDARSANAM NAIDU: அரசாங்கம் ஜீப்களையும் லாரிகளையும் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள், பலப்பல இலாக்காக்களிலே. உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் அவைகளுக்குக் கட்டுதிட்டமில்லாது எண்ணெய் வாங்குகிறார்கள்.

[Sri M. V. Sudarsanam Naidu] [12th February 1958]

'அதை எங்கே கொடுக்கிறார்கள்?' என்ற எண்ணம் ஆங்காங்கே பரவிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பது நமக்குத் தெரிகிறது. அதை நமது அரசாங்கம் கொஞ்சம் கட்டுப்படுத்தி, போதுமானபடி எண்ணெய் செலவினங்களைக் குறைக்கக் கட்டுதிட்டங்களை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு எனக்குக் கொடுத்த இந்த அவகாசத்திற்காகத் தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு நன்றி செலுத்திக்கொண்டு, என்னுடைய உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

*SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தச் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் கவர்னர் பதவி ஏற்று, கூட்டுக் கூட்டத்திலே நமது ராஜ்யத்தின் நலனைப்பற்றி அவர் செய்த பிரசங்கத்தை நான் முழு மனதுடன் வரவேற்று வந்தனம் செலுத்திக்கொண்டு, அதன் பேரில் இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

அவருடைய பிரசங்கம் நம்மையெல்லாம் உணர்ச்சிவசப்படச் செய்திருக்கிறதென்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. ஏனென்றால், "ஆயிரம் ஆயிரம் மைல்களுக்கப்பாலிருந்து பிற்பட்ட நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்த அஸ்ஸாமி விருந்து நான் இங்கு வந்திருக்கிறேன்; அங்கு ஏற்பட்ட கஷ்டங்களை யெல்லாம் பல இன்னல்களுக்கிடையே தீர்த்துவைக்க முயன்றிருக்கிறேன்; அந்த அனுபவத்திலிருந்து சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தைப் பார்க்கும்போது, பிற்பட்ட பொருளாதார நிலையில் குன்றியிருக்கும் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தை உன்னத நிலைக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமானால், மொழி வெறி இன்றி, மாகாண வெறி இன்றி, கட்சி வெறி இன்றி, தேசிய ஒற்றுமை உணர்ச்சியுடன் என்னோடு நீங்கள் தோளோடு தோள் நின்று ஒத்துழைப்பை கொடுக்க வேண்டும்" என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டதைப் பார்க்கும்போது, யாரும் பாராட்டாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. அந்த வேண்டுகோளை சிந்திக்காமல் நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் கட்சி வெறி இருக்கிறதே என்று பார்த்து நாம் கவலைப்பட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது, மொழி வெறி இருக்கிறதே என்று பார்த்து மனம் குன்ற வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலையிலே அவர்களுடைய பரந்த மனப்பான்மையைப் பார்க்கும்போது, அறிவின் களஞ்சியங்கள், சிகரங்கள், இன்னும் மற்றுமுள்ள படித்த மேதைகள் எல்லாம் அவருக்கு ஒத்துழைப்பைக் கொடுக்காமல் அவருக்கு வெறுப்பைக் காட்டுவது என்றால், அது உண்மையிலேயே இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்குச் செய்யும் துரோகம் மட்டும் அல்ல, இந்த நாட்டிலே இருக்கின்ற பொது மக்களுக்குச் செய்யும் துரோகம் என்பதை நாம் எல்லோரும் உணருகிறோம்.

எனக்கு முன்பு பேசிய ஒரு கனம் அங்கத்தினர், டாக்டர் ஸ்ரீனிவாசன் குறிப்பிட்டார். பிரதமர் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சென்னைக்கு வந்தபோது நடந்த சம்பவத்தைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிடுவதற்கு இந்தப் பிரசங்கத்தில் இடம் இருக்கிறதா என்று அவர் கேட்டார். ஆனால் ஏன் பேசக்கூடாது என்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. எல்லாம் தெரிந்த அறிஞருக்குச் சொல்லத் தேவையில்லை. தென்னாடு தேய்கிறது, வடநாடு வளர்கிறது என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். தென்னாடு வளரவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான் 70 கோடி ரூபாயைவடக்கே இருக்கும் சர்க்கார் நெய்வேலி நிலக்கரிச் சுரங்கத்தில் கொண்டுவந்து கொட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். சென்னைக்கு இந்தியா தேச சர்க்கார் செய்து வருகிற நன்மைகளை எல்லாம் முறந்து தென்னகம் தேய்கிறது என்பதாகச் சொல்கிற வார்த்தைகளில் எவ்விதமான அர்த்தமும் இருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. எடுத்துக்காட்டாக தென்னகத்தின் நன்மைக்காகப் பல காரியங்களைச் செய்ய முன்வந்திருக்கிறேன் என்பதாக மக்களுடைய உள்ளத்தை ஊக்குவிக்க உற்சாக உணர்ச்சி ஓங்க 90 தொழில்களைக் கொண்ட ஸ்தாபனத்தை 70 லட்ச ரூபாய் செலவில் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட தொழில் ஸ்தாபனம் ஒன்றைத் திறந்து வைக்க. பல மைல்களுக்கு அப்பால் இருந்து விருப்போடு, அன்போடு ஒட்டி வருகின்ற காலத்தில், அவருக்கு அளித்த ஓர் மரியாதையைக் கண்டு மனித உள்ளம் படைத்த ஒவ்வொருவரும் மனம் கலங்காமல் இருக்க முடியாது. நம் தேசத்து மக்கள் எல்லோராலும் போற்றப்படுகிற இந்தியப் பிரதமராக மட்டும் அவர் இல்லை. உலகத்து மக்கள் எல்லோராலும் இந்தியாவின் முடிசூட்டா மன்னர் என்று போற்றப்படுகிற உத்தமருக்கு இந்திய நாட்டு மக்கள்

5-20 p.m.

[Sri M. Ethirajalu] [12th February 1958]

அதுவும் தமிழ் நாட்டு மக்கள், காட்டிய ஒருவித மரியாதையால் சரித்திரத் திற்கே ஒரு களங்கம் ஏற்படுத்திவிட்டார்கள். இதனால் அவரது பெருமைக்குக் கெடுதிவரவில்லை, தமிழ் நாட்டின் நற் பெயருக்கே ஓர் இழக்கு உண்டாகி விட்டது. உலக அரங்கில் இன்றைக்கு நம்மைப்பற்றி என்ன நினைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பார்கள் என்று எண்ணி வெட்கப்படவேண்டிய நிலையில் நாம் இருக்கிறோம். இன்றைக்கு நம்முடைய மதிப்பிற்குரிய பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்கள் இங்கே வந்திருந்தபோது, அவர் வடக்கத்தியர் என்று சொல்லி, மிகக் குறுகிய மனோபாவத்தோடு அவருக்குக் கருப்புக் கொடி காட்டி நம் தோழர்கள் கிளர்ச்சி செய்திருக்கிறார்களே, இதன் விளைவு என்ன ஆகும், தென்னாட்டவர் என்று சொல்லி வடக்கே வாழும் தமிழர்களுக்கு அங்கே இருக்கிறவர்கள் அவமானம் இழைக்க ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டால், பம்பாய், கல்கத்தா, டெல்லி என்று இமயம் முதல் குமரி வரை வாழ்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கிற தமிழர்களுடைய கதியெல்லாம் என்ன ஆவது என்று யோசித்துப் பார்த்தார்களா? தோளோடு தோள் சேர்ந்து நின்று, தமிழர், கன்னடியர், மலையாளி, தெலுங்கர், வடக்கத்தியர் என்கிற பாகுபாட்டு உணர்ச்சியை எல்லாம் நீக்கி ஒரு துளி ரத்தம் கூடச் சிந்தாமல் சுதந்திர இந்தியாவைப் பெற்றிருக்கும் நாம் இன்றைக்கு இந்தப் பிரிவினை மனப் பான்மை நாட்டில் மறுபடியும் வளர்வதற்கு இடம் கொடுத்தால், இதன் விளைவு என்ன ஆவது என்று யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டாமா? இந்த நாட்டின் எதிர்காலம் என்ன ஆகும் என்று கேட்கிறேன். இதைச் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க நேரம் இல்லையா? அன்றைக்கு அவருக்குக் கருப்புக் கொடி காட்டப் போவதாகச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு எப்படிப்பட்ட காரியங்கள் எல்லாம் நடந்திருக்கின்றன? பொது மக்களிடமிருந்து வாங்கிய பணத் தைக்கொண்டு, பொது மக்களுடைய சொத்தாக இருக்கிற எத்தனை பஸ்கள் நாசமாகியிருக்கின்றன? இதனால் யாருக்கு நஷ்டம்? இப்படிப்பட்ட அராஜகச் செயல்களைச் செய்வதற்குத் தூண்டியவர்கள் இன்றைக்குத் தங்களுக்கு எவ்விதப் பொறுப்பும் இல்லையென்று தட்டிக் கழித்துக் கொண்டால் நாட்டினருக்கு உண்மை தெரியாதா? இப்படிப்பட்ட வகையில் பொது மக்கள் சொத்திற்கு நஷ்டத்தைச் செய்பவர்களுடைய சொத்துக்களை நஷ்ட ஈடாகப் பறிமுதல் செய்துவிடவேண்டும் என்கிற சட்டம் இருக்குமானால், இப்படிச் சும்பலோடு கோவிந்தா என்கிற முறையில் காரியங்கள் நடைபெற முடியுமா? இப்படிப்பட்ட செயல்களை முனையிலேயே கிள்ளி எரிவதற்கு சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்காதிருந்தால், நாட்டில் இனி தனிப்பட்டவர்களுடைய சொத்துக்கும் பொதுமக்கள் சொத்திற்கும் எவ்விதமான பாதுகாப்பும் இராது என்று நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்வேன். உடனடியாக இதற்கு ஒரு சட்டத்தை சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவந்தாக வேண்டும். இல்லையெல், இனி தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள், பிற்போக்கானவர்கள் யாராய் இருந்தாலும், இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் வாழ்வதற்கு இடம் கிடையாது என்று சொல்ல முடியும். என்னை யாராவது தாக்கினால் எனக்கு என்ன பாதுகாப்பு இருக்கிறது? போலீசார் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால், தாக்கட்டும், அப்புறம் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கத்தான் சட்டம் இருக்கிறது என்பார்கள். இதைச் சொல்லி பொது மக்களைப் பாதுகாக்க சட்டமில்லாமல் இருத்தல் இனி முடியாது. ஜனவரி 6-ந் தேதியன்று என்ன நடந்தது? நான் மண்ணடி வழியாகப் போகும் போது அராஜகக் கூட்டத்தார் போட்ட கூச்சலைக் கண்டு பொது மக்கள் பயந்தார்கள், ஒடினார்கள், கடைக்காரர்கள் விளக்கை அணைத்தார்கள். வீட்டின் கதவுகள் எல்லாம் சாத்தப்பட்டன. பொது மக்கள் நடமாட முடியவில்லை. அமனி உச்ச நிலை அடைந்தது. சுதந்திரம் பெற்றது இதற்காகத்தானா? பொது மக்களுக்கு ஏதாவது பாதுகாப்பு உண்டாயென்று கேட்கிறேன். பாதுகாப்பு அளிப்பதற்கு இதுவரையிலும் ஒரு சட்டம் இல்லையென்றுமே, உடனடியாக ஒரு சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். தமிழ் நாடு கேட்கிறார்கள் சிலர். இந்த நாட்டின் சுதந்திர இயக்கத்திற்காக ஒரு துளி ரத்தம் கூடச் சிந்தாமல் வெள்ளையர்களை இந்தியாவிலிருந்து விரட்டுவதற்குத் துணைபுரியாதவர்களெல்லாம் இன்றைக்குத் 'தமிழ் நாடு' வேண்டுமென்று குழப்பம் விளைவிக்கிறார்கள். எல்லோரும் நம்மைவிட்டுப் பிரிந்து சென்றுவிட்ட பிறகு இதற்குத் தமிழ்நாடு என்று சொல்லாமல் என்ன நாடு என்று கேட்கிறேன். தமிழ் நாடு என்றால் திருச்சி, மதுரையில் வாழ்பவர்கள் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். பின்னர் சேர, சோழ, பாண்டிய நாடு என்று ஒவ்வொருவரும் ஒரு நாடு கேட்க மாட்டார்

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களா என்று நாம் சிந்திக்க வேண்டும். ஒவ்வொருவரும் நாடு, நாடு என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டே போனால், இதற்கு எங்கே முடிவு இருக்கிறது? எப்படி நாம் ஒற்றுமையாக வாழ முடியும்?

தமிழ் நாடு என்று எந்தச் சரித்திரத்தில் இருக்கிறது? தமிழ்நாடு கேட்கின்றவர்களைப் பார்க்கும்போது, நமக்கெல்லாம் விந்தையாக இருக்கிறது. இதை வைத்தா நாம் போராட்டத்தை நடத்தவேண்டும். சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்துப் பத்து ஆண்டுகள் ஆகியும் இன்னும் அரிசி விலை குறையவில்லை என்று போராட்டம் நடத்தினால், அதை வரவேற்கலாம். இந்த நாட்டிலே வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் நீடிக்கிறது என்று போராட்டம் நடத்தினால், நிச்சயமாக அவர்கள் கடமையை உணர்ந்தவர்கள் என்று நினைக்கலாம். அதையெல்லாம் விட்டுவிட்டார்கள். ஏதோ நான்சென்ஸ் என்று சொன்னார்களாம், எங்கேயோ சொன்னார்களாம். அதற்காக ஒரு வெறுப்பை ஏற்படுத்திக்கொண்டு, சட்டசபைக்கு வந்து ஒரு வருஷமாக ஒன்றும் கிளர்ச்சியே இல்லையே என்பதற்காக ஒரு கிளர்ச்சியைச் செய்வோம் என்று, மக்கள் நம்பக் கூடாத நிலையில் ஒரு போராட்டம் நடத்துகிறது என்றால், நான் உண்மையிலேயே பயப்படுகிறேன். ஏன் என்றால், மிகப் பின் தங்கிய எண்ணிக்கையில் குறைந்த சமுதாயங்களெல்லாம், இந்தக் குழப்பத்தைப் பார்த்து நமக்கெல்லாம் என்ன பாதுகாப்பு இருக்கிற தென்று நடுநடுங்குகிறார்கள். ஆகவே, இம்மாதிரிக் குழப்பம் நீடித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கக் கூடாதென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதற்கான சட்டத்தை உடனடியாக இயற்றவேண்டும். அப்படி இயற்றினால் தான் மக்கள் இந்த சுதந்திர நாட்டிலே நல் வாழ்வு, சுக வாழ்வு வாழ முடியும் என்று அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, ஹரிஜனங்கள் விஷயமாக நான் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். எனது ஜில்லாவில் மொத்தமாகப் பார்க்கும் போதுகூட, அவர்களுக்கு எத்தனையோ நன்மைகள் செய்திருக்கிறோம். கல்வி, உத்தியோகம் முதலிய வகைகளில் அவர்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்திருக்கிறோம். இருந்தாலும், நாங்கள் மக்களுடைய குறைகளை இங்கே எடுத்துச் சொல்லும்போது, அவைகளைச் சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகள் கவனித்து நாங்கள் பேசுவது உண்மையா அல்லவா என்று சிந்தித்துப் பார்த்து, நாங்கள் பேசுவதை "நோடஸ்" எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, அங்கே இருக்கும் ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அனுப்பி, அங்கிருக்கும் குறைகளைப் போக்குவதற்கு ஆவன் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலே எத்தனையோ ஹரிஜன மக்கள் இன்னும் குடியிருப்புக்கு இடம் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள்," என்று நான் ஆறாம் கட்சியைச் சார்ந்தவன் என்ற முறையிலும் சொல்கிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வீடு இல்லாமற் போனாலும் பரவாயில்லை. அவர்களுடைய சேத்த பிணத்தைப் புதைப்பதற்கும்கூட இடம் இல்லாமல் தவிக்கிறார்கள். இதை எத்தனையோ தடவை நான் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். உடனடியாகக் கலெக்டருக்கு ஒரு உத்தரவு அனுப்பி, அந்த ஜில்லாவில் சேரிகள் உள்ள பகுதிகளில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு என்று பிணங்கள் புதைக்க எங்கெங்கே இடம் இல்லை என்று கேட்டறிந்து, அங்கெல்லாம் நிலம் ஒதுக்கிக் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். நான் அதிகமாக அதைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லத் தேவையில்லை. அநேக சேரிகளில் கிணறுகள்கூட இன்றும் கிடையாது. சேரிவாசிகள் யாரை சந்தித்துக் கேட்பதென்று கூடத் தெரியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிற காரணத்தால், இன்றைக்கு இந்த நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று நான் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

மேலும் பருவ மழை நன்றாக இருந்ததால் நல்ல வீணச்சல் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று கவர்னர் அவர்கள் தம்முடைய உரையில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், எங்கள் பகுதியில், அதாவது தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவைப் பொறுத்தவரையில், மழை சரியாகப் பெய்யாத காரணத்தால் பல இடங்களில் தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் விவசாயம் கெட்டுப் போய்விட்டது. அதனால், இன்றைக்கு மக்கள் வரி கொடுக்க முடியாமல் கலங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக, கள்ளக்குறிச்சி தாலுகா, விழுப்புரம் தாலுகா கஞ்சனூர், விழுப்புரம், திருக்கோயிலூர் முதலிய பகுதிகளில் உள்ள

[Sri M. Ethirajalu] [12th February 1958]

மக்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த இடங்களைப் பரிசீலித்து வரி வஜா செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். நான் சொல்வது சரியா தவறா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்றால், சொல்கிற தேதியிலிருந்து தாக்கீது ஜில்லாக் கலெக்டருக்கு அனுப்பி, அவர்களைச் சோதித்துப் பார்க்கச் சொல்லி, வரி வஜாச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று மீண்டும் வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

சிறு சேமிப்புத் திட்டத்திற்கு மக்கள் நன்றாக ஒத்துழைப்புக் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். ஏழை மக்களும் தங்களுடைய பங்கைக் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலையிலே விவசாயிகள் நமக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய கடனை ஒரு சிறிது காலம் கொடுத்து, கடனை வசூலிப்பதற்குக் காலத்தை ஒத்திப்போடவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக மின்சார விஷயத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், நமது சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திலே ஏறக்குறைய ஐயாயிரம் கிராமங்களுக்கு மின்சாரம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்றும், மேலும் ஆயிரம் கிராமங்களுக்குத் துரிதமாக கொடுக்கப் போகிறார்கள் என்றும் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். ஆனால், மற்றப் பகுதிகளைப் பார்க்கும்போது 400, 500 கிராமங்கள் முதல் ஆயிரம் கிராமங்கள் வரை மின்சாரம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அப்படியிருந்தும், தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் 150 கிராமங்களில்தான் இதுவரை மின்சாரம் விஸ்தரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை நான் தாழ்மையுடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதற்குக் கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவுக்கு முதல் சலுகை கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்திருப்பதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். அதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். ஆனால் மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களுக்குக் கொடுப்பதைப்போல இந்த ஜில்லாவிற்கு சமமாகக் கொடுத்தால் மட்டும் போதாது. மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களுக்குக் கொடுப்பதைவிட தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவுக்கு அதிக மின்சாரச் சலுகை கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் மீண்டும் அமைச்சர் அவர்களை வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் விவசாயம் நன்றாக நடக்கும் என்றும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

முனிசிபல் நகரத்திலேகூட என் ஜில்லாவில் மின்சாரம் இதுவரை கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை என்பதை அமைச்சர் கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். அடுத்தபடியாக, குளம், குட்டைகள் போன்ற சிறிய நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுப்பதைத் துரிதப்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கவர்னர் பெருமான் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதுவரை நாம் பெரிய பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களையெல்லாம் நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, அதற்கு வேண்டிய எல்லாவிதமான நடவடிக்கைகளும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வந்தோம். ஆனால், இன்றைக்கு உணவு சரியாக உற்பத்தி ஆகவில்லையென்றால், கிராமங்களிலே இருக்கும் குளங்கள் போன்ற சிறுசிறு நீர்ப்பாசனங்கள் விஷயத்தில் நாம் போதுமான அக்கறை காட்டாத காரணத்தால்தான் இந்தக் குறை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. நான் பல கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். ஏரிக்கரைகள் எத்தனையோ ஆண்டுகளாகச் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யப்படாமல் இருக்கின்றன. மைனர் இரிகேஷன் அதிகாரிகளைக் கேட்டால், நாங்கள் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். ஒரு மீட்டிங் சமயம் கலெக்டர் அவர்கள் மைனர் இரிகேஷன் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை நேரில் சந்தித்துக் கேட்போது, 15 நாட்களில் செய்யவேண்டும், 2 நாள் கூடக் கொடுக்க முடியாது என்று அன்றைக்குக் கட்டாயப்படுத்திச் சொன்னார்கள். இவர் எவ்வளவு தூரம் அக்கறை எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார் என்பதைப் பார்க்கும்போது, அதுதான் இங்கே விவசாயத்திலே அதிகம் பெருக்கம் இல்லாத காரணம் என்று நான் சொல்ல முடியும். அதற்காகத்தான் சிலர் “மைனர் இரிகேஷனை பி. பிள்யூ. டி. யோடு சேர்த்துவிட்டால் நல்லது” என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால், அதை சர்க்காருடைய முடிவுக்கு விட்டுவிடுகிறேன். அதற்குள் ஒரு தனி உத்தரவு போடவேண்டும். குளம், குட்டைகள், ஏரிகள் முதலிய சிறு நீர்ப்பாசனங்களை ஆங்காங்கு துரிதப்படுத்தி வேலை செய்து வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னாலொழிய, நாம் உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெரும் அளவுக்குப் பெருக்க முடியாது என்று நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

[12th February 1958] [Sri M. Ethirajalu]

தேசிய அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டத்தின்கீழ், முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே பல ரோடுகளைப் போட்டோம், கிணறுகளை வெட்டினோம், ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை ஏற்படுத்தினோம், பள்ளிக்கூடங்களைக் கட்டினோம். ஆனால், கட்டிய கட்டிடங்களின் நிலைமையைக் கவனித்தால் பெரும்பாலான கட்டிடங்களில் வீரல் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றனவா; ரோடுகள் எல்லாம் கல் வெளியிலே தெரியாமல் சரியான சமனாக இருக்கின்றனவா என்பதை யெல்லாம் கவனிக்க ஒரு கமிட்டி நியமிக்கவேண்டும். இந்தக் கமிட்டியினர் வேலை செய்யும்போது, வீரல் உள்ள ஒவ்வொரு கட்டிடத்திற்கும் ரோடுக்கும் யார் கண்டிராக்டர், யார் என்ஜினியர் என்றெல்லாம் கண்டு பிடித்து, நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டதற்குக் காரணமாயிருந்தவர்களைக் கண்டு பிடித்து தொகையை வசூலிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். எந்த எந்தக் கட்டிடங்கள் நல்ல நிலையில் இல்லையோ அந்தக் கட்டிடங்களை மேற்பார்வையிட்ட இன்ஜினியரிடமிருந்தோ, கண்டிராக்டரிடமிருந்தோ பணத்தை வசூலிக்கச் செய்து, மீண்டும் வேலையைச் செய்துகொடுக்க வகை செய்யவேண்டும். ஒரு இன்ஜினியரை இப்படிச் செய்தால்தான், எதிர் காலத்தில் நாம் போடும் திட்டங்கள் பொறுப்புடனே, நேர்மையுடனே, நீதியுடனே, நிறைவேற்றப்படும். பொது மக்களுக்காகச் செய்யும் திட்டங்களில் நமக்கும் முழுப் பொறுப்பு உண்டு என்று சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தரும், கண்டிராக்டரும், இன்ஜினியரும் உணரும் வகையில் நமது அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் காலத்திலே ஒரு கமிட்டியை உடனடியாக ஏற்படுத்தி ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டும். அந்தக் கமிட்டி சர்க்கார் சார்பாக போடப்பட்ட ரோடுகளையும், பள்ளிக்கூடங்களையும், ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளையும் பார்வையிடவேண்டும். மரங்கள் என்ன என்ன போட்டுக் கட்டப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது என்பதையும் பார்க்க வேண்டும் என்று நான் அமைச்சர் முன்னிலையில் கேட்டுக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

கடைசியாக, ஒன்றே ஒன்றைச் சொல்லிவிட்டு நான் முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். ரெயில் டிக்கெட்டின் விலை ஏற்றத்தின் காரணமாக பஸ் பிரயாணிகள் அதிகமாகிவிட்டார்கள். கிராமங்களில் இருந்து நகரங்களுக்கு வரும் வேலைகள் கிராம மக்களுக்கு அதிகமாகி இருக்கின்றன. அதன் காரணமாக மக்கள் கிராமங்களிலிருந்து பஸ் ஏறி ஓடிவருகிறார்கள். மணிக் கணக்கில் பஸ் கிடைக்காமல் காத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே பஸ்களுடைய எண்ணிக்கையை சர்க்கார் அதிக படுத்தவேண்டும். அதிகமான பேர்களுக்கு பஸ் பர்மிட் கொடுத்து மொபைல் லைன்களில் அதிகமான பஸ்கள் கிராமங்களுக்கு ஓடும்படியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். பொருளாதார வகையில் மிகவும் பிற்போக்காக இருக்கிற ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குத்தான் பஸ் பர்மிட் கொடுக்கட்டுமே. யாராவது ஒரு ஹரிஜனுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன். அதே போல பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கும் பஸ் பர்மிட்டுகள் கொடுக்கலாம். இந்த நிலையில் கிராம மக்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருப்பதனால் அதிகமான பஸ்கள் விடுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர் களுக்குப் பர்மிட் கொடுத்தால், அவர்கள் பணத்திற்கு எங்கே போவார்கள் என்று கேட்கலாம். எப்படியாவது அவர்கள் பணம் தேடிக்கொள்வார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி நாம் கவலைப்படவேண்டாம் என்றுதான் நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். பர்மிட் ஒருவர் பேரில் இருக்கிறது, பஸ் ஒருவர் விடுகிறார் என்பதாகப் பல புகார்கள் வருவதாகச் சொல்கிறார்கள். ஒருவருக்குக் கொடுத்தால் அந்த ஒருவர் பேரிலேயேதான் பஸ் இருக்க வேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் அதை ரத்து செய்துவிடலாம். அதை விறக்கக் கூடாது. ஆகவே, கிராமப் பகுதியில் வாழ்கின்ற மக்களுக்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க எல்லாவிதமான ஏற்பாடுகளையும் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தை முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரித்து என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

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

The House then adjourned.

[12th February 1958]

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

* 72. *Short review of the main activities of the Madras Port Department for the first half of 1957-58 ending 30th September 1957.*

* 73. *Notification published with G.O. No. 1880, Local Administration, dated 27th December 1957 regarding the extension of term of office of members and Presidents of certain panchayats in North Madurai Panchayat Union area.*

* 74. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2297, Health and Ms. No. 2298, Health, dated 2nd August 1957 regarding amendments to Public Health Establishment Local Authorities Regulations, 1940.*

* Laid on the table of the House on 11th February 1958.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Thursday, the 13th February 1958.

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.

Temple at Vellore Fort

* 11 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state with reference to the answers to supplementaries to the Legislative Council Question No. 127-A, dated 27th December 1956—

(a) whether any reply has been received by the State Government from the Government of India in regard to the revival of puja in the temple at Vellore Fort; and

(b) if so, the further action taken or proposed to be taken to reinstall the sacred idol for worship in the temple?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) A reply was received from the Government of India stating that they do not find it possible to agree, after renovation and rebuilding, to declaring open for public worship or remove from protection under the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Act, 1951, the temple under reference, as there was no public worship at the premises, as was the case of many other monuments, when it was taken over for protection by the Union Department of Archaeology in 1917.

(b) The Government have dropped further action in the matter.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, are there not other temples notified under the Ancient and Historical Monuments Act such as the great temple at Tanjore, the Jayankondan temple in Jayankondasholavaram and the Kailasanathar temple at Kancheepuram and may I know why worship should be denied in this temple alone?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: As has been pointed out in my answer, unlike the other institutions taken over, in this particular institution, there was no worship when it was taken over. Further, I understand that there was no idol at all. I do not think it would serve any purpose to bring a new idol, install it and start worship again.

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SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : What have the Government of India to do with this temple? Are they the guardians of all temples in the North and the South?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, this structure has been taken over under the Ancient and Historical Monuments Act and, therefore, it is under the jurisdiction of the Government of India.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : May I appeal to the Government and ask if they could not convey to the Central Government the feelings of a large section of the public in this matter and ask them to reconsider this question on such terms and conditions as they may deem fit, and even if it be necessary, by opening a separate entrance for the temple, barring the ancient monument referred to?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : As the hon. Member is aware, the main object of worship in a Hindu temple is some idol and there is no idol at all here. Therefore, I am unable to understand the feelings of the people that the temple should be brought up again for worship.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, may I say that there was an idol there? That is a matter of history and it was removed during the invasions. Therefore, may I suggest to the Government to consider whether on account of the historical circumstances we should not press on the Government of India to reconsider their decision which would have been done but for the fact that the Ministry there is manned by Muslims?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I may inform the hon. Member that there is also a mosque without worship within that structure. Apart from that, if the hon. Member could give me any information that that idol which was lost could be traced, I could now consider whether we could address the Government of India again.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, have not the public come forward to make arrangements for reinstallation of the idol in this temple and would the Government at least as a last resort consider the deletion or withdrawal of the notification and exclude it—I mean the temple portion leading to the ancient monument portion, viz., the Kalyana Mahal said to be of great archaeological importance—from the purview of the Ancient Monuments Act, so that the public may not be denied the elementary right of worship in this ancient temple, especially as the public have offered to reinstall the idol there and arrange for puja, etc.?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I shall repeat what I have stated earlier, namely, that if the idol which was there previously and which had been lost for a long time could be traced, we could consider the question.

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : May I point out that it is not necessary that the old idol should be traced and reinstalled? For example—the hon. Member Sri P. T. Rajan who is here will bear out my statement—in the famous temple at Somanath, the old idol of Somanath was lost and another idol was installed recently.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Somanath had a different history and that does not apply to this temple.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Even the proposal to trace the old idol is not a difficult proposition. But I am told that from the Agamic point of view, the idol which had been desecrated cannot be reinstalled and that, therefore, the public have come forward to install a new idol. May, I therefore, request the Hon. Minister most humbly to reconsider the matter and see what best could be done in view of the public feeling in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It may perhaps be possible to bring the temple under worship if the notification under the Ancient Monuments Act could be withdrawn, but I do not think it is right to have that notification withdrawn.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to convey the feelings of this House in the matter to the Government of India and also say that my learned colleague here has said that that order was passed because the Education Ministry was run by Muslims? I am very sorry about that sad remark and I would even request my hon. Friend to withdraw it.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : There are some allegations which are proved.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : If the House expresses an opinion by bringing in a non-official resolution on a non-official day, certainly this Government would convey the opinions of this House to the Government of India.

