

INDEX TO THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

8th to 13th and 17th September 1958.

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

Volume XXVI (Nos. 1 to 7).

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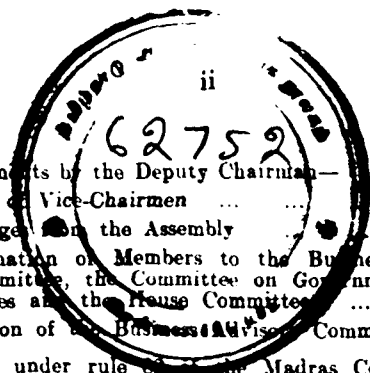
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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

SHRI BISNURAM 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 Nationalised 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.

^a Panel of Vice-Chairmen.

- 1 SRI P. T. RAJAN.
- 2 SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN.
- 3 SRI V. M. SURENDRAM.
- 4 SRIMATHI SARASWATHY PANDURANGAM.

Secretary to the Council.

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

* Elected on the 11th September 1958.
^a Announced on the 9th September 1958.

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

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1 Adityan, S. T.	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum - Tirunelveli-cum-Kanyakumari Local Authorities.
2 Allapichai, A. M., B. A., B.L. ..	State Legislative Assembly.
3 Annamalai Pillai, N.	State Legislative Assembly.
4 Arunachalam, A. J.	State Legislative Assembly.
5 Arunachalam, T. S.	State Legislative Assembly.
6 Balasubramanya Ayyar, K., B. A., B.L. ..	Madras Graduates.
7 Balasundaram, V. S.	State Legislative Assembly.
8 Cherian, Dr. P. V., M.B.B.S., F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.L.O., R.C.S. (Lond.) (Chairman).	Madras Graduates.
9 Chidambaram Mudaliar, A. ..	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli-Local Authorities.
10 Chidambaranathan, Dr. A. ..	Madras Teachers.
11 Clubwala Jadhav, Mary C. ..	NOMINATED.
12 Damodaran, G. R.	Madras Teachers.
13 Desikar, K. M.	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum - Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
14 Devaraja Mudaliar, T. V. ..	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
15 Durairaj, T.	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
16 Ethirajalu, M.	State Legislative Assembly.
17 Gajapathy Nayagar, A., B.A., B.L. ..	State Legislative Assembly.
18 Joghee Gowder, T.	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
19 John Asirvatham, M.A., L.T. ..	Madras Teachers.
20 John, Dr. V. K., BAR.-AT-LAW.	Madras Graduates.
21 Jothi Vencatachellum	NOMINATED.
28 Kalyanaraman, S. V.	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
23 Karayalar, L. S.	State Legislative Assembly.
24 Kosalam, K. T.	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli cum-Kanyakumari Local Authorities.
25 Krishnamoorthy, G.	Madras Teachers.
26 Krishnamoorthy, T. G. B.A. ..	State Legislative Assembly.
27 Krishnaswamy Ayyangar, P. S.	State Legislative Assembly.
28 Krishnaswamy Vandayar, A.	State Legislative Assembly.
29 Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Dr., A., M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., D.C.L.	Madras Graduates.
30 Madurai Pillai, P. -- ..	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
31 Mahomed Usman, Dr., B.A., LL. D.	NOMINATED.
32 Manjubbashini, S.	NOMINATED.
33 Masilamani Chettiar, A. K. ..	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
34 Mohamed Raza Khan.	State Legislative Assembly.
35 Muthukannappan, Vidwan, T., B.A.	State Legislative Assembly.
36 Nallaswamy, B. K.	State Legislative Assembly.
37 Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar, N.	State Legislative Assembly.
38 Palaniswamy Gounder, V. K.	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
39 Patanjali Sastry, M.	NOMINATED.
40 Perumalswami Reddi, C.	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
41 Ponnuswamy Chettiar, S. R. P.	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
42 Purushotham, T., B.A.	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
43 Rajan, P. T.	State Legislative Assembly.
44 Ramalingam Pillai, V.	NOMINATED.
45 Ramasamy Gounder, K. M. ..	Madras Teachers.
46 Ramaswamy, R. V.	State Legislative Assembly.
47 Ramaswami, V. V.	State Legislative Assembly.
48 Ramaswami Reddiar, O. P. ..	NOMINATED.

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
49 Sankaranarayana Pillai, T. S., B.A., B.L.	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli Local Authorities.
50 Saraswathy Pandurangam ..	NOMINATED.
51 Seshachariar, M.	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
52 Sivanandam, Dr. T. V., M.B.B.S.	Madras Graduates.
53 Sivasubramanya Nadar, S. P., B.A., B.L.	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli Local Authorities.
54 Somasundara Reddiar, A. ..	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
55 Sreenivasan, Dr. A., M.B.O.P. (Lond.).	Madras Graduates.
56 Srinivasavaradan, T. P., B.A., I.T.	Madras Teachers.
57 Subramanyam, A.	State Legislative Assembly.
58 Subramania Karayalar, M. ..	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli cum-Kanyakumari Local Authorities.
59 Sudarsanam Naidu, M. V. ..	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
60 Sundarambal, K. B.	NOMINATED.
61 Surendram, V. M.	State Legislative Assembly.
62 Thiagaraja Reddiar, P. B. K. ..	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
63 Venkataraman, R. (Minister—Leader of the House).	State Legislative Assembly.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Thirteenth Session of the Legislative Council under
the Constitution of India.

Monday