Deputy Inspectors of Schools

* 12 Q.—SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of ranges of Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the State;

(b) the number of posts of Deputy Inspectors of Schools that remained vacant as on 1st July 1957; and

(c) the number of ranges that were in charge of Junior Inspectors?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) 154, Sir.

(b) Nine posts of Deputy Inspectors of Schools remained vacant on 1st July 1957. These posts have since been filled in.

(c) 80 ranges of Deputy Inspectors of Schools are in charge of temporary promotees from the category of Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

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SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN : Is there any reason why so many posts are held by unqualified people?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, all the graduates with training have been absorbed in the teaching institutions. Because we were unable to recruit fresh personnel for the purpose of filling these posts—as a matter of fact, our attempts to get graduates for filling these posts are proving futile—instead of depending upon raw graduates, we thought experienced Junior Deputy Inspectors could be promoted, and they are now holding these posts.

Creation of a Chair in the History of Indian Medicine

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

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to institute a Chair in the History of Indian Medicine at the College of Integrated Medicine, Madras;

(b) whether the Government of India have sanctioned any grant for the purpose and, if so, the amount of such grant and the conditions attached thereto; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

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

(b) The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 7,200, being three-fourths of the anticipated expenditure without attaching any conditions.

(c) The scheme is being implemented.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, as a Special Officer, I believe, will be appointed to prepare this history, would the Government consider the appointment of a small committee of Tamil experts to assist the Special Officer, as most of the historical details relating to the Siddha system of medicine are to be found in ancient Tamil literature?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, the scheme involves the appointment of one Lecturer, First Grade, and three Pandits in the Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani systems and typists and all the other paraphernalia.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : May I press for the consideration of the Hon. Minister that a Tamil Pandit who knows something of Tamil literature should be appointed?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : For this purpose, we require a different pandit—not a pandit in literature, but one in the systems of medicine—and we have provided for the three respective branches.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

II.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS—cont.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar will now speak.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, perhaps most of the Members are aware, but I should like to remind such of those Members as have walked into this House from the other Chamber, that there are only two occasions when this House has a certain amount of liberty to speak on subjects which are not strictly relevant to the particular propositions brought before it. The first occasion is the Address of the Governor and the second occasion is when the Budget is introduced by the Hon. the Finance Minister. On all other occasions the speeches are more or less guillotined by the restricted scope of the subject which is placed before this House. It is for this reason, Sir, that we claim your indulgence to cover a fairly wide tract in regard to many subjects on which we have no opportunity at all to speak.

3-10
p.m.

Sir, as in the previous years, the Governor's Address is a very short, sweet document. As somebody remarked, it is so sweet indeed that we lose the sweetness of it very soon, because it is so very short. Some of us who are accustomed to the very sweets of this life would like to have it extended further. Anyway, that opinion has been expressed on more than one occasion without much success.

As I perused the Governor's Address, in about six to seven minutes, I could make out some of the most salient features depicted therein. The Address refers in various degrees to the problem of food supply, the progress made in the Second Five-Year Plan, the intensification of the Small Savings Movement, etc. Reference is made to the approach to the problem of the official language over which public opinion has been somewhat disturbed during the last few months not only in this part of India but in many other parts of India as well. We sometimes forget it. Having been recently in various parts of the country, I may say that it is not restricted to any particular part of the country.

Amongst the legislative measures that have been envisaged—almost every year this is the season for the introduction of Bills—may be mentioned the Bill to amend the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937. This is coming for the 'N'th time before this House. There is also a Bill, which is said to be a comprehensive Bill, again to amend the various sections of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, though some five years ago when the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan produced a voluminous, compendious Bill on Hindu Religious Endowments, he had exhausted all that he had to say on that matter. But we now see that there are some parts of the Bill that have to be modified. It is not my purpose to deal

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with the subject-matter of these Bills at present for the obvious reason that there will be an occasion later for this House to go into the details of the Bills.

Sir, I should like to refer to another aspect in regard to the Address. It has been said that a Bill to provide for the grant of a specific number of festival holidays including national holidays to industrial workers would be introduced. May I, on this occasion, invite the attention of the Government to the fact that no country in the world has so many Government holidays as our country has? Holidays are introduced without any previous notification. If an election is to be held, all colleges are closed. I know that occasionally we are blamed for not working for a certain number of days in a year. But the real difficulty is caused by the number of public holidays notified by the Government. If we do not implement the notification of the Government in our colleges, we shall certainly get into serious trouble with the students. Apart from this, Sir, when everybody is speaking of the Second Five-Year plan and the necessity for working it out, I do feel that the time has come both for the Centre and the States to review the position and see that the number of holidays is cut down—even ruthlessly cut down—though I know, as a matter of fact, that some of us do enjoy these holidays on the pretence of observing a certain religious ceremony. Even those who observe religious ceremonies do not necessarily require such holidays for them. I shall leave this matter at that.

I shall not deal with the amendments suggested to the various sections of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act. But I would like to draw the attention of the House to a singular fact that has been emerging time and again before this House. Whenever the High Court or the Supreme Court holds a particular section to be invalid, at once legislation is introduced here to amend the Act so as to rectify the flaw in the light of the Court's observations without going into the full merits of the case. So much so, it has been more or less a common feature for any particular judgment of the Court to be warded off. Sometimes a piece of legislation is brought in even before the judgment has been finally expressed. I do not suggest that there may not be a necessity. I have not examined this particular Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act. I shall do so when the Amending Bill comes up for discussion. But I say that it is certainly a matter for serious consideration. Whether the Amending Bill is in the light of the opinion expressed by the High Court or the Supreme Court, the Legislature should content itself for some more time to see how the Act works, unless it be that the matter is a very serious one concerning the welfare of the country. I think it is only by this means that we shall be showing the proper amount of respect to the higher judicial authorities in the State.

I next come to the question of food production. It will be necessary for me to deal with this subject in a more elaborate manner when the Budget comes up for discussion. But it is a

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matter of surprise and regret that after all these intensive methods of increasing food production, there is still shortage of food. We were told three years ago that we were not only self-sufficient, but that we were in a position to export foodgrains to other countries. We all felt that we could loosen our belts a little bit and that we could easily get more food for ourselves. But very soon true facts have shown that we are still facing a deficit in food. To-day I see that the amount involved in the import of food necessary to cover our shortage runs up to Rs. 300 crores. Sir, I make this serious suggestion. If the Central Government would only relieve themselves of this very serious task of supplying food to a country of 360 millions and to all the States, and confine themselves to certain large policies that are necessary and throw the responsibility entirely on the States themselves, as was done in the previous degenerate regime, I should like to give this assurance that the food problem will be solved by the different States themselves. What is happening to-day? I am afraid that many States, and certainly many people in the States, if not the Governments, have the happy feeling that if there is no food or if they imagine that there is not enough food, they can always make a grievance of it, go to the Centre and force them to see that food is made available. Not only that. I make this specific charge that in some States—not in Madras; I am speaking not to compliment the Treasury Benches, but because I know it is a fact—lands for raising food crops have been converted into those for raising cash crops, and thereby the extent of fields necessary for rice production or any other food production has been seriously curtailed. If you take an aerial view of some of the States that I have in mind—which, for obvious reasons, I shall not mention—you will see that large tracts have been converted into lands for raising sugarcane crop, oil seed crop, and various other forms of cash crops, which are certainly far more beneficial to the persons of those tracts. But the one thing that is clear and that has got to be remembered, so far as food supply is concerned, is that those States do not produce what they ought to produce. We ourselves in a certain measure are fully conscious of what is due to us. Some time ago, my esteemed friend Sri Kala Venkata Rao, who was the Minister for Agriculture and Revenue, introduced a Bill in the two Houses. Generally, these Bills get passed within about 15 minutes in the Assembly, because everybody knows the subject-matter of these Bills. Sometimes the Bills may get delayed in this House. But the effect of the Bill that was passed then was that no piece of agricultural land could be utilized for any other purpose than agriculture without the specific sanction of the Government. I should like to ask the Government whether this rule is being applied. As one goes from one corner to the other, as I did from Madras to Nagercoil, one sees many rice fields converted for various purposes other than agriculture. It is true that there is increase of population. We may require buildings. But there is a method of doing it. All that I say is that I do not dispute your right for such conversion, but I am asking the Government whether they have seen to it that that law is being observed; that is, whether their sanction had been specifically and

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3-20 p.m. in the terms of the legislation obtained before such conversion was made. Sir, I know the answer to this question, but I shall still await the other answer that may be forthcoming.

Sir, it has become the habit for some States to be perpetually grumbling about the lack of supply even without trying to find out whether they are self-sufficient or what the whole position is. To that extent, a certain amount of discussion is started, vehement speeches are made by the legislators of some States and, in fact, various statements have been made which some of the Chief Ministers and Ministers have had to deny. We have been seeing in the Press reports about deaths due to starvation. The other day, Chief Minister, Katju, had to deny that there was any death due to starvation. I ask what this is due to. So long as you think that there will come some Moab from above and that you will get everything from the Central Government in regard to foodgrains, there is not much possibility of the States realising their responsibility, and the legislators at any rate, and the people realizing their own responsibilities. May I add this also? The tendency has been increasing for limiting ourselves to certain cereals like rice and wheat only. As one who has taken other cereals and relished them, I could say that there are ragi, cholam and cumbu. These were all the things that we were accustomed to in that civilized part of the country from which I came. There was nothing wrong with food production in those days although there used to be famine once in 30 years or 40 years. But, today, we are in a state of eternal famine. I, therefore, say that this question must be re-examined and fresh thought bestowed on it.

Now, I come to one of the chief features that have been referred to in the Governor's Address. Almost every speaker in this House has referred to it in some measure or other. This has become so much of a big problem that today we find the newspapers devoting a greater part of their columns to accounts, debates and speeches of leaders and mutual recrimination in regard to this question, viz., the language policy of the country. The Address has referred to what is known as the Memorandum on Official Language submitted by the Government of Madras. It is stated that there is every hope that 'the views embodied in the Memorandum will receive sympathetic consideration by the Government of India and the Parliament'. I ask, why 'sympathetic consideration'. We do not want sympathetic consideration, but we want just and equitable consideration. I do not want sympathy from anybody. I want justice. If justice is done by following a particular policy, I will be the first to accept that policy. No sympathy is required. We want sympathy for other purposes and not for a policy which is to determine the fate of the future generations yet unborn. It is just and equitable consideration that we want. (Hear, hear.) That is what people want. It is often said that there is a controversy about this language issue. I have heard criticisms in some papers here and elsewhere. I ask, 'Does this controversy start from one

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individual?' If there is a controversy, then there must be an opposing point of view, which develops into a controversy. I would very much wish that such controversies never occur. People have their own views. People express their views. There are opposing views. When the views are not couched in precise and generous terms, a controversy necessarily arises. Sir, let me deal with this subject which I thought might not come up for discussion. When the Government of Madras invited some of the Members of the Legislature to ascertain their views before finalizing the Memorandum that they wanted to submit to the Government of India, it was known that that meeting was not open to the Press and rightly so. Many observations were made, discussions were full and frank. At the second meeting, some Members, at any rate, brought with them written notes on the draft report which they submitted at the meeting. It was stated by the Hon. the Education Minister and rightly so, when I raised the question whether dissenting minutes could be appended, that he was hoping that there would not be any such necessity and that it would be a report which would be more or less agreed to by all. I entirely agree that these statements are correct. It never occurred to me that there would be a public statement and consequently a public discussion on a matter which was entirely private. It is very difficult for us, who observe certain of these tenets in regard to private meetings, to enter into any controversy. I regret that any such controversy should have arisen in regard to the language issue and particularly in regard to the meeting which was entirely private. Having said that, let me also say this. After arriving at certain general conclusions and after seeing the Memorandum drawn up by the Government, I for one felt that there were certain limitations on us because the Memorandum was not a Memorandum of this Committee but it was a Memorandum that the Government were going to submit. Knowing and realising that the Government could possibly adopt that attitude and language which some of us might adopt—some of us may adopt language which may be considered intemperate and illogical—we realized, at any rate I realized, that we could not expect the Government to go as far as we might want. But, so far as the trend of the Memorandum was concerned, I do feel that possibly there was something to be said . . .

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: May I remind the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that he corrected the temper of the Government's language? (Laughter.)

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: In some cases I did that and in some other cases I inflamed that temper also. (Laughter.) Whatever it be, what I want to say is that it was the Government that assured us that that Memorandum would receive consideration and that it was the Government that told us that no change in the Constitution was necessary. I may be corrected if I am wrong. I was one of those who said and who even now feel that a change in the Constitution might be necessary for

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implementing the very proposals contained in the memorandum submitted by them to the Central Government. Sir, when responsible Ministers say . . .

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I would like to correct that. At that time, I said that that was my point of view and if they should consider it the other way and take the attitude that the Constitution should be amended, I was prepared for that also. But, ultimately, we all came to the unanimous conclusion that it was not necessary and that the stand taken by the Government might be approved.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Sir, I stand corrected if I was wrong; but I must confess that my impression was entirely different. I still hold the view that a change in the Constitution would clarify the position much better than any assurance from a Party, for the simple reason that Parliaments change, Ministers change and everybody changes.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: All those aspects were considered then.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Whatever it is, a change in the Constitution to the extent necessary would clarify the position.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Education stated at that conference that an amendment of the Constitution might not be necessary but that if all of us thought that it was necessary, it might be done. We had a doubt whether in law Article 343 (3) was sufficient for our purpose. But, he said that it might be sufficient. That is why we—I mean myself at any rate—hesitated to press that point. Still, the memorandum did not say that we should not do it. That was the impression I got.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: I agree. I am only saying that there was a sort of mental reservation. When we are discussing a subject of this nature, when the Government say that they will have a particular thing done and when the Party in the local Legislature and the Party in the Central Legislature are the same, it is not right to push things far too much. Then, Sir,

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DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Do not you agree that so long as the amendment of the Constitution does not take place, it will be something like a Damocle's sword hanging over our head?

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: I do not know. Nowadays, there are so many swords of Damocle and one more may not matter to a man like me. (Laughter.)

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: One such is our friend himself. (Laughter.)

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DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: But one thing, I may say, in all fairness. There have been many things done which give room for some anxiety in the minds of the people. One is the pace at which this change is taking place. I do not want to refer to the part played by certain Ministries in the matter of forcing the pace of the change-over to Hindi in certain respects. Reference has been made by persons much better qualified than myself to these things, and I feel it but unfortunate that such things should have been done. The pace is forced even with regard to communications. The whole reason why there is so much of fear expressed and so much of concern shown is that even before 1965, attempts are being made in several ways to see that the pace is made quicker than what even the constitutional provision envisages. Let me refer to a few incidents in this connection. It is stated that this agitation, as they call it in this part of the country, has started because of a fear that a sufficient number of posts will not be available for the people of the non-Hindi areas in the Government of the country. I must say emphatically that this is not our fear. This is not a thing about which we feel any anxiety. I do feel that we need not worry ourselves about places in the Government departments. There are many other avenues open to us and we have resorted to these avenues in the past. I have sufficient confidence in our countrymen that they can rise to the occasion and get their bread and butter to the required extent. Perhaps they may miss the butter and get half bread. That does not matter. I do not want this question to be considered from that standpoint. But I do feel that what may be called an approach of vehemence does create problems. Let me give you one illustration. Only the other day, a supplementary question was put in Hindi in the Parliament in a long and involved sentence, because the Deputy Minister in charge was familiar more with Malayalam than with Hindi. It was the chivalry and courtesy of the Prime Minister that saved the situation, when he got up and stated, 'Although I do not understand this question, I will still try to reply to it'. And he replied to it and there was silence. Is this the atmosphere of cordiality wherein we could study and solve the problem of Hindi? Let us remember that unity does not depend upon one particular area. There must be 'give' and 'take' on both sides. Let me give you another instance. Reference has been made in the memorandum at page 12 (paragraph 41) to the need for translation. It is stated therein:—

"While endorsing these views as far as they go, the Government of Madras would invite attention to their suggestion that consideration should be given to the proposal that a system of simultaneous translation should be instituted in Parliament."

Sir, as long ago as 1952, I ventured to write to the former Speaker of the Parliament, Shri Mavlankar, inviting his attention to the fact that a system of simultaneous translation had been instituted for the purpose of transacting business in international assemblies including the *Palais Des Nations* at Geneva. I begged of him to consider these proposals so far as the Parliament was concerned.

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I even went to the extent of getting at persons in charge of the *Palais Des Nations*—my friend, the Hon. the Leader of the House knows what obtains there—and gave the Speaker a detailed note on the cost of instituting such a device. The cost came to about 300 Swiss francs, which might be about Rs. 3,50,000. Two months later, from the late Shri Mavlankar, I got a letter—I have not published it so far but now I feel I must bring it to the notice of the Government and the House—enumerating various difficulties in accepting my suggestion. The fundamental difficulty which he expressed was that it would delay the Members of Parliament learning Hindi and retard the development of Hindi. This was in the year 1952. If the State Government still feel that this plea for introducing simultaneous translation will be accepted, it is another matter. Having gone and seen things for myself, I do feel that we should, while certainly correcting and even admonishing such elements that make much of this language issue, tell the people who are interfering with the unity of the country by being overenthusiastic not to disturb national solidarity. But, unfortunately, they are disturbing it to-day which you and I are most anxious to maintain. Let there be no mistake about it. I have seen enough of the world. I have seen enough of the conflicts that have arisen over small points and ultimately disintegrated the countries for years and years to come. I realize that any such tendency, if not rooted out, will ultimately create more problems for us to solve. Then it will not be the responsibility of this State or any other State but the whole of India because it involves the temper and tempo of the people living not in this State or any other State but in the whole of India. Sir, I will give you another illustration. Recently, I had to go on a Commission of Enquiry to another part of the country. When one of the witnesses came, he saw me with a turban on—which unfortunately I never take off and which stamps me as one coming from a particularly uncivilized part of the country. (Laughter.) He said in Hindi, “I want to speak in Hindi. But this Gentleman will not understand it. What would be the effect?” to which I replied in Hindi, “You may please yourself. I can also understand some Hindi. So, that will not be your handicap.”

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You have passed the test; (Laughter).

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: I wish I were in the Parliament speaking in Hindi. But the magic of it was in two minutes' time, he changed over to English of the best type and for the next fifteen minutes, he continued in English. I simply laughed over the matter. But all this need not be taken in such a simple manner. He expressed himself so well in English and tried to show his superiority in it. So, Sir, while expressing my views strongly that every attempt should be made to see that people in our own State do not create fissiparous tendencies, let me also say that the responsibility is no less on the people in other parts of the country to see that they supply proper decorum that is necessary for us.

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Let me give yet another instance. At the time when this language controversy was at its warmest—I say warmest not because there was no heat, there was a great deal of it—an incident occurred. A Deputy Minister from the Centre comes to the very centre of this controversy and says, ‘English is the language of slaves and to speak in English is slavery.’ Are you going to justify this? I would like to ask the Prime Minister whether he considers that a Deputy Minister is justified in coming to this State in particular at that particular moment and giving expression to his views on this question. Is he for solidarity of the country or is he for dividing this country and introducing fissiparous tendencies? I ask again: Is speaking in English the only evidence of slavery? When we send our students to English-speaking countries for further education, is that not an evidence of slavery? When we import scientific appliances and other things from English-speaking countries, is it a sort of overlordship and not slavery? Again, when we expect so much assistance from other English-speaking countries, is that one of those very vigorous mentalities that is responsible for it? I am not taking them seriously. People without a past and without a future do not count so far as I am concerned. That is the truth of it. But it is not clear if they take these things so philosophically. I am referring to it this time for this purpose that the unity of the country can be maintained with the solid support of the people of this country. It is because of my anxiety that I expressed these convictions for the sake of promoting that very unity. Sir, what do we find to-day? For appointments in the Universities in the North, a knowledge of Hindi is essential. I don't mind it if they do not have us at all. Because we want all the talents that we get in our Universities. I am only sorry that they are taken away. But if advertisements are put in in this way, what does it mean? Is it the way in which you can make people realize that one need not worry if this controversy is over?

3-40
p.m.

Sir, I was pained when I saw yesterday a report of a speech. The Speaker of the Parliament came and addressed a gathering in Madras. We were all under the impression that Speakers never spoke. You, as Chairman, have never given us the pleasure of speaking on all and sundry questions. There are already conventions that Speakers have established in the light of 300 years' experience in the House of Commons. If you study them, you will realize that no Speaker would speak on a matter of controversy. I shall ask you whether you will justify any Speaker making a statement on a controversial subject. I am sorry I have to say that. But unless we take courage in our hands and say what is wrong when it is wrong, democracy is bound to fail. And the first thing to practise in a democracy is the observance of conventions. Failure to observe the sound conventions well-established by law is the root cause of failure of democratic forms of Government. The Speaker of the Parliament has referred to many things. I do not want to read the whole speech. I am shocked that the Speaker of a Parliament should use the expression that he has used that if the

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past Chief Minister had not done certain things, the present Chief Minister would not have become "King-maker". Are the Members on the Treasury Bench quite satisfied that this speech should have been made by the Speaker or do they think that some action is necessary to invite the attention of the Prime Minister?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It can be ignored.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : You will never accept it. I know him (Speaker) well. What happened to him I can't say.

Sir, my last plea is this. We are passing through very critical times internationally and nationally. There can be no two opinions about it. Most of us do not perhaps realize the gravity of the situation in both respects. I am particularly agitated about the national situation in our own country. Things are happening in different parts of the country in different ways and you know the forces that have been let loose. It is up to us now who believe in democracy to maintain the democratic ideal and to put the people in a proper mode of conduct. I hope and trust, Sir, that this House will play its part well and worthily in preserving the ancient ideal of democracy and in furthering the cause of humanity in different parts of the country.

* SRI T. S. SANKARANARAYANA PILLAI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in supporting the motion of thanks to the Governor so ably moved by my hon. Friend Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar, I must say that the Address is brief and sweet. I shall not comment upon the Phillipic of the hon. Member Dr. Sreenivasan yesterday that it is a mere ritual which has lost all meaning, utility and glamour, and whether we shall not do better by abandoning this outmoded practice. I shall say a few words on the subject.

In the first place, I beg leave to be associated with the sentiments of grief and sorrow expressed by the hon. the Mover of this resolution on the demise of Sri A. J. John who was Governor of Madras for a short time. In the second place, I would like to extend to the new Governor, Shri Bishnuram Medhi, a cordial welcome. Coming as he does from distant Assam with a wide, rich and varied administrative and political experience as Chief Minister of Assam for a long time, I hope that he will be able to discharge his functions with great distinction and success.

Coming to the Address itself, I am glad that the Governor has rightly stressed the need to nourish and preserve the solidarity of the nation and to develop a sense of national unity which is of the utmost importance at this present juncture. In this connection, I am in full agreement with the hon. the Deputy Chairman of the Council in the great emphasis he laid upon this aspect of the matter though I do not share his panicky views in regard to the fissiparous tendencies now afoot and much in evidence.

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I feel that in a people's parliamentary democracy there is utmost freedom of speech and that this demand for Dravidastan is nothing more than local patriotism and parochialism running riot. If one leaves it at that, I am sure, it will evaporate in the fullness of time. I think, Sir, that one cannot be guillotined for saying things which may not be wholly proper and which may sometimes border upon insanity because freedom of speech is the cornerstone of a democratic set-up.

3.50
p.m.

The Governor has referred, in optimistic and encouraging terms, to certain important and burning topics of the day. We are glad that the Government have decided to accept the Pataskar Award which, I hope, would settle once and for all the sensational, emotional and acrimonious debate on the border issue. I think, Sir, that the border line has to be drawn somewhere in the interest of administrative convenience and if a few Telugu-speaking people find themselves under this arrangement on this side of the border and *vice versa*, it does not matter so long as both of them continue to be citizens of the Indian Union. I am convinced that the citizenship of the Indian Union is far more important and meaningful than the question where one happens to reside.

Secondly, the Governor has referred to the language issue and has deplored the controversy that has arisen over it, which has enabled the interested people to fish in troubled waters. It is gratifying to note that the Government have been able to evolve a compromise formula which, I think, is likely to solve this thorny problem. I am glad that in pursuance of the policy enunciated in the Official Language Act, Tamil has been introduced in about 2,000 offices in the State and I hope before long all the other offices will be able to transact their business in Tamil.

The Governor has then referred to the land reforms and said that the question of imposing ceilings on land holdings is now under the active consideration of the Government and that pending finalization of proposals in this behalf, legislation will be introduced to fix a provisional ceiling and to prohibit the acquisition of land above that ceiling. It is not known what that provisional ceiling is likely to be but in any case, I feel, Sir, that it would be better for all if the Government come out with their land policy in clear terms at an early date. Any enlightened scheme of land reforms in consonance with the socialistic pattern of society, I think, should have a three-fold object of eliminating glaring disparities in wealth; by bridging the gulf between the haves and the have-nots, of increasing food production and of ensuring full protection to the tiller in regard to the fruits of his labour. One hon. Member yesterday defined 'tiller' so as to include a mirasdar or a landlord.

Then, the Governor referred with obvious satisfaction to the prevalence of fair seasonal conditions in the State this year. Notwithstanding this rosy picture, I think, the prices of foodgrains and foodstuffs hover over levels beyond the reach of ordinary consumers, the poorer sections of the population and people with a small monthly income. This matter requires the earnest attention of the Government and we are told that the Second Five-Year Plan is

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making satisfactory progress, that the shortage of foreign exchange though it is there, is being met in a satisfactory manner and that the drive for small savings is gathering momentum and, I hope, it will augment our national resources.

Sir, a number of legislative measures have been mentioned in the Address and they will come up before this House for discussion. But there is no indication of the financial policy of the Government which, I believe, will come up when the Budget is presented. With these words, Sir, I support the Motion of thanks and I thank you.

4 p.m. * SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the motion before the House, the main motion, and to oppose the amendment moved by the hon. Member opposite. (Interruption by Dr. V. K. John): (The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman: It is a virtue of being consistent.) Sir, I welcome the new Governor. He has got rich administrative experience and his first utterances in this State have been quite encouraging. I believe that with the united efforts of the new Governor and our Ministers, this State would receive its due share of attention and help from the Centre, to achieve progress in all directions. Before I refer to some of the subjects dealt with in the Governor's Address, I should take this opportunity to welcome the new Members who have come to this House. (Cheers).

Some of the new Members here have been in the other House and with their rich experience in the Legislative Assembly, I am sure, they would be of much help to us in our deliberations. I should particularly like to welcome Sri P. T. Rajan, an ex-Minister, and a doughty leader of a one-time famous Party; he is now casabianca-like, a steadfast Partyman, the solitary leader and solitary follower of his Party. (Some hon. Members: Hear, hear). But still he would continue to be that. Whatever Party Sri Rajan may belong to, he commands the respect of all parties and we are particularly happy that circumstances have effected a transfer of this weighty leader from the other House to this House. (Dr. A. Sreenivasan: For good).

Sir, speaking of the new Members elected from the Teachers' and Local Authorities' Constituencies, I am glad that the system of personal voting has been introduced in the Legislative Council constituencies. Speaking as early as on the 8th July 1952, as hon. Members in this House would remember, I pointed out in a most emphatic way that there was scope for corruption in the system of postal voting and that in most cases secrecy of the ballot paper too was violated and so, I suggested that these drawbacks should be removed. I am glad that we are now having personal voting in all Legislative Council constituencies. But, Sir, other difficulties have arisen now, as the hon. Member Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan would bear me out. Sufficient number of polling stations have not been arranged in these bye-elections and the graduates, teachers and local board members could not travel long distances to the polling stations. (Sri A. M. Allapichai: How far away were they?

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(Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan: About ten to twenty miles away). So, the result was that there was very poor voting and that not even 45 per cent of the voters in these educated people's constituencies voted in the recent bye-elections. (Interruption by Sri A. M. Allapichai). I am sorry, Sir, that I do not yield to the interruption of my learned Friend, the hon. the Deputy Chairman, because I have no statistics nor figures to furnish in answer to his questions. For, these elections were conducted only very recently and I have no figures to satisfy the hon. the Deputy Chairman's anxious queries. Correct voters' lists were not available and I hope, Sir, all this will be noted and rectified before the next elections.

Sir, I should also like to point out another important matter in this connection and that is, now that we have got an increased number of representatives for graduates, teachers and local authorities as Members in this House, there should be a more rational delimitation of constituencies. [Dr. A. Sreenivasan: Before 24th April 1958(?). Delimitation of constituencies is necessary. (Interruption.) Sir, I learn that there has not been any increase in the number of graduates' representatives: But the point I wish to stress is—I have also referred to this on an other occasion—that the graduates' and teachers' constituencies cover the entire State. I have, therefore, suggested and I would emphasise it for the consideration of the Government and through the State Government, the Election Commission, that the graduates' and teachers' constituencies should be spilt up into two or more constituencies each, so that there may not be four or five districts to be covered by the candidates in these constituencies. Sir, in the local authorities' constituencies we have as many as five members to represent three districts. It is not only a question of candidates wooing the electorates, but for the efficient functioning of parliamentary democracy, I feel, there must be smaller constituencies, so that the elected representatives might have more frequent opportunities to visit and cover the entire area of their respective constituencies. Sir, provision had been made in the States Reorganisation Act for delimitation of constituencies soon after the States were reorganised and pending the issue of revised delimitation orders, the elections have been held on the basis of the existing constituencies. Now that the Governor has, in his Address, told us that the Andhra border question too would be finally settled ere long and that Tiruttani would be added to our State, I would request the Government to take up the question of delimitation with regard to the Legislative Council constituencies and ensure a better arrangement with regard to the constituencies relating to graduates, teachers and local authorities. I should like that two or three Members should be elected from two or three districts for the local authorities and not five members for three districts. I hope, Sir, that the hon. the Leader of the House would consider even now the question of appointment of a Delimitation Committee so that that Committee might consider all aspects of the question and make due recommendations to the Election Commission for their consideration before the next elections.

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4-10
p.m.

Sir, this is one of the shortest Addresses of all Governors' Addresses that we have been so far treated to for some time. Crisp references to important matters have been made with much food for thought. Sir, I do not propose to dwell at length on the language question to which pointed references have been made and the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has given us a lucid picture of what occurred behind the scenes in the drafting of the memorandum that had been submitted by the Government of Madras. A copy of the memorandum has been placed before us. I should have welcomed it if there had been an opportunity for a fuller discussion of this language question in the Legislature so that the views of the Legislature could be communicated to the Parliamentary Committee that is at this problem now. The question of official language of the Indian Union has raised a bitter controversy and the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has placed before us very interesting theories for our consideration. He wanted that we should have one world, one language and one family. But who is to bell the cat in that direction? Whatever might have been his international outlook, I lack it, Sir. (Dr. V. K. John: Not international outlook, but human outlook.) Sir, he says it is not international outlook but human outlook. I am not able to swallow it. Whatever it is I leave it at that. On this question I was particularly attracted by the views expressed by the women's representatives who most emphatically held in a letter to the Press that English could not be the official language for ever. I entirely agree with the views expressed by the two ex-Members of this House on behalf of the women of South India. I expressed so in another place. I hope that the memorandum that has been placed before us will receive, not sympathetic consideration, as has been stated here and to which objection has been taken by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, but will receive due consideration. I must take this opportunity of congratulating our Ministers—the Minister for Finance and the Minister for Labour—on pressing the case of Tamil Nad in responsible quarters most emphatically. The memorandum, I feel, is not the final word. Sir, much water has since flowed under the bridge and over the bridge and I am sure certain other proposals placed in other responsible quarters should receive due consideration too. The compromise proposal of having Hindi in Hindi areas and English in non-Hindi areas requires serious consideration. But I do not see any reason why in non-Hindi areas English should be the official language of the Union. I would rather suggest that it should be the regional language, and let there be translators at Delhi and at the State headquarters to see that this business is carried on properly. I hope, as I suggested earlier, that at least a day would be allotted in this House for a fuller consideration of this problem so that we may express our views and see that they are sent up to the Parliamentary Committee. It is not possible during the discussion on the Governor's Address to consider at full length all the views expressed by hon. Members and the points that have been raised outside and in the Press.

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I carefully listened to the learned speech of the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar regarding 'Kaiaeruvaramdars' and 'Mattuvaramdars' in Tiruchirappalli district. I am one with him and I agree with much of what he has said. I was at Tiruchirappalli when this particular Ordinance was issued, and it was pointed out to me that actual evictions of these categories of men had happened in that district for some time, and that would appear to have forced the Government to issue the Ordinance that has been now issued. Viewed from that angle, and when it has been made clear that there have actually been some cases of eviction of these people, the Government action would appear to be justified. But a Bill to regularise the provisions of the Ordinance has already been circulated, and we hope to have a full discussion on it in the near future.

As regards land reforms, Sir, the Government would bring in an interim legislation providing for a provisional ceiling and banning further acquisition of lands. I would plead that in these matters, a comprehensive legislation should be brought in straightway, as repeatedly assured by the Hon. the Revenue Minister in this House and in the other House. I am afraid that a provisional legislation may not help any one. Either party will not be satisfied. One party would continue to say that the Government are not sincere about it, and the other party would not stand to gain in any way. There is no question of acquisition of more lands. On the other hand, we hear that people are already selling away some of the excess lands in anticipation of this legislation that is impending. Because it is settled that we are going to have a ceiling fixed at some time or other, I would appeal to the Hon. Minister to avoid all complications in this matter and not to bring in a provisional ceiling, which is not, after all, going to serve the purpose in any way. The people are agitated about it and they may be told what the final picture of the land reform would be. I hope the Government will re-consider the need for the introduction of an interim legislation of this kind and see that the comprehensive legislation is put through as early as possible.

We are happy to be assured by the Governor that seasonal conditions have been fair, that crop prospects for the year are good, and that schemes for the supply of chemical fertilisers for the raising of green manure and the production of improved seeds in the State Seed Farms are being accelerated. In this connection, there is another problem that the Government would have to consider. There seems to be scarcity of agricultural labour. Landholders told me, Sir, when I visited some of the districts, that they could not secure sufficient agricultural labour and that they have converted, as has just now been pointed out by the Leader of the Opposition, their wet lands for garden produce cultivation. I have known of cases in which wet lands have been converted into garden lands in Chingleput and North Arcot districts. This point,

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I feel, needs thorough investigation. What is this shortage of agricultural labour due to? Have these labourers left their villages in search of industrial employment? It is said that they cultivate their bit of land and are not interested in working for others. Perhaps the wages paid are not adequate. The agriculturists, on the other hand, feel that they are not able to meet the high cost of food production.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: May I enquire in which district there is shortage of agricultural labour?

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: I refer to Ponneri taluk in the Chingleput district. I have personally come across instances in which lands have not been cultivated. Landholders told me that there was a shortage of agricultural labour. I request the Hon. Minister to enquire into this, because this is a serious problem, and I am anxious that this should not affect our food production.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Is there any factory there?

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: No. Madras is very near to them and they perhaps come away here. I hope that the Government would investigate this and take steps to improve the position.

It is gratifying to note in the Address that the programme of rural electrification is making commendable progress and that the target of 1,000 villages for the current year may be exceeded. But it does not do great credit because while we are expanding our rural electrification schemes, we are having electricity cuts at the same time. This problem should be re-assessed and the Government and the Electricity Board should see how soon the electricity cuts could be removed. The Hon. the Minister for Electricity, as hon. Members would remember, made a lengthy statement during the last sitting of the Council and assured us that, with the favourable monsoonic conditions ahead, the electricity cut would not be continued for long. May I appeal to the Hon. Minister and the Government to review the position and see how best we can arrange for the early removal of the cut in electricity supply?

4-20 P.M. My hon. Friend Sri Ponnuswamy Chettiar from Coimbatore has made a very useful suggestion for the production of electric power with medium scale schemes, particularly to benefit rural areas. From his experience of tour in Western countries, he said that apart from major schemes, there was scope for smaller schemes to be taken up for production of electrical energy. I think it should be possible to investigate such schemes to benefit particular local areas. We have not had such schemes so far in our State and I commend it to the Government for consideration. The hon. Member Sri Ponnuswamy Chettiar has said that it would be possible to take up medium scale schemes of power development in our State in specified localities and this needs investigation.

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Before I close, may I invite your attention to the question of providing a new Chamber for the Legislative Council? I read in the papers, Sir, that you and the Hon. Speaker took the new Governor the other day round the Houses of Legislature. He is the head of the Legislative Assembly as well as the Legislative Council according to the Constitution. You would have shown him the "Governor's Box" in the Assembly Chamber. But, what about the Council Chamber? I wonder where we will seat him here. The Hon. Chairman of the Mysore Legislative Council Sri P. Seetharamiah is here watching the proceedings of the House. I wish to convey our welcome to him. I have met him in Mysore and invited him to visit our Council. It is so good of him to have come here to watch the proceedings of this House. It is a pity that we could not provide such distinguished visitors with better seats. Recently, there has been an increase in the number of Members of this House and we have to extend our seats to the very end near the Reporters' table. I wonder where we will seat the Governor if he should express a desire to pay a visit to our House as the Head of this House. Surely, he will not be interested in seeing the empty House. He will be interested in visiting the House when it is in session. Sir, you may remember that I wrote a letter to you some time back. In that letter, I have suggested that the new building proposed to be put up on the southern wing of the Secretariat building should be allotted for the new Council Chamber. I wrote to you, Sir, and also to the Hon. the Leader of the House and the Hon. the Minister in charge of State Legislature. The last gentleman Sri C. Subramaniam has written to me that he has taken up the matter with the P.W.D. authorities. To satisfy the opinion expressed by my revered friend Dr. Mahomed Usman. I have particularly suggested that the Council Chamber should be on the ground floor in the new House and that the Officers' Rooms, etc., may be provided in the first floor in the new Chamber proposed by me. I have also made an alternative proposal of providing a Governor's Room, verandahs, etc., above this House. That would mean that we will have to disturb the room now occupied by the Hon. Sri Manickavelu, our Revenue Minister. That is why I have suggested that I would favour the first proposal and not the alternative scheme of having rooms above this Chamber to provide for V.I.Ps. I would like to suggest that a conference may be held

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a conference tomorrow.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: What I want is that a conference of the Hon. Chairman, the Hon. the Leader of the House, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, the Hon. the Minister in charge of Legislature, the Secretary to Government, P.W.D., and the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. may be convened so that the matter may be examined fully and the scheme pushed through and we may have a decent Council Chamber ere long. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. P. T. Rajan, you may now make your maiden speech. (Some hon. Members: Old maiden!)

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* SRI P. T. RAJAN : Mr. Chairman, I should have thought, as befits a new-comer to this House, that I should keep silent and learn things before I venture to open my mouth. But, I cannot disobey you, Mr. Chairman, when you have asked me to speak. I do say with a certain amount of fear that I may not fit in with the new surroundings I find myself in. The hon. Member Mr. Purushotham, while welcoming new-comers to this Council, referred to me as a solitary member.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Left-handed compliment!

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Not at all. Not from me.

* SRI P. T. RAJAN : He referred to me as a solitary member of a party that had ceased to exist. It might be that the organization has disappeared. But, its fundamental principles of eternal value still remain. They do not require an organization, nor do those principles require number. Such principles depend on their quality and not on numbers. While I listened to the very interesting and instructive speech of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, I was moved by the very closing remark of his. He said that there was turmoil throughout the world and more so in this country and he gave a warning to the thinking men of every country to deal with the prevailing unfortunate situation. I am no student of Indian history, but I am told that Indian history repeats itself. To illustrate this, I will tell you what had happened before this country earned its freedom. There was foreign rule. Then, the Congress Party and its members, in order to bring down the foreigner on his knees and in order to wrest freedom from him, resorted to boycotts, hartals, civil disobedience movement and so on. It may be that as a result of that, we got our freedom. In the course of the struggle, the Police paid a great deal of attention and lathis were freely used. No doubt, the sacrifice of those people has brought them something. With the disappearance of the foreign Government, one should have thought that all those methods medieval in character would have disappeared. Unfortunately, we see those very methods being adopted by those who are opposed to the Government. If you ask them, they say, "Well, we are merely following in the footsteps of the Congressmen". Whatever be the Government, the Government in office have to maintain law and order mainly with the help of the Police.

4-30 p.m. It might be that if some other Party occupies the Treasury Bench, the Congress Party resorts to its old devices. One redeeming feature, if that can be called a redeeming feature, is that the Police, in the use of their lathis, were very impartial. (laughter) and they should be congratulated upon it. Theirs was to obey and not to question. I was once told by an officer of the Madras Regiment stationed near Delhi in those troublous days of 1947 that the Delhi Police would not obey the command of their officers, that Muhammadans would not shoot Muhammadans, that the Hindus would not shoot the Hindus, and that, therefore, the Madras Regiment was eventually called in to take charge of law and order since the personnel of the Army would obey the

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command of its officers. Thanks to the sense of discipline of the Army, law and order was restored there. Likewise, thanks to the discipline of the Madras Police, law and order was maintained in Madras. But how long are we going to depend upon the Police for maintenance of law and order? The good sense of the people should prevail. The Police must be used only as a last resort. Unfortunately, we in this country are playing political 'hide and seek'. I do hope that this kind of political game will disappear and make room for public opinion to assert itself. As a result of this political strife, communal differences have raised their ugly heads. During the last year or so, we saw different communities—Thevars, Nadars, Harijans and last but not least Brahmins—trying to organize themselves. Brahmin friends feel called upon to organize themselves to defend themselves; instead of the Government giving protection, these communities believe that they should organize to defend themselves and carry on a tribal warfare, if need be. We have been reduced to that unfortunate position. As I said, in a civilized country, it is public opinion that should count. It is the action of the leaders that should count. Take, for instance, the incidents known as the Ramanathapuram incidents. These could have been quite easily given a quietus if the Chief Minister of the State, as the leader of public opinion, had visited the place. He is no doubt a Congressman. That is purely an accident. But so long as he is the leader of the people, in his capacity as Chief Minister, it is his duty to get into touch with the people, ask them and persuade them, to help him in maintaining law and order. Unfortunately, the Ministry depended a good deal on the effectiveness of the Police force in handling the situation. The Chief Minister, I believe, during the devastation caused by floods a few years ago, went to the affected areas, got into water, into the ditches and into very many places which would normally have been avoided by people like us, in order to take help to those people who were marooned and thereby came to command the confidence of the people, the respect of the people. Similarly, in this case, he might have taken upon himself the responsibility to visit Ramanathapuram, unaided by his Colleagues, unaided by other Party leaders and unaided by the Police even. I am quite sure he would have succeeded in persuading the people to help him in maintaining concord and harmony in the State. It is not with a view to condemning anybody that I am referring to this matter. Sometimes, it is felt by some people that the Chief Minister is the property of the Congress Party. As a leader of that party, he is the property of that Party. As Chief Minister of the State, he owes a duty to the people of the State and they also in their turn owe a duty to him. After all, the Government are there to see that everybody in the State gets a just deal. I believe it is not too late for the Chief Minister to appeal to the people by going down to the districts in the Tamil area for their co-operation. If he asks for it, he will get it, because I have faith in my people, in the Tamilians. They will do what is just and what is correct. After the Ramanathapuram incident, more ugly events took place. The Prime Minister paid a visit to Tiruchirappalli. The Prime Minister occasionally uses a language which he

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4-40 p.m. does not really mean but which upsets the people. When he visited Madras shortly thereafter, there was a move by some Party to welcome him with black flags and to arrange for that welcome. That Party which happens to be in the Opposition in the Lower House decided to call for a public meeting. That public meeting was not permitted to be held by the Police. If here again the Chief Minister felt that the demonstration should not take place, he should have approached the leaders of the Opposition Parties and settled matters. This is not a question of approaching other Parties and other Party leaders for a personal favour. If you are going to approach them for the purpose of maintaining harmony and concord in the State, you should even stoop to conquer. This is my humble opinion. If the Chief Minister had done that, I am quite sure, the other Party leaders would have expressed their resentment at the words used by the Prime Minister of India and stopped there. But he did not do so. The Government left it to the Police and the Police refused to give permission. In this connection, Sir, I would like to know whether these refusals and all other functions which pertain to the Police are left to the Police themselves or dictated from the Government level. Are the Police responsible for them?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Government take the responsibility for their actions.

* SRI P. T. RAJAN : I know, Sir, the Government are responsible for every act of their subordinates. I do know that. This is not a new thing to me. I know this fully well for I have knowledge of this. I had something to do with the administration of this State at a time when the foreigner was the Ruler and when all your leading and important men were opposed to it and carried on a crusade against the Government of the day. I know Government are normally responsible for acts of departments. But each department is responsible for certain functions. The Government do not dictate to them. I understand, Sir, that in this connection, the Government said, "Don't give permission". This is what I am inclined to believe, subject to correction. If the Government are going to direct the activities of the Police from Fort St. George, there is no need for any superior Police officer. We can have a number of well-trained sergeants to carry out the orders of the Government. But if, on the other hand, the Police are made responsible for law and order, it is their business to give permission for all parties, for all citizens to express their views and if these citizens misbehave, the Police have got the weapons to put them down. Simply because you anticipated that your opponents were going to do something, which the Government did not like, you asked the Police to stop it.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : As I already said, the Government are responsible for the action of their subordinates. But the Government do not give directions. Departmental Heads are responsible to the Government. I do not think it is etiquette to disclose which particular authority took which particular action.

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DR. V. K. JOHN : The rules enunciated by the Leader of the House are different from those obtaining in Delhi in matters like this.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I may again say, Sir, that the Government are responsible for all the acts of their servants and subordinates.

* SRI P. T. RAJAN : What I am saying is that the Government have given directions or instructions to their subordinates.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The Government are responsible for all the actions of their subordinates.

* SRI P. T. RAJAN : I don't mind if my hon. Friend does not wish to understand my statement. I am saying what I feel should be done. If I am wrong, the public is there to judge. The Constitution gives the right to the individual citizen to express his views. If one man misbehaves, nothing will happen. The Police are there to deal with him. That is my point. If you think I am wrong, if you do not accept my statement, the public is there to decide. If that particular meeting had been allowed to be held that day and acts of rowdyism occurred, you could have held the leaders morally responsible for such acts.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Are you speaking on the adjournment motion?

* SRI P. T. RAJAN : I am only saying that whether the decision rested with the Police or with the Government, the situation that day was so ugly that it spoilt the fair name of Madras. Buses were burnt for the first time in the City of Madras. Some of us—unfortunate persons—who took part neither in the welcome nor otherwise had the taste of tear gas in the club. And the Prime Minister, both on his way from the airport and also on his way to the Science Congress, was subjected not only to the waving of black flags but also to missiles being thrown at him. It is an incident that nobody can be proud of, much less the Tamilians. After all, this State has been known for its tolerance and it is open to the Prime Minister—from the Prime Minister down to the lowest man—to express his views freely. If you dislike his views, you can ignore them. But, I condemned resort to violence thirty years ago and I condemn it today also. It is alien to the democratic ideal. I condemn it in very strong terms.

In the United States of America they had a hunt for the Communists and called Communist activities un-American. Activities of such persons during the Prime Minister's visit to Madras might be styled as un-Tamilian with greater justification. I appeal from this House, Sir, to the citizens of Tamil Nad to maintain that great reputation and fair name which it has enjoyed for so many years. After all, occasionally political differences might flare up but if those political differences are to bring disgrace to the very culture and honour of Tamil Nad, it is high time that the people of Tamil Nad took the law into their own hands and prevented it and not depended upon the Police or the Government.

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DR. V. K. JOHN : May I enquire whether the hon. Member places the responsibility on the Government for the lawlessness?

* SRI P. T. RAJAN : If what I have stated has not made my position clear, I do not think that any further remarks on my part will do it.

Is there any time-limit, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not for the hon. Member who is making a maiden speech. He can take his own time.

* SRI P. T. RAJAN : Thank you, Sir.

The language issue was referred to by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. What should be the official language is a question that is agitating the minds of the people throughout India. I quite agree that it is not an easy question. It is a very difficult question. But if any opposition by a group of people, who feel that Hindi should not be the official language, is going to be interpreted in the same sense that they are not for the unity of the country, that is a thing which cannot be tolerated. We cannot accept it lying down. Language is one thing and the unity of the country is another. First things should come first. Do these gentlemen want the unity of the country or do they want the language? If they want the unity of the country, every other item must make room for the unity of the country. Simply because a set of people feel that there is opposition to Hindi, it is wrong to say that the opposition is due to the fact that they are against the unity of the Indian Union. It is they that put the idea of further division of the country. In the year of grace 1947, it was the very same people that divided India into two through the pan-Hindi or Hindu Movement. It has been the dream of many conquerors and it has been the dream of Indians from time immemorial that there should be one India, one United India. Who was responsible for the division of India into two? Not those unfortunate people from the South. At that time, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam did not exist. These very same people were responsible for the division of the country then and the warning given by an eminent statesman was ignored. They are again trying to create further trouble and further division of the country. A warning is given by that same statesman now and if they are not going to take note of that and if they persist in their own way, they must be held responsible for the consequences and not the Southerners. They are obsessed with one idea of the supremacy of Hindi to indicate that the people living in the North are the masters of the country. That idea no man can accept, no Tamilian for that matter can accept. We do not want to change from one slavery to another, from one master to another. We in this State are willing to co-operate with the other States in maintaining the unity of that portion which can be called India now. But if in the name of that unity these gentlemen are going to interfere with the normal activities and lives of the people of other States, all that I can say is that they cannot get away with that.

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Then, Sir, this question of Dravidastan and Tamil Nad is the slogan for which the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is made responsible. I hold no brief for anybody. It was in the year 1917 that the late lamented Sir Theagaraja Chettiar and Dr. Nair started their Party called the South Indian Liberal Federation. The Federation was to consist of all Southern States, lying south of the Vindhyas. It would not have come into conflict with the Centre. It was felt that taking the habits, manners and customs into consideration, it would be a natural Federation if these States were to come together. Rightly or wrongly, those States which were expected to form part of the Federation went out, leaving only Tamil Nad. What is left of that Federation is Tamil Nad now. Of course, the hon. Members sitting on the Treasury Bench would not say 'Tamil Nad' but they will say 'Madras State'. It does not matter whether it is called Madras State or Tamil Nad. Sir, the Tamilians have a history of their own, traditions of their own and a culture of their own. Bearing all these in mind, we are willing to co-operate with the other Parties in maintaining the stability of that portion of India which is left to us now. If those people who are obsessed with, as I said, one idea of their importance make it impossible for us to co-operate with them, they will be guilty of anything that takes place as a result of their persistence.

About the capacity of the Tamilians or Tamil Nad to look after 5 p.m. their business, I will take some other opportunity to offer my remarks. But I can only say this to those gentlemen including the Prime Minister of India that we are not out to destroy the Indian unity. Speaking as I do with a full sense of responsibility, I may say that all the Parties in the Madras State are for a United India. Some of the people may perhaps, to please the powers-that-be, do something contrary to what we have in view. If the bogey, that Indian unity is in danger, is raised by pro-Hindi people because Hindi is not accepted as official language by the people in the South, it won't be listened to by anybody in Tamil Nad. That is all I can say.

Lastly, Sir, I want to make a reference to the new Governor. It looks as if there are some people who do not welcome him. Politically, perhaps there may be a feeling that one of the citizens of Tamil Nad should be made Governor. If a Tamilian is made Governor of Madras, we will welcome him, but even if an Indian from another State is made Governor, we must welcome him. Tamilians have welcomed every outsider. (Dr. A. Screenivasan : Even the British!) Yes, even the British. Anyway, it is better to have an outsider than a local man, for a local man might have his own likes and dislikes, his own prejudices, affiliations, etc. Therefore, it is far better that an outsider is posted as Governor. Likewise, I should like Tamilians, eminent Tamilians, to be posted as Governors of other States. But if they are going to keep Tamilians out of this honour consistently and if they persist in doing that, I should object to it.

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I was told, Sir, that the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam did not, to indicate their protest, take part in the joint sitting of the Assembly and the Council. Politically they have got a right, because in this modern democratic set-up in India, absenting oneself and walk-outs from the Legislature have become the fashion of the day and they have followed it. This is the present-day practice and it is in vogue everywhere. But I am sorry to learn that they did not attend the party given by the Governor. That was purely a social function and it should not have been mixed up with political functions. I would request my friends in that Party to differentiate between politics and everyday social activities and I hope they will reconsider their decision and give up boycotting Governor's functions. (A voice : Social functions), especially social functions. I hope they will not take this as an affront to them or gratuitous advice to them, but I feel that all Parties should rise above Party differences, political differences and in social functions we must all come together. It is the lack of understanding of things in their proper perspective that has brought about trouble in this country.

Sir, I mentioned about the Hon. the Chief Minister and his lack of constant touch with other Party leaders. If he had only such touch, people would understand each other better and I request him to do that, for such an association of the Chief Minister will have its own weight and effect. But one thing to which I should like to take exception is this. Sir, I am a man of the old generation, a generation that is past (A voice : Living in the present) yes, living in the present—partly dead and partly alive. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition and I believe in traditions and conventions. My conception of a Governor is that he is the Head of the State, that he receives people from other States and that he acts as host for us, officially. But nowadays, whenever a Minister from the Centre or other States comes, the Governor goes to the airport to receive him. When the Prime Minister comes, he goes there with a garland. That is not a function for which you have a Governor. If you want to change his functions or break away from the traditions, you can change the nomenclature of the Governor. Call him an Agent of the Government of India; I have no objection. (A voice : He is no more 'His Excellency') Well, that does not make much difference. Formerly, we used to style the Ministers as Honourable Ministers; now the hon. Members on the Treasury Benches do not want that and they must tell us why. What I am saying is that it is not a question of calling him His Excellency the Governor. He is the Head of the State and he holds the respect, prestige and dignity of the State. If he is the Agent of the Government of India, let him dance attendance on anybody who comes from anywhere. It will not matter and it will make no difference to me then. Sir, when Sir George Stanley was Governor, his brother, Lord Derby, a household name in Britain, came here. As Governor, he did not go and receive even his brother at the railway station, because the Governor could only receive persons higher in status than himself officially. As I said, being men of the past generation, we have got certain ideas

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associated with certain persons and certain persons with certain ideas and naturally when I think of the Governor, I expect him to do certain things and not to do certain other things. (Sri T. Purushotham : He is a democratic Governor!) Then in a democracy, have no Governor; there is no need for a Governor. I fear the interruptions will only help me—let me complete my theory and idea and not be interrupted—and instead of demolishing my theory, they will only help me to establish my case. [Dr. A. Sreenivasan : That was his (Mr. Purushotham's) intention!]. Thank you very much then. (Sri T. Purushotham : No, no.)

Lastly, Sir, when unexpectedly the vacancy in Governorship had to be filled by the Government of India, in Bombay in the first instance and in Madras secondly, the Chief Justices of the respective States were appointed as Governors. (Sri T. Purushotham : That is the Constitutional provision.) I don't know and I am not bothered about it. (The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman : Perhaps, the hon. Member doubts my ability to reply to the debate!) (Sri T. Purushotham : No, no, Sir.) Now, Sir, the Chief Justice is the supreme head of the judiciary and the judiciary is supported to be above politics, especially controversial politics. That has been the tradition, the British tradition. Now, you have upset the apple-cart. You make him Governor and you drag him into the political arena. If you do that once and for all, well and good. But he is in politics today and again he is sent back to the judiciary. I am afraid this would not be conducive to the efficient working of the judiciary. If there is one department which has escaped the influence of political parties, it is the judiciary. Why should the Government take this way? This is a matter for the President of the Indian Republic to consider. If a humble person like myself can convey in my own humble way, especially through this House, I would like to request the President to consider whether any Chief Justice or any Judge of the High Court should be appointed as Governor. If they are appointing him as Governor, let the appointment be made once and for all. Because, as my friend, the Leader of the Opposition said, if we want democracy to flourish in this country, we will have to maintain traditions. We have got to call a halt if anybody does wrong. We have got to criticise so that democracy may be saved from those who are not fit to run democracy. In my humble way, I would like to request the President of the Indian Republic to see that in filling up vacancies, even though they are of a short period, he does not bring in Judges from any Court. It does not matter whether it is the Madras High Court or the Bombay High Court or even the Supreme Court. In order to maintain the prestige of the judiciary, we should keep them away from politics. That is my humble request to the President of the Indian Republic. It may be that the Constitution says something. But we have been accustomed to the working of democracy here even from its inception in a particular way. Therefore, we would like to see that these traditions are maintained, because those traditions have been held as the right and correct traditions.

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Sir, in my maiden speech I have taken more time than I should have, through your courtesy and kindness and the courtesy of my colleagues. Thank you very much, Sir. (Cheers).

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to the hon. Members for the keen interest they took in the debate and for the very valuable suggestions which they have put forward in their speeches. About 30 Members have taken part in this debate, of whom about six have made maiden speeches, including the none too maidenly speech of my esteemed friend Sri P. T. Rajan. Judging from the performance of the Members who have made their maiden speeches in this House, I think we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the fact that this House has added to its debating talent. The motion of thanks was very ably moved by my esteemed Friend Sri Gajapathy Nayagar who dealt with the policies of the Government with a judicial balance. In fact, the felicity with which he expressed himself in Tamil was a revelation to us. (Hear, hear.)

Sir, I shall broadly classify the suggestions, opinions and ideas expressed in the course of the debate, into four main heads, and then proceed to deal with some other points not covered by these four headings. Most of the Members dealt with the language question, the question of land reforms, law and order situation, and also the possible disruption of the country. Of course, there were other speeches also. Particularly an eloquent plea on behalf of the teachers was made by my esteemed Friend Sri Srinivasavaradan as well as by the new Member Sri Ramasamy Gounder and a few others. The hon. Member Sri Ponnuswamy Chettiar dealt with the handloom problem. I shall briefly deal with these at the end of my speech.

So far as the official language question is concerned, I am very grateful to this House for the general support which it has given to the memorandum prepared by the Madras Government for submission to the Parliamentary Committee. I do not want to enter into any controversy over what happened at the meetings at which the memorandum was discussed. I agree with the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that it is really unfortunate that what was considered to be a heart-to-heart, private consultation should have been brought into the market and that charges and counter-charges should have been levelled. But when one party thinks it proper to go to the people and place certain facts, it becomes necessary for the Government to place the other point of view also. Otherwise, they are liable to be mistaken as having acquiesced in the representations made by certain sections.

Sir, so far as the language question is concerned, we have to look at it from two points of view. What is to be the language for the day-to-day transactions and inter-State relationship, commerce, trade and industry in this country? The second aspect is, what should be the official language, the language used for the purpose of official communication between the Centre and the States and between the States *inter se*. There has been confusion in the minds of the people who discussed this question, and who

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took one aspect of the question and used it as an argument in support of the other aspect. For instance, if any one had to make a pilgrimage towards the North (to visit Kasi or some other place), one has to have a smattering knowledge of Hindi to be able to travel in all those places. But that is no argument certainly for saying that that should be the official language of the country. Sir, the Government of Madras clearly saw the distinction between the common language for the people of India for their commercial transactions and the official language in which transactions between the States and the Centre should be carried on. When the Constitution was framed, it was felt that by the year 1965, Hindi could become the official language of the Indian Union, that is to say, the language in which the States would be able to correspond with the Centre and the Centre would be able to make itself understood in the States. In their enthusiasm they even thought that the Hindi language would have developed itself to the extent of being able to be used as the language in the subordinate courts, offices, administration, and so on. But, the experience in the last few years has shown that language does not develop so fast or so quick. The experience in the last few years has also shown that the Hindi language does lack precision which is so essential for inter-State communication. The same word has to carry the same meaning all over the country and also convey the same meaning to all the people. Precision is the most important aspect of official language. This aspect has been realized whether it was at the instance of people from Madras who represented it very strongly or otherwise. I am glad to say that this aspect has now been fully realized.

It is not perhaps germane to this debate to refer to the proceedings of a political organization. But, in the present context, when that political organization happens to be the governing party in the country, references to it, I trust, may be permitted. When this question was discussed at the annual Party convention at Gauhati, it was brought to the notice of all the people of India that unless English continued to be the official language along with Hindi beyond 1965 envisaged in the Constitution, it would be impossible for the States in South India to carry on proper correspondence with the Central Government. I am glad to say that the Party saw the force of the representations and agreed to bring forward legislation to continue the use of English for official purposes even after 1965. Sir, there are some leaders in Madras who twist the Madras Government by saying, 'What have these representatives from Tamil Nad done in the annual Party convention at Gauhati? They have merely reproduced clause (3) of Article 343 of the Constitution. With very great respect to those people, I wish to submit that clause (3) of Article 343 of the Constitution is merely permissive. It states that Parliament may by law provide for the continued use of English even after the period of 1965. But, what the Party has undertaken at its convention is to bring forward legislation to continue the use of English for official purposes beyond 1965. I wish to ask this House whether it is not a definite advance on the position contemplated by Article 343. Surely, when the Party in power says that it realizes the need for the

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continued use of English beyond the target date fixed in the Constitution and that for that purpose they will bring forward legislation, I believe, Sir, they have taken a very great step forward in meeting the desires of the people of this State.

DR. V. K. JOHN : I take it that it would not have been possible but for the representations made.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I do not want to compliment myself. I leave it to others to say that. Sir, the new suggestion that has emanated from one of our revered leaders, viz., that those States which want to transact business with the Centre in Hindi may do so and that those States which want to use English may be allowed to do so, in my humble opinion, approximates to the Government memorandum. Provision for the continued use of English after 1965 enables those States to use English as the language of communication with the Centre for official purposes. So, the option is contained therein. If the other States wish to communicate with the Centre in Hindi, it is not proper that we should prevent them from using the language which they want. In our anxiety to see that we are not prejudiced, we should also endeavour to see that the other States are not prejudiced. Once English ceases to be the medium of instruction, the knowledge of English among the population will go down and I am sure educationists will bear me out. After some time if they are not able to express themselves freely and effectively in English, then it would be time to see what they should do. So far as the present position is concerned, the situation as it now emerges after the Party convention is one in which there is perfect freedom for the States to use English as well as Hindi as they like.

Sir, in 1950-51, when I happened to be in Parliament, I mooted the same suggestion which the hon. the Leader of the Opposition just now made, viz., provision for simultaneous translation in Parliament. If we adopt two languages as official languages, translations become easy. In the International Conferences translations are simultaneously given for five different languages. If we have only two languages, it should not be very difficult to provide for such translation. I am quite sure that the same suggestion very strongly put forward before this House by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition will be heard in parliamentary circles. I can only reinforce what he has stated.

5 30 p.m. I shall now proceed to the next subject, viz., land reforms. A number of speakers have referred to it. Particularly, the hon. Member Dr. Sreenivasan flung a jibe at the Government and said that it was for the purpose of vote-catching that the Government were bringing forward these reforms. Sir, the question of land reforms was placed in the forefront of the Congress Party in its earlier resolutions. In its election manifesto, it stated that land reforms would be undertaken. May I, in all humility, ask the hon. Member Dr. Sreenivasan and men of his way of thinking whether refusal to implement a mandate which was given to the Party would

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not amount to betrayal? Whether you call it vote-catching tactics or a mandate from the people, it is clear that the people of this State did want it.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Excuse me, Sir. The Congress secured only 45 per cent of the total number of votes polled. More than 55 per cent of the people were against it.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : This is a very, very old and stale argument. In any democracy, the Parties which do not have a common programme amongst themselves cannot plead that the votes which were cast for several Parties in opposition represent votes against the Party in power. I shall not enter into that now. I merely want to say that this is part of the policy of effecting social justice to provide for fixity of tenure, fair rent and facilities for the tiller. Now, in order to provide for these, the Planning Commission itself felt that a ceiling should be fixed and that the surplus should be distributed so as to ensure that a larger population was able to get enough to live on. In this proposed piece of legislation, attempt is not being made immediately to introduce a ceiling in respect of the existing holdings. It is proposed only to prevent future acquisitions beyond a particular limit as a preliminary to future legislation in this regard.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I ask if there is any danger of people increasing their acreage hereafter?

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That is an argument which I was about to use. If, as Dr. John and others have said, there are no persons who would come forward to purchase property and land, why should there be any objection to ceiling on future acquisitions? In the course of making his point, the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition threw a few caustic comments. He said that the Government had already destroyed the private sector in industry and that they were now seeking to destroy the private sector in agriculture. Well, this was mentioned by him in a very general way. I am not sure whether he meant that the Madras Government had destroyed the private sector in industry. If he did, then I would fain ask him to give an instance.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Part put for the whole.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Apart from the Government Transport and some mineral concern which has come from the Travancore-Cochin State to us, can he point out one instance where private enterprise has been interfered with? In fact, it has always been my complaint that private enterprise in this State is not enterprising enough and that it has not come forward to take advantage of the facilities which are given. Though they are poor, still they are available. Therefore, I do not want to leave that criticism unanswered lest it should create a misapprehension in the minds of industrialists, who are likely to come forward to engage themselves in industrial activity in the State, that they stand the danger of nationalisation.

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DR. V. K. JOHN : Does not nationalisation by the Centre affect the Madras State?

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Nationalisation by the Centre is also confined to very limited fields. It is only in those fields where private enterprise is not in a position to find the capital for huge projects, that nationalisation takes place. I do not think there is enough capital or enterprise to build up a plant like that in Rourekela or Durgapur which cost 100 crores of rupees each.

Then, there was another fear expressed by the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar that by fixation of this ceiling food production would be affected. He said that land would be fragmented and that production would go down. On the other hand, Sir, intensive cultivation is possible only in small holdings. By intensive cultivation, countries like Japan have shown how much they could improve or increase production, without having to have recourse to mechanised farming. Therefore, even that fear is not well-founded, and the apprehension that fixing of a ceiling on land holdings would retard agricultural production has not been borne out by experience in other countries.

May I now go to the third point, viz., the law and order situation in the City? It is indeed very sad that the fair name of Madras for its forbearance as well as tolerance even during those troublous days of communal hatred, has been marred in recent months. I want to make it clear that the Government are as unhappy about it as any decent citizen of this State would be. It is only when the blame is sought to be laid at the door of the Government that we have to place the facts and circumstances before the people and call for a judgment on the issue. In the first place, it is not true that a ban was imposed for the purpose of preventing a meeting to be held by the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. Several months back, an agitation was started by another political party and in order to control that agitation, an order under section 41 of the City Police Act was promulgated. On the 3rd or even earlier than the 3rd January 1958, that order was in force. Therefore, I would submit, as a matter of chronology, that the Government did not issue the prohibitory order to prevent this particular party from holding a meeting or making any demonstration. It was asked by the hon. Member Dr. Sreenivasan why, even if there was a prohibitory order, it was not relaxed when the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam asked for permission to hold the meeting. I want the hon. Member Dr. Sreenivasan to place himself in the position of the Home Minister and also answer the question which I may put him. The Government issue an order prohibiting the holding of meetings and banning processions by one Party but, at the same time, allow agitation and the holding of meetings and organization of processions by another Party. Is it proper? Would they be justified? Would they not have been attacked in this very House as having made a discrimination?

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DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Excuse me. My explanation is this. I shall answer the question straightaway. The other Party in whose case the ban was introduced was intent on breaking the peace of the land. Here, it was not so. There was a difference in their objects.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The permission to hold a meeting was applied for for the specific purpose of protesting against certain expressions used by the Prime Minister of India, that is, for agitation. You ban the meeting and procession to prevent agitation by one Party. You permit the meeting and procession to be organised for the same purpose by another Party.

If such discrimination had to be permitted and if even then what happened had occurred, who would be responsible? 5-40 p.m.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Does it mean that hereafter all meetings are going to be banned because the ban was imposed in the case of two parties?

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It would depend on the purpose. The purpose in this case was to protest against certain remarks of the Prime Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is wrong in protesting against any remarks by the Prime Minister?

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It will lead to breach of peace. I would like to ask whether it is proper to lay the blame on the Government for having done something in their discretion. If the Government had permitted the holding of the meeting, would they not have laid themselves open to the charge of discrimination, in this very House? After all, somebody has to take a decision and the real question in this case is whether the action of the Government was *bona fide* or *mala fide*. If you think that the Government have done something in this case with a view to creating trouble

SRI P. T. RAJAN : I do not think Government will do that.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : It might be for political purposes.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Even the provision of freedom of speech in the Constitution carried certain reasonable restrictions. But, assuming that the Government had made a mistake in not having permitted this Party to hold a meeting, I underline the word 'assuming'—there was a certain obligation cast on persons belonging to political parties to observe the law and to take such appropriate action as the law permitted. In this case, the parties could have moved the High Court saying that the prohibition of the meeting amounted to denial of freedom of speech. Therefore, in every case where a person is not satisfied with an order of the Executive of the day, the remedy should be through established channels and not through resort to activities of his own. It is in this connection that it has been reminded that the Congress itself had done these things once and that, therefore, the others

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were following in its footsteps. In the case of the Congress the position was different. It could not disestablish a Government. But now the position is different. They can take the case of Kerala, for instance. Now, the moment the people of this country do not want a particular Party in power, it has to quit and no power on earth can prevent its quitting. It is not proper, therefore, now having that authority and power to change established Government through the ballot box, to resort to this democratic procedure? To-day in South Africa, people of Indian origin as well as local people have no right to vote and they had to resort to civil disobedience. This is the justification for civil disobedience. Where the Government of the day can be changed through the ballot box, it is but appropriate that the Opposition Parties and people who have faith in democracy should resort to this method and not to extra-constitutional methods.

DR. V. K. JOHN : This means that the Opposition Party should wait for five years till the next elections.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I may say, Sir, that in Britain when the Party in power lost a series of bye-elections, it tendered its resignation even before the next elections. Here the same thing should be done.

SRI P. T. RAJAN : The Constitution has given freedom of speech. If you go wrong, you have a machinery to deal with it. You cannot anticipate wrong-doing.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The law has two sides—the preventive and the punitive sides. In the case of the Mudukulathur incidents, the whole of the Press and large sections of the public were criticising the Government very wildly. At about the same time, a bye-election to Parliament was taking place in the Arantangi-Pattukottai-Tanjore constituency. The entire election campaign was launched on the basis of the alleged atrocities committed by the Government. But the people voted for the Congress and that is a clear verdict.

5-50 P.M. SRI P. T. RAJAN : Did the Arantangi people justify the action taken by the Government in Mudukulathur?

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : They approved the action taken by the Government. After all, either we have faith in democracy or we do not have it.

SRI P. T. RAJAN : On a point of information, Sir. Did the Arantangi people justify the conduct of the Government in that particular bye-election?

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : They are deemed to have approved all the appropriate action taken by the Government by electing their representative.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : They must be satisfied.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : After all, it is very easy to fling abuse against others.

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SRI P. T. RAJAN : Certainly not.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We may leave it at that and proceed to the next question, viz., this new cry for a separate Tamil Nad or a separate Dravida Nad. So far as the plea for a separate Dravida Nad consisting of Andhra, Kerala and Karnataka States is concerned, as far as I could read through the present tempo of the respective Governments there, there seems to be no inclination to join such a Federation. Even on the question of language, I may point out that in the All-India session of the Congress, those Governments were in favour of Hindi.

SRI P. T. RAJAN : We do not want to interfere in the affairs of other people.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : So, at the present moment, it seems to be an impossible and impracticable thing. The second desire of some people is to have a separate Tamil State. They are not content with the existing Tamil boundaries but they also want areas in North Ceylon. Sir, to-day it is the accepted policy of International law and International equity that each country respects the territorial integrity of the other and does not in any way think of committing aggression on the other. And to say that we want a State, in which parts of areas which belong to other States, sovereign and independent States, should be with us, is not, I am afraid, in the best traditions of proper international conduct.

Sir, I will lightly touch upon one or two things which the Leader of the Opposition Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar said. He said that in this country the time had come for reducing the number of holidays. Sir, the Bill which is coming up before this House restricts the total number of holidays to seven and I am quite sure that it will receive the support of Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar when it comes up here.

Then, he also dealt with the question of conversion of rice and paddy fields for other purposes. On every occasion when people try to put land under food cultivation to other uses, the Government do look into the matter and then either they permit it or do not. Therefore, if in certain areas which he had seen there was some conversion, it might have been done naturally with the concurrence of the Government. We cannot impose a total ban on the conversion of paddy fields for other purposes. We have sometimes to start a sugar factory. We have to extend our housing scheme. We have sometimes to grow cotton for the purpose of new textile units that are coming up. It is on the consideration of all these facts that such conversion is allowed.

DR. V. K. JOHN : How much rice are the Government importing?

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Import of food may be due to two factors. Not only is it due to our food adjustment. There is a school of thought in India which says that out of the

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same acreage, we can produce certain types of crop and export it for better advantage and import food. After all, international commerce and trade has relative advantages and the produce of one country will be in demand in the foreign markets. Therefore, I do not think that anybody would object to imports as such but only when such imports have to be resorted to without any advantages, countervailing advantages, we have to criticise.

The hon. Member Sri Ponnuswamy Chettiar dealt with the handloom problem. I made a statement about it in the other House and I may assure this House that the Government are fully alive to the problem of the stagnation of handloom cloth now. They are trying to do their best in the matter.

DR. V. K. JOHN : What about Prohibition?

6 p.m. * THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : So far as Prohibition is concerned, I am one who has complete faith in it. The reason is this. The amount of money which would fructify in the pockets of the poor villager by total Prohibition has been calculated to be three times or more than the revenue we would get otherwise. On principle, I have not heard anybody saying a word against the policy of Prohibition. All the criticism against Prohibition is based on the inability of the Government to enforce 100 per cent the law as it stands. I am not sure whether we are able to enforce 100 per cent all the laws. The hon. Member would agree that notwithstanding the enactment of the Indian Penal Code 100 years ago, murders do occur. I quite agree that the endeavour of the Government should be to see that there are no violations of laws. It is with that view that a Bill to amend the Prohibition Act is proposed to be brought forward by my esteemed Colleague the Minister for Home. He wants to tighten up the provisions of the Act. The hon. Member Dr. John says that it is impossible to enforce it. I say it is possible. Unfortunately, Dr. John has a short memory. It was on this issue of Prohibition that we went before the people. Did they not endorse our programme?

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : The person who has voted for the Government Party himself indulges in illicit distillation.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : If my hon. Friend's regard for his countrymen is such, he has only to thank himself.

So far as the question raised by the teachers is concerned, my esteemed Colleague the Minister for Education would deal with it when he presents the Budget. Sir, I have done.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan pressing his amendment?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : It is usual, Sir, for the Hon. the Leader of the House to request the Opposition to withdraw the amendment. Even that the Hon. Minister has not done, Sir.

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* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is true. It is now my privilege to request the Members of the Opposition to withdraw their amendment and allow the motion of thanks to be passed unanimously.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, it is my privilege, as usual, to withdraw my amendment and I withdraw the same.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the original motion to vote. The question is—

“ That an humble Address be presented to the Governor that the Members of the Madras Legislative Council thank him for the Address delivered to the Members of the Legislature on the 8th February 1958.”

The motion was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

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

* 75. *Short review of the activities of the Survey and Land Records Department for the first half of 1956-57.*

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Friday, the 14th February 1958.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Report of the Official Language Commission

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

(a) whether copies of the Report of the Official Language Commission have been received by this Government from the Central Government; and

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

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the Official Language Commission have been reviewed by this Government in the light of the views already expressed by them in their memorandum submitted to the Commission, and discussions on the subject with the Leaders of parties in the Legislature. A memorandum has now been submitted to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, with the request that the views of this Government may be brought to the notice of the Parliamentary Committee considering the Report of the Official Language Commission and also be placed before the Government of India. Copies of the Memorandum are available in the Madras Legislature Library.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the House be given an opportunity to discuss the report and express its views to the Parliamentary Committee that is going into the question?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If the House so desires, we shall make arrangements for the discussion of this subject.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I would like to know, Sir, whether the Parliamentary Committee will receive any representations from the Government or Ministers here because my impression. . .

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have made our views quite clear, and they have been placed before them and from the discussions I had with the persons concerned, I do not think that any fresh representation is necessary.

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

II.—DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXCESS EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR 1954-55.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now discuss the Statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in 1954-55.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, this relates to 1954-55. Sir, the Government have placed before this House a Memorandum giving details of excess expenditure under certain Budget heads. As I just now said, this relates to 1954-55 and we see that all these items of excess expenditure have been scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee. Out of the 12 items of excess expenditure the excess in the case of as many as 7 items is less than 3 per cent of the original Grant and it seems to call for no remarks.

The other items relate to the payment of enhanced rebate on sales of handloom cloth, additional expenditure on flood relief, running of gruel centres, etc., and I believe that the House would accept these items and sanction the excess expenditure in all these cases.

I wish to make one observation, Sir, with reference to "public health—sanitary works". As early as 1954-55, it may be seen from the explanatory note placed before us, that large stocks of cast iron pipes were purchased and stocked for the accelerated programme of execution of urban water-supply and drainage schemes. But the Central Government have repeatedly stated—and this was also pointed out at the last conference of State Health Ministers—that the State Government have not utilised the Central Government grant for urban as well as rural water-supply schemes. It was stated in the Press reports that the allotments made for the purpose by the Central Government were surrendered by the State Government. We should like to have a true picture about this and know what the latest policy of the State Government is with regard to the pattern of assistance to municipalities and panchayat boards to carry out their water-supply schemes.

10-10 a.m. Under the Second Plan for the North Arcot district—I believe it is so for all other districts also—a pointed reference has been made to the urgent need for execution of municipal water-supply schemes. So, I would request the Government to tell us why these schemes are held up and I appeal to them to see that they are pushed through in the Plan period with the assistance assured by the Central Government.

One other point I wish to refer to and that is with regard to Grant XXX—Stationery and Printing. I find that the Government still go in for large-scale imports of stationery from outside India and incur large expenditure on such items. In view of the emergency that now faces the country with regard to foreign exchange, I hope, Sir, it should be possible for the State Government to institute a systematic drive to reduce to the minimum, if not give up altogether, the use of commodities involving foreign

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exchange. I believe it is the policy of the Government that we should use paper and all other articles of Indian manufacture in all departments including the Governor's Secretariat and the High Court. I should welcome an indication of the policy of the Government in this regard. With these words, Sir, I commend the Statement of excess expenditure for 1954-55 that is placed before this House for its acceptance.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is an additional Supplementary Grant that is asked for. A Supplementary Grant was asked for for the year 1954-55 and after three years this additional Supplementary Grant is asked for. Now we are in 1958. I should like to know why there has been so much delay especially when the reorganization of States had been completed and Malabar and other areas had been separated from our State. Sir, the difficulty is with regard to accounting of expenditure.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Here accounting does not come in at all. It is only a regularization of the expenditure already incurred.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : If it has been paid already, then it is all right. Still I should say that there is inordinate delay in this matter. One reason given is that the Public Accounts Committee looked into this matter only in 1956. That might be so. Even the Public Accounts Committee in their Report say that the departments do not give proper estimates. In this connection, I want to draw the attention of the Government to page 291 of the Report (Volume I) on the Accounts of the State of Madras for the year 1954-55, wherein it is stated—

'The Committee strongly desires that the departments should make more accurate estimates of their spending requirements and work up to them with a closer degree of approximation than at present, especially in the present context of financial stringency.'

'The Committee desires to unpress upon the departments that, as all items of contingent expenditure such as electricity and telephone charges, rent of buildings, service postage stamps, etc. are capable of being closely assessed, the officers controlling contingent grants have a special responsibility for accurately tallying their outlay with their Budget allotment.' In these recommendations, they state that the departments concerned should take great care in preparing estimates for schemes.

Now, one thing is of special importance. With regard to Grant XXVIII—Famine, item (ii), it is stated—

'A sum of Rs. 50,000 was originally provided for under this head... With a view to meet the additional expenditure towards payment of cash grants to persons affected by natural calamities in the districts . . . and also towards meeting the

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expenditure incurred by the Collectors for the distribution of gift rice . . . through the Director of Public Health a supplementary appropriation of Rs. 1,51,000 was obtained in March 1955 raising the final grant to Rs. 2,01,000. But the actual expenditure proved to be much larger, viz., Rs. 2,75,463.

Why is there so much difference? We could have estimated it a little higher, taking into account the amount of relief to be given.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Even then they would have been taken to task.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Being famine relief, they would have been justified in estimating it a little higher. Here the actual expenditure was much higher.

Now, I want to refer to another point. If there is a small percentage of excess, the department seems to think that it does not call for any remarks. For example, in regard to one Grant there was an excess of 2.6 per cent but even then the departments said that it did not call for any special remarks. It may be that we do not attach much importance to it since we are not the sanctioning authority. Still, it has to go to the Assembly for sanction. I do not know what percentage of excess will call for special remarks from the department.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Only if it is above three per cent.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: But any excess expenditure requires some explanation. If it is a small amount, it does not matter.

The Public Accounts Committee have made very strong recommendations which have to be taken into consideration. For instance, with regard to the sale of fish to a private firm (paragraph 19, page 11) it has stated—

'In connection with a contract, entered into in 1951, with a private firm, for the sale of fish, stocked in a large irrigation reservoir, the Committee noticed a number of irregularities, such as non-execution of an agreement stipulating the rates to be charged for fish, non-recovery of security deposit for due fulfilment of the contract, unauthorized sales on credit, and supply of Government vehicles to the firm without agreement as regards the rate of hire and adequate security for the payment of the hire charges. An amount of Rs. 11,429, being the balance due to Government from the firm, has not so far been recovered, as the party had absconded, leaving no assets behind. The regularization of this transaction has been pending for over 5 years and even though Government ordered (as a final step) a full enquiry into the case on 28th February 1957, the Department had not completed the enquiry and fixed responsibility for the financial irregularities when the Departmental accounts were examined (in August 1957):

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The Committee regrets to observe the deplorable delay in this case and strongly urges that the enquiry should be completed and action taken against the persons concerned without any further delay." 10-20 a.m.

They have given certificates of solvency. Now I think they may be barren. But who was the officer and what was done with him? Nothing is known about it. This irregularity seems to be rather serious. From the very beginning the whole thing was irregular. There was no execution of an agreement, there was unauthorised sale on credit and there were no proper rates fixed. In spite of all these irregularities, nothing has been done to set right matters. Even the enquiry has not yet been finished. This is rather very bad. This is a case of gross negligence. From 1951 onwards this has been going on for seven years. The recommendations of the Committee have been made after going very carefully through all the connected documents. Therefore, I request the Government to take steps immediately for rectifying the mistakes and also for preventing such mistakes from occurring again.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY: Sir, I shall only say a few words. As a preliminary statement, I think no useful purpose will be served by discussing this question, namely, the Demands for Excess Expenditure, now. This is something like an inquest over the body of a man knocked down by a lorry, where the jury returns a verdict of death due to accident. Now, they have already incurred the expenditure. They have swallowed the money and digested it. It has become the tissue of the body and now we are asked to accept and formally authorise the expenditure. This kind of post-mortem examination does not seem to do justice. If it is a case of their requiring more money, they should have come at the proper time with a demand for more money and they must be given that. But, now they have already spent the money. Even if we refuse to grant the money, nothing serious will happen. Therefore, it seems to me that no useful purpose will be served by our going through all the details and the various items of excess expenditure. The expenditure has already been incurred and, therefore, we are bound to authorise it. Otherwise, we would lay ourselves open to the charge of being an irresponsible body, lacking in financial propriety.

I sometimes feel quite at a loss to understand what purpose is going to be served by going through all these details of past expenditure. It is something like this. There is a mistress in a house, getting rice, dhal and other things and preparing the food for the houseowner. The houseowner eats it. Afterwards the mistress presents the bill and he goes through it after eating as he likes. This is like that, and this post-mortem examination is like that man going through the bill after putting everything into his mouth and digesting it.

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: May I point out that Article 205 of the Constitution requires any excess expenditure within the year to be sanctioned by means of a Supplementary Demand after the year is over, that every Grant must be followed by an Appropriation Bill and that out of the Consolidated Fund, the amounts should be taken? If it is two or three years later as in the particular case here, Article 225 (B) says that it has to be met by a Supplementary Grant. Without appropriation, they cannot now justify the position. That is the difficulty. Therefore, they come to the Assembly and we have the privilege to discuss it.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, apart from the constitutional difficulties just now pointed out, I am also wondering whether this Legislature can deal with the expenditure which was incurred in Malabar and South Kanara which have now separated. Now, we had in 1954-55 Malabar and South Kanara, and these Demands cover part of the expenditure incurred in these two districts also. As far as the States Reorganization Act is concerned, there is no particular provision that this Legislature has jurisdiction to deal with the expenditure incurred on Malabar and South Kanara which have separated from us. Probably, the Kerala and Mysore Legislatures also will have to discuss the Demands and pass them. I do not know the exact position. What I am saying is that this aspect may be examined for the purpose of finding out whether we have jurisdiction.

Now, Sir, there are eight Demands and they cover a sum of Rs. 19,48,558. As my hon. Friend pointed out, these Demands come up after one or two Supplementary Demands in 1954-55 itself—I do not know whether the number is one or two. Anyway, the Government are now compelled to bring forward these Demands because of the remarks of the Committee on Public Accounts. Not only this House but also the public should be obliged for the close attention the Public Accounts Committee have paid to these matters and we must be obliged to the Accountant-General also.

Now, I want to make one comment and only one on this Report of the Public Accounts Committee. Sir, on page 14, in paragraph 26, under the heading "State Trading Schemes", we find the observation that "finalisation of Civil Supplies pro forma accounts" should be expedited. Now, Sir, this discloses a sorry state of affairs. The amount involved is huge. I will read that portion before I make the comment. The Committee on Public Accounts say—

"While considering the accounts of 1953-54, the previous Committee decided that no time should be lost in finalising the pro forma accounts of the Civil Supplies Schemes and in establishing the final loss (if any) which requires to be written off. The work of casting up the final accounts is stated to have since been taken

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up by the Department and according to the latest picture presented to the Committee, the Department has to liquidate liabilities to the extent of Rs. 3,67,28,306 and realise assets to the tune of Rupees 6,05,63,816 with reference to the balance-sheet as on 31st October 1953. In view of the large amounts involved, the Committee urges that all the suspense items in the Civil Supplies Accounts should be settled most expeditiously so as to arrive at the ultimate financial picture. The Committee suggests that this work should be completed at all costs before 31st March 1958."

Last year there was an observation that the recommendation of the Committee should be implemented. I should like to know whether this was followed or not. You will find from page 288 that this was not followed, as promised. But the point is this. The assets to be realised are Rs. 6 and odd crores and the liabilities to be paid off are more than Rs. 3½ crores. I do not know why these liabilities have not been paid off and the assets realised.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Only the accounts are being formalised now.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: But it is definitely stated here that the department has to liquidate liabilities to the extent of Rs. 367 lakhs and realise assets to the tune of Rs. 6 and odd crores, with reference to the balance-sheet as on the 1st October 1957. These figures are the amounts outstanding on the date this report is given. It cannot be that the amount outstanding is in 1953. The outstanding amount has not been collected. The Finance Minister is not one who will tolerate inefficiency, delay or corruption.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If the hon. Member would read the next sentence, that will make the position clear.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, I should like to know whether there is any liability to be paid off now and, if so, what the approximate amount is. Is there anything to be collected by the Government and, if so, what is the approximate amount? Why was there so much delay in this matter? This is a pointer why Government should not take over business which they cannot do. Instead of leaving to business people the purchase of rice and other commodities, the Government took over the State-trading schemes. It was once stated in Parliament that a sum of Rs. 45 crores was lost. The share of the Madras Government in the loss was Rs. 5 crores. This must be a pointer to Government that they should not dabble in trading schemes. If they do, the accounts will be only in this state. I ask, 'If a private agency was doing this business which the State was doing, will the accounts be in this state—Rs. 6 and odd crores to be collected and Rs. 3 and odd crores to be paid?' This only shows that with all their desire to do things as best as they can, the Government are naturally incompetent to do business which ought to be left to the commercial community to do. It would have done it very well. It would have done business without loss.

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There is no question of loss here, please.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: The Central Government in their last year's Budget stated that an amount of Rs. 45 crores was the loss on State-trading schemes, and that a sum of Rs. 5 crores was allotted to Madras as its share of the loss. This kind of maintenance of accounts and this kind of delay in realising the assets and paying off liabilities can only take place in Government when they enter into any industry or trade and not in any private agency. The Government should, as far as possible, avoid going into business which the commercial community alone is competent to do. I do not see why we could not have asked the private agencies to buy rice and wheat and sell them at controlled prices instead of ourselves entering into this business. When the Government enter into this business, there is the liability for them to make payments and also the right to collect outstanding amounts. The Government have not collected the outstanding amounts in spite of the fact that they have not to file suits for recovery. The fact is that accounts are not properly maintained and that no action is taken in time. This is a lesson to everybody that Government ought not to enter into business, industry and trade, which is best done by private agencies. After all, we are not giving the business to foreigners. We are giving it only to the citizens of the country. A report on State-trading schemes involving crores of rupees takes one's breath away. The report says that there has been delay in the preparation of accounts, and that there was also misappropriation. I am not saying that nothing would have happened in a private concern. But I would, at the same time, like that hereafter we should have no necessity for calling the attention of the Government to the various matters to which this Committee on Public Accounts have called attention. Let us also note whether the Committee's recommendations are implemented. The Committee have said, 'The Committee suggests that this work should be completed, at all costs, before 31st March 1958'. I hope the Hon. the Finance Minister will be able to tell us by that time that all these accounts have been cleared. I stand corrected if I am told that this is not the figure to-day. Going through the Report gives one the impression that according to the figures of 1953 (Balance-sheet of October 1953), the department has to liquidate liabilities to the extent of Rs. 6 crores and has to collect Rs. 3 crores outstanding. But the wording of the Report shows that this is the amount outstanding at the time of this Report. If I am wrong, I should be very pleased to be corrected. But on reading the language of the Report of the Committee on Public Accounts, it appears that a sum of Rs. 3 crores has to be collected and Rs. 6 crores paid off. This is a very bad state of affairs, and I hope this will be cleared up.

May I, Sir, on behalf of the Members on this side of the House, request you to have a convention in matters like this to call a Member of the Opposition to open the debate and not a Member from the Party in power?

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Not a single Member of the Opposition offered to speak to-day. I must have some news beforehand in this matter.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: கனம் மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, அதிகச் செலவு செய்து, அதைச் சரிக்கட்டுவதற்கு சபை முன் வருவது நியாயம்தான். முன் கூட்டியே எவ்வளவு ஜாக்கிரதையாக வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைத் தயாரித்தாலும், சில விஷயங்களிலே அதிகச் செலவு ஆகிவிடுகிறது. அதிகச் செலவைக் குற்றமாகக் கொள்ளக்கூடாது, குறையாகச் சொல்லலாம். செலவு அதிகமாகச் செய்யட்டும், ஆனால் செலவு செய்யாமல் விட்டுவிடுவதுதான் பெரிய குற்றம் என்று எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது. கணக்கு எடுத்துப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது, அதிகச் செலவு செய்தது எவ்வளவு சதவிகிதம் இருக்கும், செய்யவேண்டிய செலவைச் செய்யாதது எவ்வளவு சதவிகிதம் இருக்கும் என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன். மத்திய சர்க்கார் நம் மேல் குற்றம் சாட்டுவது பல் துறைகளில் நாம் செய்யவேண்டிய செலவைச் செய்யவில்லை என்பதுதான். மக்களுக்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதில் அதிகச் செலவு செய்யவேண்டும். அதிகச் செலவு செய்ததைச் சரிக்கட்டுவதற்காக சபை முன் வரும்பொழுது அதிகச் செலவு எவ்வளவு செய்திருக்கிறோம், செய்யவேண்டிய செலவில் எவ்வளவு செய்யாமல் விட்டுவிட்டோம் என்பதைக் கவனிப்பது நம்முடைய பொறுப்பும் கடமையும் ஆகும். மேலும் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் குறிப்பிட்டபடி இதைப்பற்றி விவாதிக்க நாம் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். கேரள ராஜ்யத்தோடு சேர்ந்த மலபார் பகுதிக்கும் நாம் முன்கூட்டியே செலவு செய்ததையும் சரிக்கட்டவேண்டும், சரிக்கட்டுவது சட்டப்படி நம்முடைய பொறுப்பு.

இதை ஆதரிக்கும்பொழுது சர்க்காருக்கு ஒரு வேண்டுகோள் விடுகிறேன். சர்க்கார் செலவு செய்யவேண்டிய இடத்தில் அதிகமாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக, விருத்தாசலத்தில் மடையே கிடையாது. ஊற்று நீர்தான் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. குழாய்கள் மூலம்தான் தண்ணீர் இறைத்துச் சாகுபடி செய்யவேண்டும். குழாய் போடும் வேலை ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டும், அதைப் பூர்த்தி செய்யாமல் 3 வருஷங்களாக அப்படியே நிறுத்தி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த வேலை பூர்த்தி செய்யப்பட்டுக் குழாய்கள் போடப்பட்டுவிட்டால், குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியும் கிடைக்கும், மேலும் அதிக நிலங்களுக்குத் தண்ணீர் பாயும். இதை அடிக்கடி எடுத்துச் சொல்லியும் கூட சர்க்கார் இதைக் கவனிக்காததுபற்றி நான் வருத்தப்படுகிறேன். வடலூர், மேட்டுக்குப்பம், விருத்தாசலம். நெய்வேலி ஆகிய பிரதேசங்கள் வரண்ட பிரதேசங்கள். அங்கே குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி கிடையாது. குழாய்கள் அதிகமாக வாங்கிச் செலவு செய்யப்படாமல் இருக்கிறது என்று ஒரு நண்பர் சொன்னார். இரண்டாவதாக அங்கு அதிகம் தண்ணீர் வந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. அந்தத் தண்ணீரை நல்ல முறையிலே தேக்கி வாய்க்கால்கள் வெட்டிவிடவேண்டுமென்றால், அது என்ஜினியரிங் டிபார்ட்மெண்டு வேலை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பல்வேறு துறைகளிலுள்ள இலாக்காக்களும் ஒற்றுமையாக வேலை செய்தால், வீணாகக் காலதாமதம் ஆகாது, பணம் வீணாகச் செலவு ஆகாமல் மக்களுக்கு நல்ல முறையிலே அது பயன்படும் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, என்னுடைய உரையை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, I would like to say one or two words. Sir, there is considerable delay in the submission of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee. This is inevitable because it takes a long time for the Report to be submitted by the Accountant-General and for the Government to have it scrutinized. Now, the Secretary to the Legislature is the Secretary to the Public Accounts Committee, whereas the Finance Secretary was the Secretary to the Committee in the previous

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [14th February 1958]

years. Although this is a report on the expenditure during 1954-55, I must say, Sir, that the Public Accounts Committee have done their job very well. Sir, the discussion at the meetings of the Public Accounts Committee has a salutary effect since officials are compelled to come forward and be present during the discussions and are called upon to explain the causes for excess expenditure. The officials feel that they have to go before the Public Accounts Committee and this acts as a check on the expenditure of Government.

It must be said to the credit of the Finance Minister that the Public Accounts Committee have done their part well.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I am really grateful to the hon. Members who participated in this discussion and from the way they were able to present their case, it is evident that they have gone through this Report. This is a very illuminating document. Sir, the constitutional provision with regard to the expenditure should be familiar to the hon. Members. Under Article 266, no amount can be spent without the authority of the Legislature which authority is given to the Government by what is known as the Appropriation Law. Hon. Members also are aware that when we frame the Budget, it reflects only the estimated expenditure that would be incurred during the next financial year. This estimate of expenditure is placed before the Legislature and after discussion, the particular amount under each head is granted. In incurring the expenditure, it is necessary for the concerned department to see that it does not spend over and above the amount sanctioned under the Appropriation Law. If, in the execution of any particular sanctioned scheme, greater expenditure has to be incurred, we have to draw the money from what is known as the Contingency Fund which is referred to in Article 267. By submitting a Supplementary Demand before the Legislature that amount is obtained and it is again put in the Contingency Fund for use. It is not only in connection with extra expenditure in the sanctioned schemes that we resort to the use of the Contingency Fund but also in connection with new schemes that we may take up in the course of the year. It might become inevitable to take up new schemes. Then also we sanction them as new schemes and the money is allotted from the Contingency Fund with the sanction of the Governor. Later on a Supplementary Demand is moved before the Legislature and the necessary sanction obtained and another Appropriation Law also is passed in pursuance of that.

10.50 a.m. Sir, with reference to the actual expenditure on any particular transaction, I am sure, hon. Members will agree that it will not be possible to estimate the expenditure correct to a rupee or correct to a naya paisa. The difficulty is that sometimes our estimates are overpitched and sometimes our estimates are at a lower level. But under the financial codes of ordinary prudence if the variation is within three per cent either above or below the estimate, it is considered to be proper estimate and ordinarily no expla-

[14th February 1958] [Sri C. Subramaniam].

nation is called for. But in respect of an excess over and above three per cent of the estimated expenditure, an explanation is called for. There will be an increased expenditure or there will be a shortfall in expenditure with reference to the estimated figure. Suppose there is an excess of expenditure. Then, it has got to be regularized by appropriate sanction given by the Legislature and that task is taken up with reference to any current financial year in the months of December and January. Therefore, the entire expenditure which is being incurred in any particular department in respect of particular schemes is reviewed in the months of December and January and then with reference to the actual expenditure incurred up to that time and the trend of expenditure, it is estimated what the actual expenditure would be at the end of the year. If it is found that there is likely to be an excess expenditure, then we ask for a Supplementary Grant with reference to that. Hon. Members should be aware that that is only an estimate of the trend of expenditure. Even there we are likely to commit mistakes. Suppose we find that we are not likely to reach the budgeted figure. Then we surrender the amount, saying that it is not likely to be spent by the department. As far as surrender is concerned, we need not come before the Legislature but any excess expenditure will have to be regularized by regular sanction of the Legislature. Simply because money is available under one head, we cannot automatically reappropriate it under another head. Each head will have to be considered as a separate entity and if there is any excess expenditure under a particular head, that will have to be regularized by the sanction of the Legislature, even though money might have been available under another head. That is the procedure we have got to follow.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: That is, the Government surrender that amount and provide for it next year under that particular head.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: In the Budget estimate that will be taken into account and the money will be provided for if it is required for the scheme in the next financial year. That will go into the next year's Budget. But that is a different matter altogether. Therefore, we submit a Supplementary Demand in the month of April. It is with reference to the assessment and review we make in the months of December and January. In spite of that review, it is found that there is an excess of expenditure, under particular items and that there is a shortfall in expenditure under certain other items. It is these things that are scrutinized by the Public Accounts Committee—what are the cases where there has been an excess of expenditure and what are the cases where there has been a shortfall in expenditure. With reference to shortfall in expenditure, no legislative action is necessary because it is merely surrender of money which is passed on to the

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Treasury. But any excess of expenditure will have to be regularized when that financial year is over. That is why it is provided under Articles 205 and 206 of the Constitution that any excess expenditure will have to be regularized and that the entire procedure with reference to any Appropriation Bill under Articles 202, 203 and 204 will have to be gone through. It is no doubt true that the Public Accounts Committee conduct what we may call a post-mortem examination. But I am sure that you, Sir, a medical man, will realize the value of post-mortem examination. Now, the Leader of the House points out quite pertinently that because of post-mortem examination great discoveries have been made, further knowledge acquired and further damage prevented. That is certainly the function which the Public Accounts Committee are expected to discharge. In this connection, I want to pay my tribute to our Public Accounts Committee for the way in which they have been functioning. They have been functioning as a very efficient body, as the guardian of the funds of the Madras State. My department and I have been greatly benefited by the proceedings of the Public Accounts Committee. I am sure hon. Members also have been greatly benefited by the proceedings of the Public Accounts Committee. We are really glad that the experience and wisdom of this House are also now available to the Public Accounts Committee. I may tell you that even the Members of the Assembly who are Members of the Public Accounts Committee—even though there was resistance in the initial stage to the association of the Members of this House with the Public Accounts Committee—very greatly value the assistance and wisdom supplied by this House, if I may say so. I am particularly grateful to the hon. Members of this House who form part of the Public Accounts Committee which has now almost become an expert body with the association of the Members of this House. Now, by this post-mortem examination, we are able to find out the cause for the excess expenditure and the cause for making a wrong estimate and where it occurred. The Public Accounts Committee not only look into the cause for excess expenditure and shortfall in expenditure and ask for the explanation of the department concerned but also look into the various irregularities which might have crept into the administration, particularly with reference to financial matters of the State. State-trading schemes are also looked into by the Public Accounts Committee. Formerly, before the Constitution came into force in 1950, the procedure was the Report of the Public Accounts Committee was placed on the table of the House, there was a simple discussion on it, the matter was closed and nothing more was required to be done. But after the Constitution came into force, it has become necessary that an Appropriation Law should be passed to regularize the excess expenditure under particular heads. That is why the Appropriation Bill is coming up before this House also for discussion and it will have to be passed by the other House, as the body which is the ultimate authority in respect of financial matters.

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With reference to the Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in the year 1954-55, certain points were made by hon. Members. Reference has been made to pipes which had been purchased, and which were in excess of the requirements for that particular year. I do agree that particularly during that year cast iron pipes, spun pipes and various types of pipes were purchased in large quantities and stocked. I may inform this Hon. House that we were greatly benefited by those transactions because prices were going up and there was scarcity of commodities. Therefore, we thought that whatever the source might be, whether it was through imports or through private manufacturers in India, we should build up a large stock of pipes. But for that transaction, many of the schemes that we were able to push through now, would have been completely staggered. Therefore, even though from a technical point of view, that interest might have been a loss, with reference to the prevailing prices and the prices at which we purchased the materials, it was a profitable transaction. Of course, we do not show it as profit because all our purchases immediately go into the stock account. If the prices had gone down, I would have had to plead before the House. But in these matters we have to take a certain amount of risk, we have to observe the trend of business and in the ordinary course of business, all these things are normal. Therefore, I say we made a good business of it. I always insisted that, as far as possible, as much quantity as necessary should be purchased and stocked.

11-00
a.m.

Then, reference was made to stationery and the hon. Member Sri Purushotham was critical about foreign imports. I am sure he is aware of the present drive for restrictions on imports and promotion of exports. Therefore, not only with reference to stationery but with reference to other articles also, a very careful scrutiny is made to find out whether a particular article is available within India and it is only when such an article is not available within India and only when we come to the conclusion that we cannot get on without that article that we indent for it from outside. In this connection, I may give the assurance to this House that, as far as import is concerned, particularly in view of the critical foreign exchange position, very great care is taken and that every kind of scrutiny is made in respect of articles imported from outside the country.

Then, Sir, the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Dr. John, referred to the accounts of the Civil Supplies Department. I am sure that hon. Members are aware of the circumstances under which rationing was undertaken—rationing, particularly, of rice was undertaken which was a legacy of the War period. We all knew that even though this rationing was essential, for undertaking this scheme the Government then were subjected to great unpopularity. It was reflected in the results of the General Elections of 1952. But even though some measures are unpopular, we have to take very difficult decisions. The point

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with reference to this is whether we should play with the lives of the people or whether even at the cost of popularity and even incurring a certain amount of unpopularity, we should undertake certain things at some risk for supplying the basic needs of the community. I am afraid the hon. Member Dr. John has still not got out of that atmosphere of being in what is called a Police State wherein the State confines itself merely to police activities. (Interruption.) I would only request the hon. Member Dr. John to revise his attitude to Governmental activities. As far as I have been watching him for the past five years, I can say that he is making improvement, but I am afraid that it is very slow and that sometimes it is not even perceptible. (Interruption.) It is not only because he is allergic to anything, any scheme undertaken by the Government, but because he is allergic to nationalisation in any sector. That is why I am saying that if he wants to be a successful Deputy Leader of the Opposition, he will have to revise his attitude.

Sir, with reference to this State-trading scheme in respect of rice, it was no pleasure for the Government to undertake this difficult task. Still they had to undertake it and the Government who were responsible for it hoped that it would be a temporary phase and hoped to liquidate it every year. Therefore, that led to the keeping of accounts not in a proper way as it should have been done in a trading scheme. Accounts in the proper form were not kept as it would normally be done with reference to any business transaction. No attempt was made in that direction, because they thought that it was a temporary job and that accounting was not worth the trouble. But, unfortunately, when we wound it up, when the transaction was closed and when we abolished rationing with the concurrence of this House and the other House, we had to look into the accounts, and see that the transaction was regularized, that finally the balance-sheet was drawn up and that the accounts were closed.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Government also dispensed with many of the servants when they abolished rationing and that was also responsible for this.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Only those who had nothing to do with this were discharged. When we looked into the accounts, we found that they had not been kept in the *pro forma* manner. As a matter of fact, the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition will be interested to know that we did not discharge, particularly, persons in the Accounts Section. Not only that; we have supplemented the staff in the Accounting Section in order to go into these transactions from the very beginning, scrutinise every item and get it regularized. That is the task that is being done now. The entries were not in the form of regular day account, ledger account. The accounts are sought to be shown in that form

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now from month to month and from year to year with reference to the year 1953. Sir, a remark has been made in regard to the transactions in 1953, that with reference to the liability to the extent of Rs. 3 crores and the assets to the extent of Rs. 6 crores, the matter has not yet been scrutinized. Not that they were outstanding amounts which had to be realized with reference to assets and items which had not yet been paid with reference to liabilities, but only they had not been scrutinized. I have also been taking a keen interest in the scrutiny of accounts and I am trying my best to see that it is done as early as possible. But I am sure, particularly Members who have got some experience in business transactions, know that it is easy if regular accounts are kept, but that if accounts are kept in an irregular way, it is very difficult to set right matters. That is the difficulty we are facing now. It is just like this. A ball of thread properly rolled could be easily unrolled, but if it is not properly done, it is difficult to untie the various knots there. That is the difficulty we have. In spite of this, we have got a fine team of accountants put on this job. I am hoping that by 31st March 1958—it is not far off—we could finish it. But even if the job is not finished—not that we are doubtful about it—with in the target date which is very near, I will not throw the blame on the persons who are in charge of it. For, they are trying their very best, they are working very hard and they are even working overtime. But in spite of that, if they are not able to do that, it should be taken as due merely to the physical impossibility of finishing the accounts. But I am hoping to achieve this by the target date.

Sir, the Report of the Public Accounts Committee and the discussion on it in the Legislature are very useful in that we may avoid mistakes in future and in that the irregularities which have crept into the administration in spite of our best vigilance may not occur in the future. But as we shut up known holes, new holes crop up. Therefore, I am not prepared to say that there will not be any mistakes on any remarks for the Public Accounts Committee to make in respect of last year's accounts or the next year's accounts (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar : What about the sale of fish?), but, as human institutions are bound to commit errors, there may occur some mistakes. But we will endeavour our best—we are doing our very best—to make ourselves as efficient as possible and that is the attempt we are making as far as the governance of this State is concerned.

Sir, the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar referred to 11-10
the sale of fish. a.m.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I was wondering what interest Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar had in the sale of fish.

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : He has got interest in it as long as he is a citizen of this State. Particularly, as long as he is a Member of this House, he is interested in every transaction, even though he may not be personally interested. I do agree that this is a transaction which should not have been ordinarily entered into. But we do come across such transactions with reference to not only the Central Government but also State Governments. In spite of ourselves, such things do happen. (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar : It may be a case of larger amounts in the case of the Central Government.) After all, the degree does not matter. It is only the method of procedure that is more important. I may assure hon. Members of this House that we will take every care to see that such irregular transactions are not entered into, and that the persons who have been responsible for these irregular transactions are suitably punished so that it may be a lesson to others. But, in this case, there have been too many transfers of officers, first with reference to Andhra partition and then again with reference to the reorganisation of States. In some cases, the officer who was making the enquiry had to retire from service. The person who is in charge of it now has assured me that he will do his job as expeditiously as possible and submit his report to me. I think I have fixed a time-limit within which he should submit his report personally to me. So, Sir, I hope that the investigation will be carried out, and that the investigation, even though it may be a *post-mortem* examination, will serve as a lesson to us to avoid mistakes in the future.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, will you kindly allow me to say how deeply the House is obliged to the Finance Minister for the very clear exposition of the procedure in accounts and also the position of the Government?

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

The House then adjourned.

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

* 76. *First Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.*

* 77. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 23, Home, dated 4th January 1958, regarding amendment to Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.*

* Laid on the table of the House on 13th February, 1958.

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APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 15 asked by Sri G. Krishnamoorthy at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 14th February 1958, page 160 supra.]

Orders issued by Government regulating the payment of travelling allowances and advances to the polling personnel (including the teachers) employed for election duty during the General Elections, 1957.

I. *Grant of travelling allowance or conveyance charges to persons deputed for election duties.*

(1) The grant of travelling and other allowances to persons deputed for training and election duties in connection with the general and bye-elections will be regulated as follows:—

A. *For attending Instruction Classes—*

(i) *Persons for whom there are Travelling Allowance Rules.*—Officials of the State Government and of local authorities will be paid travelling allowance admissible under the Madras Manual of Special Pay and Allowances. Officials of the Central Government will be eligible for travelling allowance according to the rules of their respective departments. If under the above rules no travelling allowance is admissible for such journeys and absence from headquarters, actual conveyance charges by taxi in the case of gazetted officials and by bus, auto-cycle, jutka, cart or rickshaw, as the case may be, in the case of others, *plus* an allowance at the rate of 12 annas per meal and 8 annas per tiffin according to the period of absence should be paid.

(ii) *Other persons including non-officials and pensioners.*—Actual conveyance charges and subsistence allowance as in (i) above will be admissible, the nature of the conveyance depending on their status in life. The status should be determined with reference to the pay last drawn before retirement in the case of pensioners and with reference to their monthly remuneration in the case of those receiving fixed monthly remuneration and in other cases, in an equitable manner as determined by the Returning Officer.

B. *For Polling Duty—*

Mufassal.

(a) *Persons for whom there are Travelling Allowance Rules.*—The travelling allowance will be regulated as in instruction (A) (i) above, subject to the following modifications:—

(i) Teachers in aided Elementary Schools and in schools maintained by local bodies will be granted a daily allowance of Rs. 2 and the actual conveyance charges by bus or rail; and

(ii) Non-gazetted officers belonging to Grades XI and XII and subordinates in last grade service of Grade XIII will be paid a daily allowance of Rs. 1-8-0 and travelling allowance admissible under the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules.

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(b) *Other persons including pensioners and non-officials.*—Travelling allowance appropriate to their status in life will be granted—vide instruction (A) (ii) above, but the mileage must in no case exceed the rates admissible to Government servants of Grade VII as specified in Annexure I to Part II of the Madras Manual of Special Pay and Allowances and second-class railway fare for railway journeys, plus a daily allowance of Rs. 1-8-0 for every day of absence from the place of residence.

(c) Public servants who are not eligible for travelling allowance under the ordinary rules should be granted the actual conveyance charges for authorised journeys from their place of residence to the place of duty and back. In addition, they may be paid subsistence allowance at Rs. 1-8-0 per day.

Note.—This refers to cases such as those of journeys of less than five miles for which the ordinary rules do not provide travelling allowance.

City of Madras.

Actual conveyance charges for journeys to and from the polling station plus a subsistence allowance of Rs. 2 for each polling day will be granted. Only the actual conveyance charge by bus, rail and/or rickshaw (to the extent really necessary) will be allowed. Taxi charges will be allowed for the journeys to and from the polling station in the case of persons of the grade or status of a lower division clerk or above. Gazetted officers who certify that they used their own cars will draw, as a special case, mileage at rates admissible to them under the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules. Persons who go to their polling stations on the day previous to the date of poll will be paid tiffin charges at the rate of 8 annas and those who convey ballot boxes and other election records to the counting centre and then return to their residence will be paid conveyance charges from the counting centre to their residence in lieu of such charges from the polling stations to their residences.

Note.—“Polling duty” will cover all journeys to or from polling stations and the halts at the polling stations undertaken in accordance with the orders of the Returning Officer, for example, in the Madras City, the journeys by a person selected for polling duty, to the polling station on the day preceding that fixed for the poll in order to familiarise himself with the exact location of the polling station and the actual arrangements there.

(1) In the City of Madras the “actual conveyance charge” should be calculated at the rate of 25 naye Paise per mile.

In the mufassal, the conveyance charges should be determined with reference to the distance between the person's residence and the place of his election duty.

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The travelling allowance claims of the polling personnel employed during elections to the Parliament and the State Legislative Assembly should be preferred only in travelling allowance bill forms (altering the forms suitably wherever necessary), irrespective of the length of the journeys.

II. Countersignature of bills:

The travelling allowance claims of State Government employees will be drawn and paid by the heads of the respective offices after countersignature by competent controlling authority. The travelling allowance claims of Central Government employees will be drawn by the heads of the respective offices and countersigned by the Returning Officers concerned before the bills are presented at the treasury for payment. The claims of local body employees and aided schools including teachers should be presented through the executive authority of the local body concerned to the Tahsildars and Independent Deputy Tahsildars concerned who, after getting the bills countersigned by the Returning Officers, should arrange for drawing and disbursing the travelling allowance. The claims of other non-officials, including pensioners, should be drawn and paid by the concerned Returning Officer.

As soon as the persons are selected for polling duty, the Returning Officers should communicate copies of the orders appointing the polling personnel to all the heads of offices (both State and Central), the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars concerned. Immediately after the poll, each and every polling personnel should get a certificate in the form given in the appendix, from the Presiding Officer concerned that the former had actually attended polling duty on the polling day and the day previous to the poll and is eligible for the travelling allowance. The above certificate should be attached to the travelling allowance bills. The Presiding Officer of each polling station should, along with his other reports, send a statement showing the names, designation and addresses of all the polling personnel who attended polling duty in his station, together with the dates on which they worked. The Returning Officer, on receipt of these reports from the Presiding Officers, should communicate to the Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, and the heads of offices concerned a list of persons who performed polling duty. The heads of offices and the Tahsildars concerned should scrutinize the travelling allowance bills with reference to the above lists from the Returning Officers and the certificates sent by the polling personnel along with their travelling bills and then arrange for payment.

III. Advance of travelling allowance to polling personnel:

Advance of travelling allowance should be promptly given to subordinates deputed for training and election duty whenever such advance is applied for. Application for advances should be dealt with expeditiously and in the interest of the efficient conduct of the elections the drawing officers should ensure that there is no delay in the payment of advances. To facilitate the prompt payment of

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advances, heads of offices may draw special advances under article 99 of the Madras Financial Code, Volume I, to meet the travelling and other subsistence allowances of their subordinates deputed for training and election duty. The Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars can also draw similar advances for employees of the local bodies and teachers of aided schools and schools maintained by local bodies.

Appendix.

Certificate to be given to each member of the polling party by the Presiding Officer.

Parliamentary Constituency

Assembly Constituency

Polling Station No.

I hereby certify that Sri (name and designation) appointed as for (Polling Station No....) was present on the day of polling and the day prior to polling and is eligible for travelling and daily allowance according to rules.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Saturday, the 15th February 1958.

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.

Financial adjustments between Andhra and Madras

* 17 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state with reference to the answer to the Legislative Council Question No. 342 given on 22nd August 1955, whether all financial adjustments between Madras and Andhra consequent on the formation of the Andhra State have been finally settled, and if not, the stage at which the matter now stands?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : No, Sir. The financial adjustments have not been finally settled.

The charges connected with the servicing and repayment of the outstanding Public Debt as on 30th September 1953 are being shared by the Madras, Andhra (Pradesh) and Mysore State Governments provisionally in the population ratio, pending its allocation with reference to the capital outlay in each area as provided for in the Seventh Schedule to the Andhra State Act, 1953. The details regarding the outlay on Tungabhadra Project are still under correspondence. The Andhra Government have also referred a few points in this regard to the President of India for orders under section 51 of the Andhra State Act. The allocation of the liability for the balance under certain deposit heads, e.g., Civil Deposits, other Deposit Accounts, etc., is also still under correspondence with the Andhra Pradesh Government.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. Minister indicate to us, Sir, what the probable or approximate amount that has yet to be adjusted is and will this be allowed to drag on so that we may make final adjustments after the realignment of the Northern border?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : In any event, the final settlement will not take place before that. The amount would be only in the order of lakhs, not crores.

Supply of rice to Madras State

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

(a) the quantity of rice applied for and the quantity supplied to Madras State by the Union Government during the period between October and December 1957; and

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(b) the quantity of rice proposed to be supplied during the period between January and March 1958?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) In September 1957 the Government of India conveyed their decision that rice would not be supplied from Central Stocks to the Fair Price Shops in this State from 1st October 1957. Subsequently, as a result of further negotiation, the Government of India agreed to supply 4,000 tons of rice per month to the Fair Price Shops in this State, on a loan basis, for a period of three months, viz., October, November and December 1957, as against the maximum monthly quota of 8,000 tons of rice that they were previously supplying.

(b) The Government of India have agreed to continue the supply of rice at 4,000 tons per month on a loan basis till the end of February 1958.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : May I ask the Hon. Minister what is the purpose of this reciprocal supply of rice—we supply to the Government of India and the Government of India supply to us? What is the idea of the reciprocal arrangement?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : There is no question of reciprocal supply in this matter. The Government of India supply rice for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the Fair Price Shops from their own stock and replenish their stock from imports and supply to us at a subsidized price so that we may sell rice in Fair Price Shops at subsidized rates.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know whether it is a fact that when the Government of Madras decided to close down Fair Price Shops in the City of Madras, the Government refused to supply rice except on the basis of loan?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Yes, Sir. This Government have decided to close down all the Fair Price Shops from 1st March next and the Government have arrived at that decision not only because the Government will not be able to supply rice further, but also because this Government felt that there would be no need for Fair Price Shops and that they should not be a permanent feature.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that from the time Fair Price Shops were opened, the price was slowly going down and that if they close down these shops, the price would go up?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not believe that on account of the fact that we close down the Fair Price Shops, the price would go up again. As a matter of fact, in this City American rice is being supplied for the last few months and still the price is high.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Government give us an assurance that in case the prices go up, they would again open Fair Price Shops?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I cannot say that continuance of Fair Price Shops has a direct bearing on the price factor. The Fair Price Shops are mainly intended to enable poor people to secure rice at a particular reduced price. Of course, whenever it is found necessary, this Government will certainly try to revive the Fair Price Shops. But from 1st March onwards, this Government do not think that there would be any difficulty about people getting rice in the City and in the mofussil.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I know the quantity of rice produced in this State and the quantity required for consumption?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I may tell the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition that as much rice as is required for consumption in this State is now produced, although I shall not be able to give him the exact particulars just now.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, the other day the Hon. Minister said that the Government of Madras would not purchase rice in the open market. Now that they have taken a loan from the Government of India, how will they be paying it back—whether in kind or in cash?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It is not a question of procuring rice from within this State in order to replenish the Government of India's stock and there is no urgency about returning the loan of rice. We may take our own time for that.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Supposing the prices rise—of course, they may not rise—will the Government think of introducing control over the rise in price?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Yes, Sir. That is also under the consideration of the Government.

DR. V. K. JOHN : If we are producing rice in sufficient quantity, is there any need to import rice into the State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : There is free movement of rice between State and State and we have also to guard against lean years when the monsoons fail and against other difficult situations.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Will the Government of India supply us wheat if we find it necessary?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : In fact, we do not propose to close down the Fair Price Shops entirely but wheat will be available even after the 1st March. There is no difficulty about it and there is sufficient quantity of wheat.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. Minister consider the fact that there has been a persistent demand from various places in the mofussil that at least in some places these Fair Price Shops should continue?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : If rice is to be supplied at reduced rates, it is but natural that people would like to have it. I would tell the hon. Member that in dry districts like Salem and North Arcot there are no Fair Price Shops and that there is no demand for them.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I take it that there is sufficient stock of rice to meet any emergency and that there is no need for the public to be worried about it?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Yes, Sir. There is no need for alarm in the matter.

3-10 p.m. SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know, Sir, how the Fair Price Shops were run in the last one or two years? Where they run on a "no loss and no gain" basis, or did the Government make some money or incur some loss?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The rice was sold at subsidized rates—at about two annas less than the market rate—and the Government of India all along bore that difference.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, if there is self-sufficiency in rice, where is the need to move rice outside? Why not we conserve all the rice in our State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I may tell the hon. Member that there is no control in force on the free movement of rice from State to State. After the formation of the Southern Zone, movement of rice from out of the zone is restricted, but there is free movement of rice between Madras, Kerala, Andhra and so on.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, will the Government see that samba wheat is sold in Fair Price Shops? (It is not at present sold there.)

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I have been looking into the matter. I shall see whether samba wheat can be made available for sale in Fair Price Shops.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware that representations have been made that the prices of rice in our State have gone up consequent on the heavy purchase of rice here by neighbouring States?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not think, Sir, that prices have gone up exclusively on account of this movement of rice. On the other hand, there are producers also who complain that free movement is restricted. They are interested in the free movement of rice to other States.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, is the Southern Zone self-sufficient in the production of rice?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Yes, Sir. It is quite sufficient.

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SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Sir, is it a mandatory order from the Government of India that we should supply rice? Supposing we are unable to supply, what will be the consequence? Is it a mandate that we are obliged to obey or is it a mere request in the nature of a friendly action on the part of the Government for supplying rice to some other State that may be needy?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : There is no mandate, and there is no question of obedience or disobedience. There is free movement of rice, and unless we want to introduce control again, we cannot help rice moving from one State to another.

Grant of recognition to Service and Ex-Servicemen's Associations

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

(a) the rules governing the grant of recognition to Service and ex-Servicemen's Associations;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Madras State Pensioners' Association applied to Government in 1957 for recognition; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) Copies of instructions^a regarding grant of recognition to Service Associations are placed on the table of the House. Similar rules have not been framed for grant of recognition to ex-Servicemen's Association, viz., Association comprising persons who have retired from Government service.

(b) Yes.

(c) The State Pensioners' Association was informed that it was not necessary for Government to recognize the Association as no useful purpose would be served by granting recognition.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Sir, may I know whether the Service Association is in the nature of a trade union organization? If the trade union organization follows certain conditions, recognition automatically follows. Is the Pensioners' Association in the nature of a trade union organization? In that case, if we have laid down rules and they have followed them, recognition would automatically follow. Is this not so?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We have not recognized the State Pensioners' Association. But, as far as Service Associations are concerned, they do not come under the Trade Union Act.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, as the rules placed on the table of the House show that there is bar on only office-bearers being in active service of the Government, will the Government reconsider the question of recognition for the Madras State Pensioners' Association?

[15th February 1958]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : There should be some purpose served by recognizing these associations. We have examined the proposal, and we found that no purpose would be served by giving recognition to the Pensioners' Association.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I ask, Sir, in case recognition is being accorded, what the advantages which will accrue to the Association are?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : One thing will be that we will be periodically getting representations that pensions should be increased (laughter), and it would not be possible for us to increase the pension. Therefore, no useful purpose will be served by giving recognition.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Is not recognition of the Association the same as in the case of a trade union? There, recognition means freedom of correspondence, and the Government are obliged to answer any statement that the organization may make. There is free correspondence between the Government and the Association. The Government are obliged to give satisfactory replies to the organization. Is this not so, Sir? In the case of trade unions, I have myself been corresponding with the employers, and they recognize the union and at once reply to us.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I have been repeating that we have not recognized the Pensioners' Association.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, could not the Finance Minister recognize this Association so that these retired officials will keep themselves in touch with the Finance Minister and the Finance Minister will keep in touch with them, without simply leaving them out once they retire? I say this in the Finance Minister's own interest. (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is not as if they are not keeping in touch with the Finance Minister even now. The only thing is that individual representations are made.

Agitation before Murali Cafe in Triplicane

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

(a) the number of volunteers of the Dravida Kazhagam arrested up to 31st December 1957 in connection with the agitation before Murali Cafe in Triplicane for the removal of the word 'Brahmin' from the name-board of the hotel; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on the Police in that connection?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) 962.

(b) No expenditure was incurred in connection with the agitation, but the Police provided the necessary bundobust to maintain law and order.

[15th February 1958]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, is it not a fact that one or two lorries of Policemen were stationed day after day, and is it difficult for the Government to calculate the amount spent by the Police department?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : No extra Police was recruited for this purpose in the State and, therefore, there was no extra expenditure on this account.

SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM : Sir, will Government consider taking deterrent action against those who preach class hatred and propagate communal differences?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Wherever Government find that people contravene the law, they take action. Regarding the quantum of punishment, it is for the courts to consider.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : Does the Police department keep the Government in touch with the speeches made by members of some Association, who believe in some kind of differences between communities and communities?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Government do have information. They are quite in touch with these activities.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I understand on an average daily about 40 to 50 constables, head constables and Sub-Inspectors, are on duty for the whole day before Murali Cafe? Is it right for the Hon. Minister to say that no extra expenditure was incurred for services rendered by the Police?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, if the Police people were not on duty at the Murali Cafe, they would have been on duty at some other place. So, there was no extra expenditure.

Reinstatement of teachers

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

(a) the number of cases from 1st January 1956 till date in which the managements of elementary schools in Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts have failed to comply with the orders of Educational authorities for reinstatement of teachers whose services were terminated; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the enforcement of such orders?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) Tirunelveli—4; Ramanathapuram—2.

(b) The cases are being examined by the Divisional Inspector concerned and the Director of Public Instruction. Under the existing rules, such cases do not generally come to the Government.

[15th February 1958]

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know, Sir, for how long these cases have been pending?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not have the information at present.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, I understand that these cases are pending with the Government for over a year, and that in some cases it is even two years. Will the Government kindly see that, as they promised, they equip themselves with statutory powers to enforce their decision on the management?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir. When we frame the Educational Code, this also will be taken into consideration.

Chembarampakkam tank

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

(a) whether the Government have instituted any enquiry into the causes for the low-level of water in Chembarampakkam tank;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter;

(c) when sand and silt at Kesavaram anicut were last cleared; and

(d) the steps, if any, taken or proposed to be taken to improve the anicut?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works) : (a) & (b) There is no need to institute an enquiry, as all possible steps have been taken to augment and improve the supply condition of the Chembarampakkam tank which depends on various sources of supply. Unless there is normal rainfall in the Kortilliar catchment above Kesavaram anicut and normal floods in the Palar, there is no scope for improving the storage in the tank.

(c) There is no need to clear the silt and sand at Kesavaram anicut and hence, no clearance was made.

(d) All improvements to the anicut that are necessary have already been carried out including the raising of the crest of the anicut by 2 feet. There are at present no proposals under consideration for any further improvements.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : As, in spite of the monsoon, we find that every tank has no water at all, will the Government issue instructions to the Executive Engineer to see that the silted-up feeder channels are cleared up as early as possible?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, it is the view of the Executive Engineer that paucity of water in this tank is not due to any silting up, but due to lack of adequate rains, and that there is no other way of increasing the water-supply here.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : As a number of small-scale irrigation schemes have been proposed by the District Planning Committees of Chingleput and North Arcot districts and, I believe, of other districts also, will the Government consider the question of investigating these small or medium sized irrigation schemes to improve the irrigation sources of the different districts? 3.20 p.m.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That is a general question. The main question relates to Chembarampakkam tank only.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Apart from the low-level or there being no water in this tank, there is no electricity connection in the travellers' bungalow very near the tank. May I know whether, because of the low-level, the Government do not want to electrify the travellers' bungalow? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I wish we could produce some electricity from the water resources there.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : May I know whether some special arrangement could be made to deepen the Kambakkal and Chatrakal channels? Because, on a personal visit to that place last month, I found that there was no free flow of water to feed the Chembarampakkam tank.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : These were the very things that were investigated by the Executive Engineer. This is a case of lack of water resources, due to inadequate rain. When there is no water at all, there is no point in merely deepening the channels.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : May I know whether it will affect the water-supply to the City of Madras?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The City water-supply will not be affected.

SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTY : Thank you, Sir.

Repairs to school building damaged by cyclone in November 1955

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

(a) the number of aided elementary schools in Tanjore district that applied to the District Collector, Tanjore, for grant from the Madras Cyclone Relief Fund for carrying out repairs to school buildings damaged by the cyclone in November 1955; and

(b) the number of schools that were given such grants and the total number given?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) & (b) Four schools applied and one school, viz., the Kasturba Kanya Gurukulam of Vedaranyam, was given grant of Rs. 11,000.

[15th February 1958]

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know why the grant in respect of the other institutions was refused?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Because we considered that they did not deserve that help.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that a particular institution was promised grant by the District Collector and that when the application actually reached the District Collector, the District Collector said that it was belated and that the school could not get any grant?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am not aware of that particular instance.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : If there is such a case, will the Government kindly consider the case and allow the grant to be made from the General Revenues even if the Cyclone Relief Fund might have been closed?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : As the hon. Member himself has mentioned, I do not think we have any amount in the Cyclone Relief Fund. Moreover, I do not think that we should continue this relief even after two or three years of cyclone havoc.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : As a concluding point, may I say that the District Collector asked the particular school to just forward the application through the District Educational Officer and when that was recommended, it was returned as belated? So, will the Government kindly consider the case of this school in Mannargudi favourably?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not think I can give any assurance that it could be considered. Because, there is no amount in the Cyclone Relief Fund which could be allotted for this purpose.

Bridge across the Cauvery near Musiri

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

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to construct a bridge across the Cauvery near Musiri (Tiruchirappalli district); and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter now stands?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : May I know whether the Government have investigated the need and possibility of construction of a bridge at the place indicated, what the cost of the scheme is and whether the Government will at least consider its inclusion in the Third Plan?

[15th February 1958]

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : There are two bridges across the Cauvery and Government did not feel that there was any need for a third bridge in-between the two.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN.

(1) MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, from the Governor of Madras, dated the 15th February 1958 :—

“ In pursuance of Article 207, clause (3), of the Constitution of India, I, Bishnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1958.”

(2) MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have also to announce to the House that I have received the following messages, dated the 14th February 1958, from the Hon. Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly :—

“ (1) In accordance with rule 138 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the motion passed to-day by the Madras Legislative Assembly, desiring to obtain the concurrence of the Council in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses to consider the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection and Payment of Fair Rent (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1958).

Motion.

That the concurrence of the Legislative Council be obtained for setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 24 Members (16 Members from the Assembly and 8 Members from the Council) to consider the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection and Payment of Fair Rent (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1958) and that the following Members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee :—

- 1 The Hon. Sri. C. Subramaniam.
- 2 „ M. A. Manickavelu.
- 3 Sri P. G. Karuthiruman.
- 4 „ S. Lazar.
- 5 „ G. Annamalai Muthuraja.

[Mr. Chairman]

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- 6 Sri V. Muthiah.
- 7 „ T. V. Sannasi.
- 8 Srimathi Ananthanayaki.
- 9 Sri R. Srinivasa Iyer.
- 10 „ G. Narayanaswami Naidu.
- 11 „ T. Sampath.
- 12 „ S. R. Munuswami.
- 13 „ S. M. Annamalai.
- 14 „ M. Kalyanasundaram.
- 15 „ T. L. Sasivarna Thevar.
- 16 „ Sri A. R. Marimuthu.”

“(2) In accordance with rule 138 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the motion passed by the Madras Legislative Assembly, desiring to obtain the concurrence of the Council in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses to consider the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1958).

Motion.

That the concurrence of the Legislative Council be obtained for setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 24 Members (16 Members from the Assembly and 8 Members from the Council) to consider the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1958) and that the following Members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee :—

- 1 The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.
- 2 Sri P. G. Karuthiruman.
- 3 Srimathi P. K. R. Lakshmi Kantham.
- 4 Sri Gomathi Sankara Dikshidar.
- 5 „ K. Vinayakam.
- 6 „ A. A. Rasheed.
- 7 „ Alagiriswamy.
- 8 „ A. Chidambaranatha Nadar.
- 9 „ R. Kandasami.
- 10 „ A. Vedarathnam Pillai.
- 11 „ M. Selvaraj.
- 12 „ N. K. Palanisami.
- 13 „ M. Jagannathan.
- 14 „ S. A. M. Annamalai.
- 15 „ P. S. Chinnadurai.
- 16 „ D. S. Audimoolam.”

[15th February 1958] [Mr. Chairman]

I have further to announce that I have received the following message, dated the 15th February 1958, from the Hon. Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly :—

(1) In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 3 1958), as passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 15th February 1958 and signed by me, for the recommendations of the Council.

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

(2) In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Bhoodan Yagna Bill, 1957 (L.A. Bill No. 15 of 1957), as passed by the Assembly on the 15th February 1958 and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council.

(3) NOMINATION OF MEMBERS TO THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to announce to the House that under rules 164 (1) and 173 (1) respectively of the Madras Council Rules, I have nominated the following Members of the Business Advisory Committee and the Committee on Government Assurances of the Council to be the Members of those Committees for one year with effect from 15th February 1958 :—

Business Advisory Committee—

- 1 Hon. Chairman (Chairman).
- 2 Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman.
- 3 Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.
- 4 Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai.
- 5 „ Mohamed Raza Khan.
- 6 „ T. Purushotham.
- 7 Dr. T. V. Sivanandam.
- 8 Sri V. S. Balasundaram.
- 9 Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellum.

Committee on Government Assurances—

- 1 Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.
- 2 Sri K. Balasubramania Ayyar.
- 3 „ V. V. Ramaswami.
- 4 „ S. P. Sivasubramania Nadar.
- 5 „ S. N. Venugopal.

Under rule 174 (1), I have nominated Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar to be the Chairman of the Committee on Government Assurances.

[15th February 1958]

III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958 (L.A. BILL NO. 3 OF 1958).

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

“That the Madras Appropriation Bill^a 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1958), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

In view of the discussion we already had in respect of all the subjects, I do not think a speech is called for now and, in my humble opinion, even a discussion. Anyway, I leave it to the hon. Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1958), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

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

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 3 was put and carried.

3.30
p.m.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I move—

“That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1958), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1958), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Congratulations! (Laughter.)

(2) THE MADRAS MATERNITY BENEFIT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1958.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Madras Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“That leave be granted for the introduction of the Madras Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1958.”

The motion was put and carried and leave was granted.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

[15th February 1958]

(3) THE MADRAS CULTIVATING TENANTS' PROTECTION AND PAYMENT OF FAIR RENT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1958 (L.A. BILL NO. 1 OF 1958).

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

“That this House concurs with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 24 Members (16 Members of the Assembly and 8 Members of the Council) to consider the Madras Cultivating Tenants' Protection and Payment of Fair Rent (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1958) and that the following Members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee :—

1 The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman.

2 Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.

3 „ T. P. Srinivasavaradan.

4 „ T. V. Devaraja Mudaliar.

5 „ T. S. Arunachalam.

6 „ A. Somasundara Reddiar.

7 „ A. Krishnaswamy Vandayar.

8 „ T. S. Sankaranarayana Pillai.”

The object of the Bill is to translate the provisions of the Ordinance into an Act. Hon. Members will be aware that two pieces of legislation have already been passed, viz., the Cultivating Tenants Protection Act and the Fair Rent Act. These Acts apply to a category of tenants called cultivating tenants defined in the respective Acts. During the working of these Acts, it was found that there were other kinds of tenants called by others as casual labourers or pannaiyals who were attached to the land, who depended on the land and who worked on the land. The question arose particularly in the Tiruchirappalli district whether this sort of tenancy called kaieruvaram and matteruvaram would come within the scope of the definition of ‘cultivating tenant’. Now, it has been decided by the High Court that these categories of tenants would not come within the scope of that definition. The necessity for the Ordinance has arisen in such circumstances. Though this category of tenancy prevails only in certain parts of Tiruchirappalli and may not prevail elsewhere, yet my information is that it applies to about 4,000 acres of land and that hundreds of tenants come under it. The difficulty about the definition of ‘cultivating tenant’ was taken advantage of by certain political parties which started an agitation and egged on the people to clamour for rights under the two Acts which I have mentioned. This demand was naturally resisted by the mirasdars not only on the ground that they were claiming something which they did not deserve but that they did not come under the definition of ‘cultivating tenant’. They also tried to evict the tenants and bring their land under pannai cultivation or personal cultivation, since they were aware that a legislation might be set in motion for putting a ceiling on holdings. This created a situation

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu] [15th February 1958]

in which there was not only a sort of economic and social disturbance but it disturbed the law and order position also. The Government watched the situation in the hope that it would settle down through the interference of officials, with the good sense of the tenants and the co-operation of the mirasdars. But it did not. It was developing into an ugly situation. So, the Government could no longer remain passive spectators. They had to take some action to see that there was no disturbance of the peace and that there was no interference with normal cultivation in those areas. The Government now give first priority to increased production of food. So, they cannot allow these squabbles between the mirasdars and the tenants to affect cultivation. It is in these circumstances that we issued the Ordinance clarifying the position. Though the category of tenants there cannot be on a par with other kinds of tenancy, yet they are in a way tenants, in the sense that they work on the land, depend on the land and are wedded to the land. Therefore, a certain amount of fixity of tenure is necessary for them. The very object of passing the Cultivating Tenants Protection Act was this. We cannot remain silent when hundreds of people are evicted and driven away from the land. Therefore, the Government thought that the definition of 'cultivating tenant' in the two Acts should be expanded so as to include these people also. They should also get a just and reasonable remuneration for their work and so, the Fair Rent Act also is applied to them. According to the Fair Rent Act, the whole of the cultivation expenses is sought to be borne by the tenant. Therefore, a clause has been introduced in this very Ordinance that inasmuch as the cultivation has already taken place, the cost of cultivation incurred by the landlord will be deducted. But, somehow, I understand Sir, that a misleading impression obtains in the area that without consideration of this, the 60 and 40 formula should be applied. The Government have, therefore, to clarify these points so far as the present harvest season is concerned. There are other small difficulties and all these must be gone into by the Joint Select Committee. That is why, Sir, we thought it fit to refer the Bill to a Joint Select Committee and I give the assurance that the Government will give detailed consideration to these facts and will come to a proper decision.

3-40
p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

"That this House concurs with the Assembly in getting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 24 Members (16 Members of the Assembly and 8 Members of the Council) to consider the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection and Payment of Fair Rent (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1958) and that the following Members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee:—

- 1 The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman.
- 2 Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.
- 3 T. P. Srinivasavaradan.
- 4 T. V. Devaraja Mudaliar.

15th February 1958] [Mr. Chairman]

5 Sri T. S. Arunachalam.

6 „ A. Somasundara Reddiar.

7 „ A. Krishnaswamy Vandayar.

8 „ T. S. Sankaranarayana Pillai."

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I am sorry, Sir, that I have to oppose the Bill with all the vehemence that I can command. This Bill . . .

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR: On a point of order, Sir. In the papers I read a few days ago that a writ petition had been filed for a declaration that Ordinance No. 1 was void and that a temporary stay of the operation of the Ordinance had been granted. That is what I remember to have read. If the High Court finally decides that the Ordinance is null and void, then all proceedings that we are now conducting in this House will also become null and void. In these circumstances, shall we be in order when we take up this question now? Shall we stop here without proceeding further or shall we proceed with the consideration of the Bill? That is the point of order that I wanted to raise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion is not on the merits of the matter before the Court. The general discussion is on the principles of the Bill. The hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar may continue his speech.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Sir, I may submit that the writ petition has been filed by certain parties concerned and that the stay operates only in the case of those people who have filed it. The stay is there as far as the parties are concerned, but the Government are considering the set-up of the agricultural sector. The question of legislation is there. The Court is there to interpret. I don't think that there will be any difficulty.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, this Ordinance was passed nearly nine or ten months after the decision of the High Court in April 1956. There was a session of the Legislature in October. It was after this that this Ordinance was passed and this Bill is now brought forward. It is very inappropriate and very wrong on the part of the Government to have done that. There was no hurry. On the other hand, what happened was that there was a riot in Peramoor. The riot was very serious because all the labourers there began to claim payment and right of tenancy. The very term "tenant"—I mean the exact expression "tenant"—is well known to mean a person engaged either expressly or impliedly to pay rent to the landowner either in cash or in kind and in exclusive possession of the land for cultivation purposes throughout the year. But here I am referring to the ordinary labourers claiming tenancy rights.

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I have a friend who took 16 acres for personal cultivation and gave the rest to tenants. But, on account of the activity of the Communists, he could not get labour. All ordinary labourers began to claim 60 per cent of the produce. Unfortunately, people there could not do anything. They asked for a number of people in the neighbouring villages to come and work. Immediately there was rioting between the communities. That was what happened. Therefore, what I say is that we must be careful while dealing with the agrarian problem. Merely to say that old traditions die hard will not please anybody. Old people die hard.

You have made a clear distinction between the tenant and other persons in the Payment of Fair Rent Act. What I am saying is that there is no such thing as a "one-fourth" or a "three-fourth" tenant in law. The High Court, Sir—I am referring to the High Court only for this purpose—in a beautiful judgment analysed this fully. It has given a very succinct analysis of the position.

I may point out, Sir, that there are a series of operations in cultivation. If each of the persons engaged in those acts is to be termed "tenant", then nothing will be left to the landholder. For instance, there are the kaieruvaramdars and the matteruvaramdars. I am sorry to say that the Governor was not able to pronounce those words correctly. The Hon. Minister was not also able to pronounce them. And I am definite many others also cannot pronounce them correctly.

3-50 p.m. Before 1955 these words were not known. It was only in 1955 on account of the actions of a Collector there, against whom the High Court made very strong observations, that these words came to be used. But the Government did not act on those observations. What happened in this particular case? Any officer who said that he was not a cultivating tenant was immediately transferred but in spite of that, the respondents themselves there stated what the nature of the case was.

Sir, the person who puts his hand to the plough is called *kaieruvaramdar*. If he attends to transplanting and weeding work—that is not part of his work and he cannot be compelled to do so—he is separately and additionally remunerated for such labour. Even that thing can be done by the womenfolk for which remuneration called *Minvai* at customary rates is given. This works out to one kalam per acre. This is not a share in the produce but is a fixed quantity dependent upon the extent of land on which these transplanting and weeding operations are carried out. In several of the taluks water flows freely into the lands and the distribution of water is made by *Thanneerkattuvaramdars*. He impounds water which is freely coming from the Cauvery and he gets one marakkal per acre. Watching is the responsibility of the landowner. All the responsibilities are his and all the rights belong to others. *Kaiaeruvaramdar* has nothing to do with that duty. The uniform evidence in the case is that if the crops from

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the fields are stolen or lost, the varamdars are not responsible. (Interruption from Sri Gajapathy Nayagar) I am here to say what the position there is.

Harvesting is done by the landowner himself and it is the responsibility of the landowner to engage coolies for harvesting the crops and the customary remuneration paid for such services is four marakkals per acre. The other operations in connection with the harvesting of crops such as *Poradi* are also the responsibility of the landowner who might engage his own men for the purpose. In some cases, the mattuvaramdars and *kaiaeruvaramdars* may assist the landowner in these operations but they must be given separate remuneration. After the harvest is over, the net produce of the harvest is calculated after deducting from the gross produce the several items remuneration paid or payable for the services rendered by other labourers in connection with the agricultural operations such as *Minvai*, *Thanneervaram*, *Kavalvaram*, *Aruvadaivaram* and *poradivaram*. These are all the operations. Cultivation consists of a series of operations. For each one, some name is given and some remuneration is given. Further it is stated in the judgment of the High Court as follows:—

'I have not thought it necessary to refer specifically to the witnesses from whose evidence the incidents I have set out above have been gathered in view of the course of the arguments before me and also of the analysis of the evidence of the several respondents themselves before the Revenue Court, which the learned counsel in the case have compiled for me from which all these have been deduced.'

Therefore, all these facts are admitted in the High Court. Where is the engagement of tenancy? They are mere farm servants and they are remunerated.

Sir, there are 1,300 pattadars who own less than 20 acres. How can the Government fix the ratio of 60:40? It would only mean that the landlord cannot have personal cultivation and that he cannot have anything to do with the land. How can a person who does only ploughing work be given 60 per cent of the share? I say he cannot be given so much and he can be given only wages. But the landlords have been forced to pay such a share and they are thus driven away from the land. After all, these people are not tenants and the relationship between the landlord and the farm labourers should be that of a master and a labourer. Sir, the original Cultivating Tenants Protection Act was intended for one year but afterwards it was extended for three more years. It will be in force till September 1958. The Government may bring forward another legislation for the purpose of extending it for four more years. They may even put the Act permanently on the Statute-book. I do not want to say now anything about the policy of the Government in respect of this matter. But how can they immediately apply the provisions of this Act and fix the share in

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the ratio of 60:40? They also say that the Act will apply to the present harvest done in this month of February. Who will ascertain the cultivation expenses? If the landlord says that it is 100 kalam, the other party will say that it is only 40 kalam. Who is to settle the issue? The Government have no machinery to settle it. Also, how can they apply the Fair Rent Act? If these issues are to be determined by the Revenue Court, five years' records should be brought there and a number of witnesses should be examined, and that will take three months. So, this machinery of the Government is entirely unsuitable to decide these issues of fair rent and cultivation expenses. That is why even without hearing the arguments, the High Court said that there was a *prima facie* case for the suspension of the Ordinance, especially section 5 thereof. Therefore, I would humbly request the Government to think of helping these people who are in trouble.

Sir, when a Member belonging to the Communist Party introduced a Bill in October 1957, the Government said that that Bill was not necessary and that they themselves would try to introduce it as a Government Bill. In this connection, I am reminded of the old story of the mother-in-law and the daughter-in-law. When a beggar came, the daughter-in-law asked him to go away. Immediately came out the mother-in-law who said that she had no right to ask him to go away and the mother-in-law herself asked the beggar to go away. That is the exact way in which this matter has been decided. The Government said that they would not accept a private Member's Bill but that they themselves would introduce the same Bill which is now before this House. Of course, there might be a slight difference.

DR. V. K. JOHN: Who is the mother-in-law? Is it the Hon. Minister concerned?

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I am not going to say who is this mother-in-law or daughter-in-law.

Father-in-law is not in the picture at all. (Dr. A. Sreenivasan: He has been liquidated.)

4 p.m. Then, what has happened now? The Communists—these are facts and I am not exaggerating—now preach that the tenants should have symbolic possession and, therefore, they ask them to go and plant a red flag on the land and come out. They plant the red flag and say, 'I have already possession of this land' because, as a tenant, one should be in possession of the land. Like an invasion, it is going on. I am not blaming the Government and I do not think our Government will ever be apathetic to a situation like that. I believe they have been apprised fully of all facts and all representations have been made to them. But immediately the High Court interfered in this matter they thought, 'There must be something wrong: let us have an Act passed which will settle the whole matter'. Well, the High Court had to interfere, for there was no other go. The evidence was clear and there was

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no contrary evidence. That was all the reason for their interference. The affidavit itself was clear. Therefore, I would appeal to the Government at least to suspend section 5 for the present, until the harvest is over. There is nothing wrong in that; nothing will go wrong. On the other hand, there will be some peace in the land. Otherwise, even ordinary servants employed for personal cultivation demand these rights. They are also poor and they are guided by these great leaders of thought and ideologies in our country. What are we to do? They go on egging on these people to agitate, promising them so many things. They tell them, 'We will get you 75 per cent while the Government have given you only 60 per cent.' 'If I put it at 75 per cent, the Government will give you 80 per cent' out comes a man on the platform and shouts. I am not suggesting that the Government will do that. But they are suggesting all sorts of things, and the people are poor and they have land-hunger. Even if you give them one or two acres, they will welcome it. The trouble will arise only when you hand over the land to them. For, who will give them seeds, who will give them manure and who will supply all the other necessities for cultivation? Therefore, it is necessary that there should be landlords. If you do not want to have 'landlords', you must have them as agents, for the Government themselves will not be able to cultivate. As already they are not able to manage their own affairs. That being so, how can they manage the other people's affairs? Let us not try to liquidate the class of landowners, by putting them to unnecessary trouble and subjecting them to useless laws. I am not blaming the Government. People are claiming all sorts of rights. They, as tenants, want so many things and the Government have passed legislation to satisfy them in many respects.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Even then the hon. Member opposed it.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Yes. Even now I oppose them. (Interruption by Sri A. M. Allapichai). For that purpose, if you and I should talk, we will talk about it, but let us go out. (Laughter). That previous law is extended up to September 1958 and they will bring it again for giving it further life and then I shall mention all my objections again.

Now, Sir, in all these matters it is better to have a fact-finding committee in the beginning. Let them appoint any person, an impartial man, of their own. I do not have any objection. Let them have a fact-finding committee to find out all the facts. Let them think over them for themselves and then proceed with any measure they want to take. Otherwise, they will be believing all sorts of things that are dinned into their ears—I am saying this to both sides of the House. I do not say that everyone will be always fair and impartial. Therefore, it is better to have a fact-finding committee. But if they appoint a person like Mr. Malayappan,

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the Collector of Tiruchirappalli, that is impossible. Of course, I have nothing to say personally against him. But I have heard about the case where he asked some of the tenants who were usually obedient to the landlord to take their seats before him. This case was related to me by the agent of the landlord and, therefore, I am referring to it here. When the Collector asked the tenants to squat on the land, some of them hesitated and then the landlord asked the Collector's own peons to come and sit there on the next chair. The Collector objected, 'No, no. Why should they sit along with me?'. It is also the same case with tenants and landlords, though the tenants have been treated as 'our servants' and respected as such. That was the position before this case arose. Therefore, I say because these cases were started by the Collector, people with such mentality should not be chosen. When Collectors become politicians, administration will go bad. Fortunately, many of them are not so. I do not think of Mr. Gajapathy Nayagar and others. (Interruption by Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar) I would very much regret if you are appointed Collector. I have no objection to your being appointed Judge.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: You must have faith in men.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: May be I have no faith. But I have faith in you. (Laughter).

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: I asked a question, but you have not answered that and clarified things. You misunderstand me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Do not put questions now.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I tried to answer you, but if you are not satisfied, I cannot help.

Therefore, my appeal to the Government is to find out the facts of the situation first and see that peace prevails in that portion of our State. The five taluks bordering on the Cauvery are places producing a good deal of paddy. Therefore, let us not seriously interfere with production. There will be no peace there if this Bill is passed. Further, direction should be given to the Police to see that no trouble arises there until the present harvest is completed and the produce properly distributed. It is a public duty of the Government and I want them to discharge that duty. I have no lands myself there and I have no axe to grind.

Finally, I implore the Government to wait a little, as the High Court has already passed a suspension order. Let them wait until they settle all the rights of the parties and see that the harvest is fully shared by all the parties. If they do that, next year cultivation will go on in peace.

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DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, when day before yesterday, in the course of my speech on the Governor's Address, I insisted on the Government withholding their hands from bringing in large-scale reforms, I never thought that within a couple of days, a flagrant instance like this would come to our notice. I strongly deprecate any Government doing things in the manner in which our Government are attempting to do now, simply because they have a majority behind them who will agree to all these measures.

There is another point. When the hon. Member Mr. Rajan was stating the other day that it would be desirable and that it was certainly a healthy practice that no High Court Judge should be the Governor of a State, I little realised how soon I would have to support him in that plea. I am shocked to find that this Ordinance has been signed under compulsion. I may say that the Governor by any volition of his own under the Constitution would not have done this. I am sure, Sir, nobody would have been in greater pains in signing this particular Ordinance than the former Chief Justice of the High Court of Madras.

Coming to the relevant points, I am aghast when the Government try to define a tenant. Tenancy and tenants are well-known expressions. Take the English Encyclopaedia—you will try to abolish that encyclopaedia—take the Tamil Encyclopaedia. I would ask the Hon. the Revenue Minister to find out what the exact definition of 'tenant' is from the Tamil Encyclopaedia that has been printed here. Here we are asked to state that a 'cultivating tenant' means "a person who carries on personal cultivation on such land, under a tenancy agreement, express or implied" and "any such person as is referred to in sub-clause (1) who continues in possession of the land, etc." and "in the Tiruchirappalli district"—mark the words "district of Tiruchirappalli", not any other districts—"Kaiaeruvaramdar or a Mattuvaramdar". Therefore, if I happen to send four *Madus* or bulls to a Tiruchirappalli landlord, I have the right to claim to be a tenant according to the definition here, and the Hon. the Revenue Minister knows what I can get out of that. Well, Sir, I have never seen a more strange piece of legislation in my life and the Ministers of Madras may be congratulated on presenting an Ordinance and converting it into law. (Dr. V. K. John: Why call it 'strange', call it 'stupid'). My hon. Friend always indulges in wrong expressions at the right moment. (Laughter). But knowing him as well as I do, I shall not permit my hon. Friend to be misunderstood. What I wanted to say is this. Is there any country in the world which will define a particular person, who is more or less everywhere, as a person restricted to a particular occupation in a particular district? What does Mattuvaramdar mean? I know of big zamindars like the Raja of Chellapalli, who had two thousand pairs of bulls and who would give them to various people, friends and others, so that they might cultivate the land with these

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bulls. All these persons—the so-called landowners—will now become more or less persons under an obligation to the Mattuvaramdars. It seems to me that we are heading for a precipice. I make bold to say that this pretence of showing sympathy to the so-called landless men is merely a pretence on the part of many people for reasons which I need not go into. The whole structure of justice will be at the peril of these legislators, if we are going to sanction these things. I have no objection whatsoever to every person being given a proper remedy that he deserves. Let us share in an equal measure whatever is required to be shared. My esteemed friend the late Dr. C. R. Reddy once said, 'Democracy consists in sharing in an equal measure all the handicaps that we have got'. Where is the sharing of the handicaps here? That is the definition of democracy given by a very enlightened political leader, which deserves to be pondered over. In the socialistic pattern—and this word has stuck to the Government and cannot be removed except by an operative procedure—the Government feel that everything must be done so as to lead to destruction of everything that is valuable.

I have no doubt whatsoever from another point of view that the passing of this legislation would mean that in course of time the whole production of foodgrains will be jeopardised. It has already been jeopardised. To my knowledge many of the landowners have been selling away their lands. To my knowledge many of the landowners in the Tanjore district have been giving their lands, fortunately for a good purpose. I know collegiate institutions have sprung up from many hundreds of acres of these lands. Buildings are being put up. The whole country is in a state of extreme agitation. What are the Government thinking of? Are we going to bring about a certain amount of solidarity in society or are we going to just disrupt the whole thing and then say, 'We have sowed the wind; let others reap the whirlwind'? That is the position we come to. I tell you that it requires no imagination from anybody. The Government may speak in heroic terms about sympathy for the poor tenant. But I can tell them this. This poor tenant does not need their sympathy. He knows what to do. If the sympathy of the Government is well placed, they can have other measures to satisfy the tenants. I am not going to suggest that the tenant should not be supported or that he should not be shown sympathy. But giving the right to Mattuvaramdar for a share in the produce is something which goes against the very grain of anybody who has just a little bit of imagination and thinking power. I strongly support all that my hon. Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar has said, and I hope that even now this Government will pause and consider. There is nothing wrong in waiting for two months and withdrawing the Ordinance. Let not Government beat a hasty retreat at the first sign of trouble in any one place. We must be firm and deal out justice. I do not want injustice to be done

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to those who deserve justice to be done to them. But they are, I am sure, flying out of the real trouble, the real position, and the real demands of the people, to cope with the situation, and rushing to others of which we are not aware. Step by step we have been slipping back. I am not suggesting that the landholder should have all the lands. Take them away if you like. Nationalise the land. And we knew what nationalisation means today. Do anything you like. But, on the other hand, if you once disrupt what you call the old state of society, and if certain people, who have been to a very large extent fed on foreign methods, believe that this is the best way to root out the bold peasantry that ought to be there to look after your land—this bold peasantry of Oliver Goldsmith includes not only the tenant but the landowner also, who, by mutual co-operation have so long made your fields so fertile and glorious—a day will come when you will not face it, but my children and your children and our grandchildren will face it and that day will not be a thanksgiving day for us from them. (Hear, hear).

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Mr. Chairman, while I strongly support the position taken by my hon. Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar and the Leader of the Opposition, I very deeply sympathise with the position of the Government. My Friends do not seem to appreciate in what great difficulty the Ministers are. The Congress Government believe that they are there essentially for the good of the country. Their aim is good, and they must continue to be in power so that they may render good service to the public. I think they sincerely believe in it. But they have trouble from the Communists and the Socialists. I deal only with the Communists now, because the Hon. Minister referred to the agitation set up by them. Although the Congress have declared that their objective is the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society, they have to deal with the agitation from the Communist Party, and the Communist Party set up an agitation long after the High Court gave a decision. Now, this agitation the Congress Party cannot stand. They must do something to liquidate this agitation. My hon. Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar put up the proposition that the Government might also say that labourers also were tenants and ask them to receive sixty per cent of the produce of the land. I am quite sure the Government will do that. If the Communists agitate that labourers should be given 50 per cent or 60 per cent of the produce of the land, the Government cannot help it. The Congress Party want to be in power. They want to catch the imagination of the large majority of the people. There is the adult suffrage. What is to be done? When the Communist Party set up an agitation, the Government must take the earth out of their feet. The Government must do something more than what the Communists do. I do not think there is any distinction today between the objectives of the Congress Party and those of the Communist

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Party. Perhaps the Congress Party is more leftist than the Communist Party, but the unfortunate difficulty in which our Government are placed is that they have to liquidate the agitation of the Communist Party. I very deeply sympathise with the Government that while they believe that they are the only people who can deliver the goods and serve the community and the nation, they have to contend with these Communists who set up an agitation. This piece of legislation is to meet the agitation set up by the Communists. The Government cannot help it. There is no use of trying to persuade the Government to believe that this is not an equitable piece of legislation. This legislation is really a most expropriatory measure. This Bill is evidence of the fact that the Government had not fully investigated into the tenancies, when they passed the previous legislation a year ago. They have now brought in this legislation, which is expropriatory in character, because the Government are expropriating the landowner. But, Sir, one cannot understand how Government can introduce more than one tenant into a land. There may be in respect of one piece of land people who supply bulls, people who supply water, and people who plough the land. They are all wrongly described as varamdars. Are the Government going to give sixty per cent to every one of them? I interrupted Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar and said, 'Why do you not call this legislation a stupid legislation?'. The Government do not seem to understand to whom they are going to give this sixty per cent when there is a quarrel between the various varamdars. What is required of these leaders is to lead and not to be led. The Government must bring in a comprehensive agrarian reform. Do not destroy the greatest industry in this country. Agriculture is the occupation of 80 per cent of the people, and the Government will only destroy the agricultural industry if they create confusion, doubt, and uncertainty in the economic structure of the agricultural industry. This is what the Government are doing. I tell you that there is a simple way of solving the agricultural problem. I take pride in having studied the various agrarian reforms in all parts of the world. I tell you the simplest way of doing it is to make the actual cultivator the owner of the soil after paying just compensation to the landlord. You may give it in the shape of bonds or you can give cash. The Government may collect the money later from the tenants in annuities. Let the tenants work, earn money and then repay the money to the Government. It is not a question of charity. It ought to be rehabilitation, not relief. That is the way in which agrarian problems have been solved in all civilised countries in the world. If some person who is not a tenant and who is not a landlord wants to purchase some land for cultivation, it must be possible for him. For instance, in England there is the Small Holdings Act of 1926. This Act helps persons who want to acquire land. According to it, if a person wants to purchase some lands, say, 10 acres or so, he has to apply to the Local Body saying that he has got the necessary experience, inclination and the wherewithal to

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cultivate. The Local Authority acquires the land and gives it to the person. The point is that the Local Body pays the market price to the landholder and collects the same from the person concerned in very easy instalments. We should not fix a ceiling. The Government should not fix a ceiling, take away the excess and distribute the same to their friends who may not have the necessary experience and who may not cultivate the land at all. Let those who want apply to the Government for some acres of land. Let the Government acquire that land from the landholder concerned after paying the market price, allot it to the persons concerned and collect the money from them in easy instalments as is done in England according to the 1926 Small Holdings Act. There they collect it in a period ranging over 60 years. That is the best way of solving the agrarian problem and there is no other way. Even from the economic point of view, it is a waste to keep the relationship between the landlord and the tenant strained. We must always see that there is good relationship between these two. The tenants were getting 40 per cent of the produce. They agitated, and they were given 50 per cent. When they further agitated, they were given 60 per cent. Do you think that agitation will stop? No. They will continue to agitate and demand that they must be given 70 per cent, then 80 per cent and then 100 per cent. That is what will follow because of the present policy of the Government. There is no doubt about that. The Government can never stop the demand and agitation of tenants. The Communist friends are there and they are putting the Government in the wrong. They will begin to say that all the labourers ought to get a share in the respective industries. Everybody will begin to ask for a share in the produce. The Government will be compelled to oblige their Communist friends, because they are afraid that if they do not do so, they will lose votes and they may not come back to power.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : But then, the other party will come into power!

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Whatever it is, I honestly and sincerely feel that the Government are of the opinion that it is only they that can serve the country well and that others cannot do it. It is not as if they want some money for themselves; they are great patriots. But, they think that they alone can serve the country well. They have introduced adult suffrage. They want that they alone must come back to power and that they should not allow the Communists to get more popularity than they themselves. That is the real trouble now and that is expressed also. I deeply sympathise with the Government who are in this bad position of having to compete with the Communist agitation. Everywhere they are in trouble, particularly in the agrarian field, and also in the industrial field. I only want to appeal to the Government not to expropriate people. That is one thing. Secondly, there should not be an uncertainty in so great an industry as agriculture in our country. Let us know where we stand. If they want to get rid of all landholders and

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landlords and want to take away the lands from them and distribute them as they please, let them say so plainly and let it be understood by the people clearly. Why put a ceiling and all that? Remove all uncertainties. There is so much of uncertainty in the State that people do not know where they stand. I tell you the one object, the primary object of agrarian reforms is to get the largest output from the land. Do not take away your eyes from this wholesome objective. But, what the Government do now and are attempting to do hereafter in effecting a change-over will just have the opposite effect.

Sir, I am very sorry that the Government are bringing forward this kind of legislation to set aside the verdict of the courts. It is a wrong thing to do. It will earn a very bad reputation for any House to pass an enactment of this type to declare as nullity the decision of a Court of Law. It is a very wrong thing to do. If they go on doing this and take the time of the Legislature to set aside the decision of courts, they are going to destroy the independent Judiciary and set themselves above the High Courts and the Supreme Court. It is a very wrong thing to do. I think from that point of view, they ought not to have brought forward this legislation.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, the courts have got every right to interpret the Statute. But, the Government, when they find that the Statute as it stands does not reflect their intention and object, have got a right to bring forward legislation. We have no quarrel with the courts. The courts have done their duty and we are trying to do our duty according to our light.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : The real truth is that the Government have waited for ten months. For ten months since that decision of the High Court was given, the Government have kept quiet. It is only when the Communists began to agitate that they woke up. That is the real point. So, there is no point in saying now that their intention was different.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It is not so, Sir. All these days, we have been trying to effect a settlement between the parties and in some cases settlements have been arrived at. But when some people were cantankerous and went to courts with writ petitions and obtained injunctions, settlement became impossible. Thus, in spite of the best efforts on the part of the Government, settlement became impossible. It is only under those circumstances that the Government had to think of a legislation like this.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, I appreciate the very good work which the Government are doing in bringing about harmony between the landlords and the tenants and also between the labourers and their employers. But, I only wish to tell the Government that if they

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want to compete with the Communists when they set up an agitation, all their attempts will end in failure. This time the Communists started the agitation and the Government have brought forward this Bill. Even the Tanjore Pannaiyal Protection Bill was brought forward by the Government only after the Communists had started their agitation. The Government and the Party in power have always an eye on the votes and elections. That is the difficulty and trouble. They want to get votes and get re-elected and come to power. There is a feeling that they must see that the Communists do not become popular. That is why they are bringing forward a measure like this which is expropriatory in character. It is a wrong thing to do and it will bring them discredit. The Hon. the Minister for Revenue said that their intention was different. If that is a fact, they could have said that the decision was wrong and brought forward a legislation immediately after the High Court's verdict was given. So, that is not the real fact.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That the interpretation of courts is to be consistent with the intention of the Legislature is the point made by my Hon. Colleague.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, the three Hon. Ministers opposite have practised the legal profession and I am sure they will know that the fundamental rule of interpretation is to interpret the language used. I would like to ask, 'Why did you not use the proper language when you drafted the previous Bill? Have you not got a drafting section? Has it not advised you properly?' If only they had taken care even in the initial stages and used proper language, there would not have been any necessity to bring forward this legislation after the High Court had given its verdict. That is my point.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : In that case, there will be no work for the courts and no work for the lawyers. (Laughter.)

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Does the Hon. Minister suggest that the lawyers thrive only on the mistakes committed by the Government? I do not agree. What I submit is that this kind of legislation will not bring any credit to a Legislature like this.

* SRI N. NALLASENAPATHI SARKARAI MANRATHAR : கனம் உப-தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த விஷயம் மிகவும் கவனித்துக் கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டிய காரியங்களில் ஒன்றாகும். அதன்க்காரணம் மோகாசாலை ஆய்வுக் குழுவின் அனுப்ப உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறார்கள். விவரம் என்ற முறையிலே எவ்வளவோ நேரடியான கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. விவரம் எவ்வளவோ எவ்வளவோ கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறது. உழைப்பைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறது. ஒரு சிறப்பான ரீதியாக அவர்கள் ஒன்று சொன்னால் இருக்கின்ற காரணத்தினாலே விவரம் நன்றாக நடந்து வருகிறது. விவரம் நம் நாட்டில் இன்று, நேற்று வந்ததல்ல. தொன்றுதொட்ட நாளாகவே இருந்து வருகிறது. மனிதன் உண்டான காலத்திலிருந்தே, நாம் பூமியை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கின்ற காரணத்தினாலே, உழுது பயிர் செய்பவர்களுக்கும் நமக்கும் "பாந்தவ்யம்"

[Sri N. Nallasenapathi Manradia]r

[15th February 1958]

இருந்த காரணத்தினாலே, விவசாயத்திற்கு பெருக்கொண்டே வந்திருக்கிறது. ஆகவேதான் இந்தக் காரியத்தை யோசித்துச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னேன். உற்பத்தி அதிகரிக்கவேண்டும் என்றெல்லாம் நாம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்ற நேரத்தில், இந்த மாதிரியான காரியங்களைக் கவனித்துச் செய்தால்தான் முறையாக இருக்கும்.

4-30 p.m. இயற்றப்படும் சட்டம் நிச்சி சொந்தக்காரர்களுக்கும் விவசாயிகளுக்கும் இடையே ஒற்றுமையை ஏற்படுத்துமா என்பதையும் யோசித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். இப்படிப்பட்ட தகராறு இப்பொழுது திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் மட்டும் நடக்கிறது என்று நினைக்கக்கூடாது. கோவையில் இந்தத் தகராறு வருடோ என்று கூடத் தோன்றுகிறது. இந்த விவாதத்தில் நான் பங்கெடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று நினைக்கவில்லை. பிறகு யோசித்தப்பார்த்தேன். ஒருக்கால் கோவைக்கும் இது வந்துவிடுமோ என்று தோன்றியதால் இதில் பேசுவதற்கு முன்வந்தேன். இப்பொழுது இது குளித்தலையில் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அது கோவை ஜில்லாவிற்கு பார்ப்பர் என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய அரங்கில் இருப்பதால், ஒருக்கால் அங்கு வந்தாலும் வரலாம் என்ற ஒரு எண்ணம் எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது.

இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் பல அணைக்கட்டுத் திட்டங்களை எடுத்து நடத்தி வருவதால், பல புஞ்சை நிலங்கள் நஞ்சையாக மாறிக்கொண்டு வருகின்றன. அதனால் இப்படிப்பட்ட தகராறு பலவிடங்களைச் சம்பவக்கூடிய நிலை ஏற்படுகிறது. ஆகவே, புஞ்சை நிலங்கள் நஞ்சையாக மாறக்கூடிய இடங்களில் எல்லாம் இது ஏற்படுவதற்கு இடம் இருக்கிறது. இதையெல்லாம் பார்க்கும்போது நான் ஒரு சொந்த விவசாயி என்ற காரணத்தால், நான் 100 ஜோடி மாடுகள் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதால், இதைப்பற்றி நான் பேச வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இந்தத் தகராறு நடந்து பண்ணைக்கும் வந்துவிடுமோ என்று தோன்றுகிறது. இப்படி 100 ஜோடி மாடுகளை திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தால், நிறைய சம்பாதித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கலாம் என்றுகூடத் தோன்றுகிறது. அதுவும் கஷ்டம் இல்லாமல், இந்தச் சட்டத்தைப் பார்க்க பிறகு அப்படிப்பட்ட ஒரு ஆணை எனக்கு உண்டாகிறது. ஆகவே இதை செலெக்ட் கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்புகிறார்கள். அங்கே இதைப்பற்றி நன்றாக யோசித்து நல்ல முறையில் திருத்தியமைக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். செலெக்ட் கமிட்டியிலும் சர்க்கார் விட்டுக்கொடுக்கத் தயாராக இருக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது போட்டு விட்டாலும் பின்னால் அதிலிருந்து விலகுவதற்கு, வாபஸ் வாங்குவதற்கு, இடம் இருக்கவேண்டும். அந்த விஷயத்தில் ஏதாகிலும் நன்மையைச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அது மாதிரி அல்ல, எவ்வளவோ பெரியோர்கள் பேசினார்கள். அவர்கள் ஒவ்வொரு விஷயத்தையும் நன்றாக எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். விவசாயம் செய்வதில் எவ்வளவோ கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றிப் பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கும்போது நடுகிற பெண்களுக்கும் ஏதாவது சலுகைகளைக் கொடுத்திருக்கலாமே என்று கேட்டேன். மற்றும் சண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சுகிறவர்களுக்கும் ஏதாகிலும் சலுகைகள் சொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கும் சலுகைகள் கொடுத்திருக்கலாம். மற்றும் எவ்வளவோ பேர்கள் நேரடியாக விவசாயத்தில் ஈடுபடுகிறார்கள். ஏற்கெனவே பல சட்டங்களைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். என்னைப் போன்று நேரடியாக விவசாயம் செய்யக்கூடியவர்கள் இப்பொழுதுள்ள நிலையைப் பார்த்தால் பண்ணையை வைத்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறவர்கள் நல்ல விதத்தில் தங்களுடைய பண்ணையை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதாக இல்லையென்று தெரிகிறது. நல்ல பண்ணைகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு விவசாயம் செய்து கொண்டிருந்தவர்களுடைய விவசாயத்தில் அக்கறை இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். தற்போது நான்கு ஏக்கர் வைத்துக்கொண்டு சொந்த விவசாயம் செய்கிறவர்களுடைய அந்த நான்கு ஏக்கருடன் கூட்டி 1½ ஏக்கர் கூட வாங்குவதாக இல்லை. அப்படி வாங்குவதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு எண்ணம் இப்பொழுது

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வருவதில்லை. அபிவிருத்தி செய்யக்கூடிய எண்ணம் எல்லாம் அவர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது போய்விட்டது. மற்றும் தங்களுடைய நிலங்களை விற்றுவிடக் கூடிய நிலைமைகூட ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் நல்ல முறையில் விவசாயம் செய்து வந்தவர்கள் கூட தங்களுடைய நிலங்களை விற்றுவிட்டுப் போக முயன்றுகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். யார் நாற்றுப் பிடுங்குவது, யார் தானியங்களை அடிப்பது, யார் எருப்போடுவது என்றெல்லாம் கேட்கப்படுகிறது. இப்பொழுது பல இடங்களில் கதிர் அறுப்பதில் பல தகராறுகள் வந்து நலத்தேவையே பயிர் சாய்ந்துபோய் தானியங்கள் எல்லாம் சேதமாகிக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. பல இடங்களில் பயிர்கள் அழிந்து கொண்டிருப்பதை நான் நேரில் பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். அங்கெல்லாம் எலப் பொந்துகளுக்குத்தான் தானியங்கள் போகவேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்படும். இப்படியெல்லாம் கஷ்டங்கள் இருப்பதால் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை யோசித்துச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். விவசாயத்தை நல்ல முறையில் நடத்துகிறவர்களுக்கும், சொந்தமாக நிலத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறவர்களுக்கும் ஒற்றுமையான சூழ்நிலையை ஏற்படுத்திக்கொடுக்கவண்டும் என்று சர்க்காரை நான் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தைகளை இத்தகுடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Mr. Deputy Chairman, I admit this is a ticklish problem. But we have to consider the trend of the times. Inroads are now being made into property rights. It may be asked what right we have to say that a tenant should not be evicted from the land. The landowner is called a lord. He is the lord of the land and he has got sole proprietary rights. He can have anyone as his tenant according to his choice. But legislation has now stepped in to say that the tenant must have fixity of tenure. It is so here as well as in the neighbouring States also. First, we thought it might be there for a brief period. But, ultimately, permanent fixity has been given. The Constitution and the law courts have approved of this principle because it is in the interests of a vast majority of the people. I admit these are inroads into our proprietary rights. But the courts and the Constitution have said that these cannot be questioned. In such a situation, what the Government did was to see that the tenants were not evicted and that they had fixity of tenure. This cannot be done except by legislation. Now, Sir, I shall come to the point that the persons who are sought to be protected under this Bill are not tenants. It is stated that they are casual labourers. Others say that they are a sort of tenants. Some others say that they are full-fledged tenants. There is a difference of opinion about it.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

Sir, there are some people who plough with bullocks lent. They are called kaieruvaramdars. There are others who supply the bullocks also and they are called matteruvaramdars. There are also some people called 'neerkattis', who water the fields. There are cases in which all these functions are combined in one man.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : They are remunerated for separately.

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* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Yes, they are remunerated for separately. These different pieces of work are done by different categories of persons and also by one man. In addition, they do weeding also for which they are remunerated. So, they have developed from mere casual labourers to very near tenants. Practically they do the whole cultivation.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I ask if there are more than one varamdar supplying water, animals and the plough for the same plot of land?

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Yes; that is why I called this a ticklish problem. When there is such a multiplicity of persons, difficulty arises as to who should be called the tenant.

DR. V. K. JOHN : You put lots!

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : That is why we request the help of learned lawyers in the Select Committee. There is a multiplicity of people and it is quite a problem as to who should be called the tenant. We cannot sit idle when there is an upheaval —economic, social and political—and allow the parties to do what they like. The Government were asked why they didn't bring in this legislation early. Now, the Government thought that the matter could be settled and they also made certain arrangements. The Hon. the Home Minister was there, and some others also visited the area.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : The work was done very well. The work in regard to reconciliation was very good. You could have done similarly in this case also.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I thank the hon. Member for small mercies. The matter was actually settled. There were two political parties working there. One political party was the D.M.K. The other party is the Communist Party whose tactics are well-known. There was an incident in Musiri.

The Communists induced them and urged them to hoist the red flag on the land. They committed some atrocities there. We can't tolerate all that is happening there. That is a different thing. That is what I have been telling the House. The Government passed the previous legislation in order to see that there was no agrarian upheaval or agrarian unrest on account of their being ousted from their legitimate profession which they had been carrying on for generations. Now in implementing that policy, we come across certain difficulties. We honestly thought that the sort of cultivation prevailing there would amount to "very near tenancy stage". But on further elucidation, we saw this multiplicity of workers and all these difficulties.

But granting that these people do not come under the regular "cultivating tenant", does not the State owe a duty to the people to see that peace and calm prevail? It is only in this view that

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the Government have come forward to see that there is no unrest or that there is no danger to law and order. I, therefore, request the hon. Members to extend their co-operation and all possible help in this matter.

DR. V. K. JOHN : We can always look upon the Hon. Sri Manickavelu for co-operation and the Hon. Minister can also hope to have co-operation from all of us. (Hear, hear.)

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Suppose there was a lock-out in a mill. The Government interfere to settle it. In the same way, here also, if the people deserve it, the Government come forward to give remedy in order to avoid agrarian unrest.

In certain countries there is the system of unemployment doles. People do not do any work. But still they give them the unemployment doles. In the same way, Sir, here also in order to avoid any big agrarian unrest, the people who work on the land, are made part and parcel of the land. Some relief has, therefore, to be given. The wages are paid to them by way of grains, i.e., crop sharing. We have to examine carefully, come to a proper decision and arrive at the proper legal phraseology, with the help of the eminent lawyers.

To claim 60 per cent irrespective of the fact that the landlord has borne all the cultivation expenses is wrong.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"That this House concurs with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 24 Members (16 Members of the Assembly and 8 Members of the Council) to consider the Madras Cultivating Tenants' Protection and Payment of Fair Rent (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1958) and that the following Members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee :—

- 1 The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman,
- 2 Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar,
- 3 Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan,
- 4 Sri T. V. Devaraja Mudaliar,
- 5 Sri T. S. Arunachalam,
- 6 Sri A. Somasundara Reddiar,
- 7 Sri A. Krishnaswamy Vandayar,
- 8 Sri T. S. Sankaranarayana Pillai."

The motion was put and carried.

[15th February 1958]

4-50
p.m.(4) THE MADRAS PROHIBITION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1958
(L.A. BILL NO. 2 OF 1958).

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

" That this House concurs with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 24 Members (16 Members of the Assembly and 8 Members of the Council) to consider the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1958) and that the following Members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee :—

- 1 Dr. V. K. John,
- 2 Sri Mohamed Raza Khan,
- 3 Sri John Asirvatham,
- 4 Sri K. V. Ramaswamy,
- 5 Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellum,
- 6 Srimathi Saraswathy Pandurangam,
- 7 Sri A. Subramanyam,
- 8 Sri M. Ethirajalu."

Sir, the Government have had under consideration for some years past the question of amending the Madras Prohibition Act, 1957, with a view to providing for more effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act and also to removing difficulties experienced in the administration of the Act. Some of the more important provisions of the Bill seek—

(a) to make non-bailable certain offences like importing, exporting, manufacturing of liquors or intoxicating drugs, or rendering fit for human consumption any spirit, etc.;

(b) to provide for both imprisonment and fine, enhanced punishment in certain cases and also a minimum punishment for certain offences;

(c) to control and regulate molasses which forms the largest and most important base used in illicit distillation;

(d) to include in the Prohibition Act a reference to the provisions of section 15 of the Police Act, 1861, relating to the stationing of punitive police and levy of collective fines so that the inhabitants of any area may be cautioned against the commission, abetting, etc., of Prohibition offences, etc.; and

(e) to provide for obtaining of security bonds from convicted persons for abstaining from the commission of similar offences in future.

Sir, I believe that so far as this piece of legislation is concerned, there can be no controversy over the main features of the Bill which is to be referred to a Joint Select Committee. If I am not

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misunderstood, I wish to say that the other day the other House passed this motion without any discussion at all. Not that I suggest that hon. Members should not indulge in any discussion at all but I do hope that this motion will have an easy passage.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

" That this House concurs with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 24 Members (16 Members of the Assembly and 8 Members of the Council) to consider the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1958) and that the following Members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee :—

- 1 Dr. V. K. John,
- 2 Sri Mohamed Raza Khan,
- 3 Sri John Asirvatham,
- 4 Sri K. V. Ramaswamy,
- 5 Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellum,
- 6 Srimathi Saraswathy Pandurangam,
- 7 Sri A. Subramanyam,
- 8 Sri M. Ethirajalu."

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, let me say that I am not speaking on behalf of my party but I am speaking on my own behalf. Although Prohibition could be implemented and it is a good thing for the people, I personally consider that the time has come for re-examining this question of Prohibition in many parts of the country and particularly in the Madras State. We have had Prohibition for many years now. The other day my hon. Friend Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar pointed out that there was hardly any public co-operation in enforcing Prohibition. I myself have been a Member of the Prohibition Committee convened by the Collector of Madras and the other day I was told at the meeting of that Committee that there were about 5,000 people in the City who committed Prohibition offences, that the same people went to jail and came out of it again and again and that there were hardly any newcomers. I suggested that a sub-committee of three persons be formed and that that committee should visit these people in the jail and find out why they were committing these offences. This was agreed to and I understand the Collector wrote to the Government and got permission for that purpose. Therefore, Sir, I feel that a committee should investigate into this matter and find out why Prohibition is a failure and whether the remedy lies in enforcing it more strictly or in something else. Now, I am told by many people that those who are engaged in illicit distillation—which has become a cottage industry now—escape being prosecuted or punished. They have got their agents, poor persons with large families, who are put forward as offenders, convicted and sent

[Dr. V. K. John] [15th February 1958]

to jail. I think it is high time that a Committee or Commission were appointed to go into the whole question, and legislation should come later on.

Sir, the Ramamurthi Committee has reported that Prohibition has ceased to prohibit persons from drinking and that illicit distillation has become a cottage industry. Sir, we must make a distinction between drinking and being drunk and those who are engaged in illicit distillation. I am strongly of the opinion that we must do everything possible to prevent bad stuff being manufactured and sold. But I am not quite sure whether we must prevent all drinking. We cannot impose certain virtues or certain things which we consider to be virtues by legislation. Public opinion must be behind it. This has been experimented in many places and it has been a failure and it has led to demoralization. Man wants to drink and the Government say, 'Do not drink'. Man wants to smoke and the Government say, 'Do not smoke'. Then, he tries to evade the law. After all, in drinking toddy, there is nothing wrong if it is not drunk in excess. It gives Vitamin B and that is what doctors say. (An hon. Member: How can we prevent excessive drinking?) We are accustomed to rationing and we can ration the quantity of drinks to be served. In England, I understand, the problem is solved by diluting liquor. There the people gather in clubs and drink. All over the world is there any country where the longevity is very high? After all, our longevity is 26 years. Also, is there any country in Europe or in other parts of the world including America where there is total Prohibition? The Government must consider the merits of total Prohibition and partial Prohibition. Partial Prohibition may achieve the object which we have in view, viz., prevention of drunkenness. But total Prohibition may lead to demoralization . . .

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Why does the hon. Member want to control even excessive drinking and why should not a citizen be allowed to drink as he pleases?

* DR. V. K. JOHN: I can understand it. We should not interfere with the private freedom of the individual unless that freedom is exercised against the security or interest of the State or his own interest. If a person is allowed to drink in excess, it is not in his interest and the State can interfere. If it is not in excess, in my opinion, the Government ought not to interfere.

Now, I come to another point. Have we a consistent policy in the matter of Prohibition? Sir, even in the capital City of Delhi, there is no Prohibition. In Hyderabad, there is no Prohibition. In Bangalore, there is no Prohibition. So also in certain other States there is no Prohibition. Sir, when the Bill to exempt members of the fighting forces including the Navy and the Army from the Prohibition Act was before this House, the Hon. Minister concerned in reply to my question said that the directive came from the Centre. So, there is no consistency in the policy of the Government. We have given it a trial—I do not call it fad—and

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it is high time that we re-examined the whole matter. I think excessive drinking is bad. At the same time, have we been able to prevent illicit distillation? Had we so much illicit distillation at the time when there was no Prohibition? Had we so much drunkenness? I do not think we had any such thing. The point is that the Government should not be obstinate in respect of this matter and that they should appoint a Committee like the Ramamurthi Committee to examine the whole matter. The Ramamurthi Committee went to various places and took evidence. Sir, in Salem in one hour's notice, we can get any quantity of drinks. Therefore, I feel that instead of trying to pass this legislation, to enforce Prohibition more strictly, the whole question should be thoroughly examined. I say that this policy which we have adopted should be re-examined to see whether it has succeeded or whether it will succeed. I personally think that such an investigation, an overall investigation should precede any legislation. Therefore, I am against this legislation being introduced without an exhaustive enquiry by a committee appointed by the Government to go into this matter. In this connexion, we may also make use of the recommendations of the Ramamurthi Committee on which there were High Court Judges also. They recommended that Prohibition should be scrapped. Let us go into a Committee and see whether we have been successful. We have an objective in view. Let us see whether we have achieved that. Let us see whether we are going to do something which will be further defeating the objective which all of us have in view. The Government may now consider the question of appointing a committee to go into the matter and the committee touring all round, every district, may examine Police officers and people engaged in illicit distillation and find out why this is done and whether it can be prevented. Why do people take to illicit distillation? I personally think that it is impossible to enforce a virtue by any legislation.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, if Dr. John had not spoken, perhaps, I would not have risen to speak. (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan: He provoked you to speak.) Now, Sir, it has almost become a fashion to say with reference to this, that 'Prohibition has failed'. Sir, it is a very wrong statement of fact. While admitting everyone of the arguments advanced by the hon. Member there, I still maintain, with all the emphasis at my command, that Prohibition has not failed.

Sir, at the time when Prohibition was introduced, the whole Harijan community was addicted to drinking—not merely the Harijan community, but other communities and all labourers also, and the number of people drinking ran into lakhs. There is no doubt about that. Well, I have no figures, but nobody would dispute the fact. Formerly, the Government were getting a large revenue by way of taxation on toddy. I am not aware of the exact amount; perhaps, it was Rs. 18 or 20 crores. (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan: Rs. 12 crores in 1947.) Well, that is a big amount. If that sum of Rs. 12 crores is multiplied by 5 or 6, we can understand what

[Sri A. M. Allapichai] [15th February 1958]

that means. Many of our poor people were wasting their money upon this drinking formerly. Therefore, there is no use of saying anything against Prohibition. But now our friends say that Prohibition has failed. It has almost become a fashion to say like that. But big people and leaders like the hon. Member Dr. John and some other leaders should realize the effect of it on the public when they talk in this fashion. People outside would feel that there is nothing wrong in drinking, that the Government have come forward with some kind of unnecessary legislation, and that the Government are engaging themselves in stupid and foolish things. Thus their talks become an indirect encouragement to the people. Of course, it is a fact that there is too much of illicit distillation.

As a criminal lawyer, I know (laughter) that there are a large number of cases in every Court. That frightens the people. A large number means this. It may be about 100 or 200 and if you collect all the cases in Court, the number may not exceed a few thousands. But when compared to lakhs and lakhs of people who were drinking before Prohibition, this is nothing. This is also due—the Government will please excuse me—to the fact that these things bring some money, quick money to the people. If they invest about five or ten rupees, they would get about Rs. 30 a day. The people in charge of controlling it also get a few rupees. If some people say that Prohibition has failed, it is because certain of our own servants do not do their job properly and this is particularly the case with our Police Department. Some offences like murder do not often take place, because people commit murder in an impulse, in a moment of weakness and, therefore, they are few and far between. But offences like pick-pocketing, where there is some gain, occur often. Even if the culprit is punished a hundred times, he will go on committing the offence. In all sorts of places, people are engaged in illicit distillation. Why? Because there are all kinds of mamools and people making Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 a day pay some fixed amount to the authorities, thus evading arrest and other such things. Even if higher authorities were to go there, they get advance information and prepare themselves to avoid them. Therefore, I say if there is failure, that it is due to some of our Police servants who are not doing their job properly.

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p.m.

There is another thing. When an old man or old woman is caught and punished, is it not possible for the Police to know from that person all about illicit distillation in that area? (Interruption.) Well, it is being done now. Through these people, it is possible for the Police to find out the real culprit. If the Police make it clear to these people that this is an offence, it will stop in a day. There is no doubt about that.

My friend says that there are drink addicts. Somehow or other, we really sympathise with them. But there is one thing. The future generation is completely saved.

DR. V. K. JOHN : What about the future generation in other parts of the world?

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* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : How are we bothered about what America does?

DR. V. K. JOHN : What about Delhi?

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Even supposing Delhi has no Prohibition, how are we bothered about it? We will have Prohibition all over in due time. The one thing is that the future generation is saved. We do not know that some of our poorest people have got jewels. The poor rickshawallahs, who never used to have money in their pockets, now have money. They have their own rickshaws. They put on decent clothing. It was easy to get votes from these men previously. Now these people have begun to talk politics. They are able to know the good and bad points of the parties.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Is it because they do not drink?

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Surely, Sir. It is because they do not drink. When once they drink, they become a degraded set of people. If our people without education and without proper training and without the other necessary things, take one or two glasses of toddy, all evil things will come up.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Has the hon. Member tried it? (Laughter.)

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : What are these questions, Sir? (Laughter.) I have not tried it. I shall never try it. (The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman : Please do not start confessing.) Sir, the Police people must be firm. They must discover the people who really do it and not the people whom they use for making money.

Sir, I have spoken all that I wanted to speak. I say that Prohibition has not failed. It is very nicely succeeding in spite of all that has been said by friends like Dr. John. He is giving some kind of indirect encouragement to anti-social fellows. So, we must be very careful when we pass Bills like this.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I do not want to speak for long. I feel that Prohibition has benefited the poor. I say this from my experience with a large number of servants working in our farms. Especially the women have been greatly benefited. Women now feel that they are able to get money. Formerly they were not getting it. All the wages the men got formerly went straight into the toddy shop. Everyone was getting Rs. 1-8-0 or Rs. 1-4-0 per day, and the whole of this money went into the toddy shop. The rich and the educated men and the people in the towns might be responsible for many things, but Prohibition has actually benefited the poor. It is only for the sake of the poor that the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam is tightening this measure. I can testify to the fact that all our farm labourers are benefited by this legislation. Formerly I used to apply for licences on their behalf for toddy in our village, because without drink they would not work. Therefore, then we encouraged drinking. That is a

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fact. The mirasdars encouraged drinking by these labourers. But then the women were suffering. All the earnings of the men went to the toddy shop. Let us not be selfish and let us not think that drink is good. Dr. John asked, 'Why not toddy?' Toddy is not so injurious as wine, but the difficulty is that the whole earnings of the men go to the toddy shop. The drink, of course, produces some kind of exhilaration. I cannot say that it does not produce it. I have seen men dancing after a full dose of drink. We cannot deny this. But the difficulty here is that the amount is fully utilized for purchasing toddy. The womenfolk can have no money with them. That is why Sri C. Rajagopalachari brought in this Prohibition then. I repeat that this reform has helped the poor. In Bangalore and Pondicherry there is no Prohibition, and people go there to drink. How to prevent this? I hope the Government will examine how to prevent this. I cannot give any advice to Government. It is a matter which has to be enquired into by the Government. Every Friday people go to Pondicherry and Bangalore for drink. They return on Monday quite fresh! There is this difficulty to overcome. How to prevent smuggling of liquor? This is another difficulty. Then there is the illicit distillation. Dr. John asked, 'What is the harm in drinking toddy?' The difficulty is that all the money earned by the men go to the toddy shop. That is why people in all places want Prohibition. The difficulty in making Prohibition a success is this. In Bangalore and Pondicherry there is no Prohibition, and people smuggle large bottles of wine in motor cars, which are sometimes seized by the Police. Doctors also must be very careful, because the people who are addicted to drink take poisonous substances which injure their very lives. Many people have died actually. This also must be prevented.

Lastly, Sir, so far as the medicinal preparations are concerned, I would like the Government to go into the question of exempting the various Ayurveda Asavas. The difficulty there is that if we fix a percentage of alcohol, sometimes they do get beyond this percentage. This is a matter which has to be examined. They must not utilize the preparation for wrog purposes. But genuine preparations certified by registered medical practitioners need not be objected to. We need not insist on licences in such cases. We may allow the Ayurveda and Siddha preparations, which contain some percentage of alcohol. Instead of fixing the percentage, it is better to know the nature of the medicine and have it certified by a medical man. This is a matter of detail which we can settle. There are three things to make Prohibition a complete success. The first is the prevention of illicit distillation. Then there is the prevention of smuggling of liquor from Bangalore and Pondicherry. Lastly, the takking of poisonous drugs by addicts must be prevented. If all these are tackled satisfactorily, and if the Police also discharge their duties properly, I hope and trust that Prohibition will be a complete success. A day will then come when the whole of India will have Prohibition, which will please the soul of the great Father or our Nation who was responsible for our Freedom.

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* SRI P. T. RAJAN : Mr. Chairman, the question of drinking can be considered from constitutional point of view, political point of view, practical point of view and last ideal point of view. From the ideal point of view, I certainly feel that if people can dispense with drinks, surely everyone should wish for that. Whether it is practical or not is a different question. From the constitutional point of view, it may be said that everyone has got a right to do what he wishes provided it does not become a nuisance to others. The man may sit at home and consume bottles of brandy, whisky or other drinks, without being a nuisance to the public and without being a nuisance to his neighbours. So long as he can do that, certainly Government cannot pry into the personal affairs of that man. From the political point of view, Sir, it has been the policy of the Congress to go in for total Prohibition. For some time, moderate drinking (An hon. Member : Temperance!)—thank you for supplying the correct word—temperance was advocated. Later they decided that they must go in for total Prohibition. The question now is whether it is practical to achieve this. We have to consider whether they have secured success in this regard even after ten years of their being in office. Have they secured success at least to some extent? (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan : 90 per cent!) If the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan could talk with authority, with facts and figures, I may accept that. But, he is as much a stranger to these statistics as I am. (Laughter.)

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p.m.

DR. V. K. JOHN : What about Sri Allapichai?

* SRI P. T. RAJAN : Sir, I believe I am not divulging a secret when I say that the Hon. Minister in the course of a talk with me said that he was going to make an earnest attempt at least in one or two districts. To begin with, I believe he made that experiment in his own district. The year is not yet over. Let him try that experiment for one more year and then come to us and say to what extent he has succeeded. If he has really succeeded, we must congratulate him and stand by him and see that the evil is reduced to the minimum. For the present, I must say that illicit distillation has become a cottage industry. Now, our womenfolk also have taken to drink and occasionally children also are given drinks. People who want to become rich quickly have taken to this business in the mufassal. How are we going to deal with this problem? The subordinates, in their enthusiasm, curtail the freedom and liberties of the people. The rights and liberties of the people must be safeguarded. Sometimes, in their enthusiasm to enforce Prohibition, the subordinates take the law into their own hands and do what they like. I believe that even the womenfolk are treated very badly and sometimes beaten too with a view to getting information as to where this illicit distillation takes place. However, if you keep a watchful eye, the womenfolk can be saved from this harassment. After all, I am not for or against drink. I do not make a fetish of it. If a man wants to drink, let him do so by all means. If he should consider it necessary for him,

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why should we stand in the way? I want the Government to take a practical view. Let them take all steps, spend more money and engage more staff. Let them carry out the experiment for a period of two or three years. After that period, let them come to us, and tell us what the result has been. I do not want to prevent them from doing the right thing. If they can keep the people—rich and poor alike—away from drink altogether, it is a good thing. If they cannot do this, what they should do is that they must see that there is no abuse of power and that people do not drink all sorts of foul things, which will tell upon the health of not only the present generation but also the coming generations. That is the only caution I wish to give to the Government. In their attempt to make Prohibition a success, we wish them well. Let them come to us after a year or two. No doubt, in exceptional circumstances the Government have given permits. If they want Prohibition to be a success, let them go ahead. Let them come to us afterwards and tell us whether they have succeeded. If we are satisfied that they have succeeded, we will ask them to go ahead further. Thank you, Sir.

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p.m.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I want to say a few words. In the usual course, I would have been happy to oblige the Hon. the Home Minister by not speaking on the Bill and agreeing to the motion moved by him without any discussion. But, the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has thought it right to say something and naturally the hon. Member Mr. Allapichai could not resist saying a few words born out of his conviction. When the hon. Member Mr. Allapichai was speaking, it was quite obvious that he was speaking with a deep conviction. So, I too thought it necessary to say a few words on this occasion. In 1937, Prohibition was introduced for the first time in Madras and Madras gave a lead to the whole of India. As I said, it was born out of sheer conviction. Later in 1946 or so, there was a persistent demand born out of political factors or a sincere desire that the entire State should become dry. Thus, Prohibition was introduced throughout the State which resulted in a loss to the State Exchequer to the extent of Rs. 10 or 12 crores. Apart from the fact that we spend a good deal of money on enforcement, it is now too late in the day to suggest that Prohibition should go. We have had this now for twelve years. May be, there is illicit distillation. But I do not agree with my colleagues that this is the only cottage industry in Madras. This is a cheap joke we have been indulging in for long. The craze for making easy money and lack of employment opportunities, as was pointed out by the Deputy Chairman, might perhaps be responsible for this industry thriving. Whatever it is, our attempts should be in the direction of stricter enforcement. However efficient the enforcement machinery be, 100 per cent success is not possible. I would feel happy even if the success were eighty per cent, and I dare say it is really a success to that extent. The Act has been amended several times in the past and it is only in the last two or three years that we see the

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Police have been very vigilant particularly in the belt areas. Then, Sir, there have been, as was mentioned by the hon. Member Sri P. T. Rajan complaints of excesses committed by the Police. I do feel that it is not possible to prevent them completely. I would only say that attempts were being made to prevent excesses on the part of the Police. Anyway, when this Bill goes before the Joint Select Committee, the Committee will certainly see to it that those provisions which are very rigorous are toned down. As far as the object of the Bill is concerned, I do not think anyone will differ fundamentally. The hon. Member Sri P. T. Rajan also referred to another matter, which again relates to enforcement, and made certain suggestions. I agree with him that apart from our being called upon to consider the Bill in the Joint Select Committee, it would be better if one or two officials who believe in Prohibition are asked to tour the State and find out how the Act works and to suggest ways and means for its effective enforcement. I do not want to take the time of the House to explain how far the reform has been beneficial. Enough if I say that it has come to stay. Our efforts should be in the direction of best enforcement. I had thought that the Hon. the Minister for Home would tell us how the administration of Prohibition had worked after it had been taken over by the Police Department but he did not say whether it had helped or hindered detection of offences. I am sure, when he replies, he will tell us something about this also.

DR. MAHOMED USMAN : I should like to ask whether the right of giving certificates to people who, for health reasons, require alcohol, which is now enjoyed by the practitioners of allopathic medicine is extended to the graduates of Indigenous Medicine.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not think that medicine is extended to the graduates of Indigenous Medicine.

DR. MAHOMED USMAN : Will the Joint Select Committee consider that aspect also?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It is, of course, open to it to consider these questions also.

DR. MAHOMED USMAN : That is why I made the suggestion.

* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV : Sir, I rise to speak on the Bill in so far as it may relate to children. A previous speaker, Sri P. T. Rajan, spoke about illicit distillation and the exploitation of women and children in the process. In the City of Madras, this business goes on on a large scale and liquor is sold everywhere. I speak with the experience of a magistrate of the juvenile court, when I say that in the last six months, there has been a reduction in the number of juvenile cases pertaining to Prohibition. At one time, nearly 25 per cent of the cases coming before juvenile courts were Prohibition cases. This illicit liquor used to be conveyed in bottles, 'Dalda' tins, kerosene tins and cycle tubes. Of course, there was always someone behind, an adult, and the Police do not book such people exploiting the

[Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav] [15th February 1958]

children. Through the children, we generally fine the parents. These parents appear in tatters and rags and are unable to pay the fines imposed by the court. If the children come a second time, they are either put on probation or sent to a certified school. Often the cases are contested in the High Court and sometimes the cases are won also. There must be stricter enforcement of the Act. Otherwise, children will suffer more. In this connexion, I would regretfully point out that the Hon. the Minister for Home is yet to introduce the Children's Bill for which we have been pressing for long. I think that would be introduced soon. About the adults who exploit these poor children, I would request the Committee to take serious notice of it and suggest ways and means to see that they are also brought to book.

Thank you, Sir.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, I am not going to speak in the capacity of a medical practitioner regarding the injurious effects or otherwise of drinking on the human body. Medical opinion seems to be divided on that. Therefore, I am not entering into that point now. But there are people who are under the impression that alcohol produces what is called cirrhosis of the liver—*உடுதாதி* in Tamil. I have seen several people who take a lot of alcohol and who still do not suffer from this disease. On the other hand, I have seen veritable pundits who have not pronounced the word 'alcohol' properly suffering from cirrhosis of the liver. Therefore, in countries where large quantities of alcohol are consumed by the people, cirrhosis of the liver is not at all common.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is a great comfort for the drinker?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : He knows it better. (Laughter.)

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Another important point is, some people say, alcohol is poison to the body. It is not so. On a previous occasion, while speaking on the Governor's Address, I think, I told the House that the body itself, for its own purposes, produces a small quantity of alcohol which has got a biological function, in the absence of which certain reflexes do not work.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Can't drink potfulls.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I entirely agree with Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar that it does not mean that we should drink potfulls. What I say is this. Drinking is different from drunkenness. Let my friend, Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar take four or five tumblers of 'Pal Pavasam' at a stretch. He will start vomiting, even though 'Pal Pavasam' is good. Even if it happens to be Nectar, the stomach will not be able to retain it beyond a certain limit. We are talking much about ordinary people who occasionally take a glass of whisky or brandy or beer. It is not possible for anyone to moralise on things. You can lay down any law you like. Nothing will improve the people. You have intro-

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duced hanging for murder. Have you stopped murder? You may put people in prison; yet, you will not be able to stop murder. Human nature being what it is, it is impossible to convince man that he must do this or that, unless the realisation comes from within. He has to realise which is good and which is bad.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I would like to know whether the hon. Member suggests the repealing of the Indian Penal Code? (Laughter.)

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I do not say that. I say this on analogy. Hanging must not be stopped. What I am saying is whether to stop hanging or not is for the jurists and the Government to decide.

We are talking to-day about Prohibition. Prohibition has been introduced in Madras State. There are other States where it has not been introduced. Take, for instance, West Bengal. In West Bengal, there is a Congress Government as good as in Madras. There is no Prohibition there. But in Madras you have introduced Prohibition. It is because, Sir, there are some faddists here. It was introduced in the Salem district itself. What has happened in the Salem district? The largest amount of drinking has taken place.

The other day my friend, a District Magistrate, made some observation about drunkenness. Because of the introduction of Prohibition, there is illicit distillation on a large scale, even in the very Salem district, where it was introduced at first.

Sir, as a student of psychology, I want to tell the Government very effectively—with all the force at my command—that it is not possible for any human to inflict opinion on another. He can never be reformed. The reform, whether it is good or bad, should come from within him. The man must be self-reliant. He must have introspection and understanding of the man in this society. Therefore, to say that I will introduce Prohibition overnight is just like a rabbit being produced out of a hat. It is not possible.

Then, Sir, regarding the remark of the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar that Harijans are very well off after the introduction of Prohibition, I want to tell you how they are economically better off. Previously a man had to pay ten annas for a pot of toddy. Now, he himself manufactures it. There economy comes in. He drinks it and also sells it to others, to his neighbours. I am also conducting research on liquor. Perhaps, I may tell the Hon. Minister privately about it.

The other day the Leader of the House said how illicit distillation had grown largely, in the case of gardeners. Gardeners were really engaged in illicit distillation. I had a gardener. I was paying him thirty rupees a month. One day he suddenly disappeared. One day I caught him and when I asked him why he disappeared, he said, "Sir, you pay me Rs. 30 per month. If I invest Rs. 5 in illicit distillation, I make Rs. 30 a day out of it".

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Perhaps, your gardener took inspiration from you? (Laughter.)

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* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : He is a wiser man, wiser than all of us here.

Another important matter to which the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan referred is labour. There is difficulty in getting labour, Sir. I am talking with the utmost sense of responsibility when I say that it is difficult to get agricultural labourers now. I know of a friend who has got land about thirty miles away from Madras. His paddy is ripe. He has not got enough of people for harvesting the paddy. The reason is that most of the labourers who were hired by him have taken to illicit distillation. That is the point. I am not saying this for argument's sake. I think nobody can charge me with any such thing. Only when I am fully convinced, I talk. It is my duty to say what I feel before this House. There is no use of having blinkers. It is better not to have blinkers. You should not talk like school teachers preaching precepts. We will have to talk like practical men when we consider whether Prohibition has been a success. I say Prohibition has not been a success. Illicit is going on on a large scale. But you still say that Prohibition is a success.

Then, again, Sir, when other States in India do not enforce Prohibition, I cannot understand why in Madras, they must be so very vehement about its enforcement. The Hon. Minister is under the impression that it is a success and that he will be able to stop illicit distillation. Let us wait for two years and see and I hope the Hon. the Home Minister will also continue in office then.

When you say that Prohibition is a success, you must look at it from a practical point of view. By saying "honesty is the best policy", nothing will be served. You may simply write it and lick it up. The hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar is a faddist. We have somayagam. Sir, from time immemorial this drink has been there. Even the so-called Hinduism has allowed it. I would, therefore, suggest that instead of Prohibition, we can have a sort of ration for this liquor.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : It is not practical.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, I want to point out one thing. Whatever may be the amendment that is introduced during the (Joint) Select Committee stage, it is better that you have a practical approach to the whole thing and that you take into consideration only human weakness. You have got certain views about it and you do not want to be practical men. If you ask a man why he does a thing, he will only continue to do it. So, it is better not to tell him, but to leave him as he is.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I expressed the hope that there would be no difference of opinion expressed on the main features of this Bill. I did not imagine that there were Members who belonged still to the old age.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : We are old, Sir.

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* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, among the two hon. Doctor Members who participated in the discussion, one hon. Member is most modern in law and I know that the other hon. Member is most modern in medicine. But the very same hon. Member who is so modern in medicine not only belongs to the old age, but goes far back to the Vedic age with reference to this question of Prohibition. But, I would like to point out, Sir, that so far as this State is concerned, Prohibition has been in force for some years. It has come to stay. I would also like to point out to the hon. Member, Sir, that Prohibition is one of the directive principles of State policy enshrined in the Constitution which is in force in this country to which we have sworn allegiance. Not that I make any constitutional point over it regarding Members who expressed their objection to Prohibition.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : What about other States which have not introduced Prohibition in spite of the Constitution?

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : There is a difference between those States and this State. No State which has enforced it dare repeal it so long as the provision in the Constitution is there. Therefore, Sir, I can say that since the introduction of Prohibition—whatever may be the imperfect manner in which Prohibition is being enforced—crimes have been considerably reduced and we do not see street brawls everyday and particularly on Deepavali and Pongal days. On the other hand, it is said that in one of the most advanced countries in Europe, crime has been on the increase, and it is partly attributed to excessive drinking. I myself was a victim to that when I was in the capital of that country just about 1½ years ago. A person started misbehaving with me when I was about to get into the car. I thought that he was a lunatic but I was told by my local friends there that he had drunk too much.

Sir, I do not understand the arguments of hon. Members who talk of preventing excessive drinking and restoring to temperate drinking. Hon. Members would have noticed and read in the newspapers that Mr. Khrushchev, Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the man of Russia, expressed his concern about excessive drinking in Russia. In spite of the iron rule that is being carried on by the Communist Party there, they cannot avoid excessive drinking. So, he does not like excessive drinking and he is worried over the possible effects on his country on account of this excessive drinking. Therefore, if we agree that drinking is bad, there is no meaning in attempting temperate drinking. Temperate drinking has been attempted in this very State.

Then, Sir, I do not seek to present any accurate statistics but I have no doubt that on modest estimate, 75 per cent of the people who used to drink before the introduction of Prohibition are now free from the drinking habit. There may be only 25 per cent of the people still resorting to illicit distillation and illicit manufacture of liquor. But we do see only illicit things. Now, in this

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [15th February 1958]

whole House two hon. Members expressed their serious objection to the policy of Prohibition. The hon. Member Dr. Sreenivasan referred to the capital sentence provided for in the Indian Penal Code and murders taking place still. That is entirely an argument in favour of the Prohibition policy which should be continued in spite of illicit drinking and illicit manufacture of liquor. The capital punishment is there and it has not been taken out of the Indian Penal Code. I can say from my own experience that when a person commits murder, he goes to the sessions court which sentences him to death. Then, he goes to the High Court and the Supreme Court. If he fails in the courts also, he then goes to the Government. Of course, what the Government would do is quite different. This only shows that he does not like being hanged and that he is terribly afraid of the capital sentence. But still murders take place. If we remove capital sentence, then there will be more murders. I was one of those who thought that capital sentence was rather primitive and that it should go from the statute-book. But now I have no doubt that but for this provision of capital sentence, there would have been several more murders in the country.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Why do not the Government prevent smoking and meat-eating also?

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : We do not consider them as such evils.

Now, the Police are in charge of enforcement of Prohibition and I have no doubt that that is the best machinery that we can think of. We have to tighten it and the hon. Member Mr. P. T. Rajan referred to certain experiments that were being conducted in tightening the enforcement of Prohibition. Sir, so far as Madras City and the Chingleput district are concerned, on a modest estimate I could claim that the number of incidents as compared to what happened before this drive was launched upon has been reduced by 75 per cent. I have no doubt about it. This drive is not confined to Madras and Chingleput district only but it is also undertaken in other districts by the Police without any additional expenditure. Incidents are coming down in various districts according to conditions prevailing in each district. In some districts they have been reduced by 60 or 70 per cent. In some other districts they have been reduced by 50 per cent and yet in some other districts the reduction may not be 50 per cent. But we see the effect of this drive. If we can only mobilize more public opinion, we have no doubt that we could still further reduce such incidents of illicit distillation and drinking. I have no doubt that although two hon. Members spoke very seriously and vehemently (Interruption)—there is no question of intellectual dishonesty—people who will read the reports of their speeches will not take them seriously. There is an atmosphere for Prohibition. There is moral support for Prohibition. There is public support for Prohibition. Only we have to mobilize more of the active participation and co-operation of the public in the stricter enforcement of Prohibition and it is for that

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purpose that I have come before this House with this Bill which contains certain provisions which would enable the authorities to have stricter enforcement of Prohibition. Therefore, I do hope that this motion will be accepted by the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That this House concurs with the Assembly in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 24 Members (16 Members of the Assembly and 8 Members of the Council) to consider the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1958) and that the following Members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee :—

- 1 Dr. V. K. John.
- 2 Sri Mohamed Raza Khan.
- 3 Sri John Asirvatham.
- 4 Sri K. V. Ramaswamy.
- 5 Srimathi Jothi Venkatachellum.
- 6 Srimathi Saraswathy Pandurangam.
- 7 Sri A. Subramanyam.
- 8 Sri M. Ethirajalu.

The motion was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 1st March 1958.

The House then adjourned.

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

* 78. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3842, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 21st November 1957, regarding amendment to the Madras Factories Rules, 1950.

79. Notification issued with G.O. No. 4410, Revenue, dated 27th November 1957, regarding amendments to the Rules framed under the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923 (Madras Act VIII of 1923).

80. Review of activities of the Government Museum at Madras and Pudukkottai and the National Art Gallery, Madras, for the first half-year of 1957–58.

81. Answer to Legislative Assembly Starred Question No. 304 asked by Sri V. K. Kothandaraman, M.L.A.

* Laid on the table of the house on the 14th February 1958.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 19 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 15th February 1958, page 185 supra.]

Instructions regarding the recognition by the Government of Madras of association of their employees other than associations of industrial employees.

Definition.—In these instructions, “Government” means the Government of Madras.

Part (A)—Associations of Government Employees serving in the Departments of Government other than those in the Police and Jail Departments.—(1) Government are prepared to accord official recognition to associations of their employees which comply with the conditions set out below.

(2) The association must ordinarily consist of a distinct class of Government employees.

(3) Every Government employee of the same class must be eligible for membership of the associations.

(4) Persons who are not in the active service of Government shall not be office-bearers of the association.

(5) Representations from such associations whether made orally, by deputation or presented in writing, may be received by Government officers notwithstanding anything contained in the rules relating to the submission of petitions and memorials by Government servants:

Provided that—

(a) no representations or deputations will be received except in connexion with a matter which is, or raises questions which are, of common interest to the class represented by the Association; and

(b) nothing in these instructions affects the discretion of the Governor, the head of a department or any other officer of Government to receive or not to receive a deputation from any association,

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(6) Recognition is accorded for the purpose of enabling the employees of Government to communicate their needs and grievances to Government or to Government Officers and it may be withdrawn by Government if the members adopt other methods of ventilating those needs and grievances.

NOTE.—For the purpose of this instruction, “other methods” shall include seditious propaganda, expression of disloyal sentiments, publication in the press, engaging or inviting the assistance of political and other parties for the representation of grievances, and threat of strike.

(7) Government may require the regular submission for their information of copies of the rules of the association and the annual statement of its accounts and of lists of its members.

(8) Government may specify the channel through which representations from the association shall be submitted and authority by whom deputations may be received.

(9) The association shall not seek the assistance of any political party or organization to represent the grievances of its members.

(10) The association shall not, without the previous sanction of the Government, permit its proceedings to be open to the press.

(11) The Association shall have the following rule incorporated among its rules—

“A strike or the threat of a strike against the Government shall never be used as a means of achieving any of the purposes of the Association.”

Part (B)—Associations of Employees in the Police and Jail Departments.—The instructions in Part (A) shall be applicable to associations of employees in the Police and Jail Departments with the following modifications:—

Instruction 2.—To this instruction the following sentence shall be added at the end, namely:—

“The association shall also consist of such distinct rank or ranks of employees as Government may prescribe, provided that Government may accord recognition to particular associations of specified ranks of employees in the Police department of which specified ranks of employees in the Excise department are also members.”

Instruction 5.—For proviso (a) to this instruction, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) No representation or deputation will be received on questions of discipline or of promotion affecting individuals; but representations or deputations may be received in connexion with any other matter which is, or raises questions which are, of common interest to the class represented by the association.”

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Instruction 7.—To this instruction, the following sentence shall be added at the end, namely :—

“ No rule of the association shall be valid until it has received the approval of Government and Government may from time to time require the modification of a rule or proposed rule in a particular manner.”

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item III (1) on page 194 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 3 OF 1958.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March 1954, in excess of the amounts authorized or granted for the said services.

WHEREAS it is necessary to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March 1955, in excess of the amounts authorized or granted for the said services ;

Be it enacted in the Ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Appropriation Act, 1958.

2. *Issue of Rs. 22,18,535 out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the year ended on the 31st March 1954.*—The sums specified in column (5) of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of twenty-two lakhs, eighteen thousand and five hundred and thirty-five rupees shall be deemed to have been authorized to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet the amount spent for defraying the charges in respect of the services specified in column (2) of the Schedule during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March 1955, in excess of the amounts authorized or granted for those services for that year.

3. *Appropriation.*—The sums deemed to have been authorized to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State under this Act shall be appropriated and shall be deemed to have been appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the the financial year ended on the 31st day of March 1955

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THE SCHEDULE.

(See sections 2 and 3.)

Demand number.	Services and purposes.	Sums.		
		Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
VI	Motor Vehicles Acts—Administration.	23,435	19,819	43,254
IX	Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff.	1,29,570	..	1,39,570
XI	District Administration and Miscellaneous.	5,45,854	..	5,45,854
XVII	Public Health ..	4,39,134	..	4,39,134
XX	Co-operation ..	3,90,011	..	3,90,011
XXIV	Civil—Works—Works	2,10,523	..	2,10,523
XXVIII	Famine ..	1,33,286	..	1,33,286
XXIX	Pensions ..	..	15,906	15,906
XXX	Stationery and Printing.	61,745	2,38,450	3,00,195
XXXI	Miscellaneous ..	..	802	802
	Total ..	19,43,558	2,74,977	22,18,535

I certify that this is a Money Bill. .

15th February 1958.

U. KRISHNA RAU,
Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

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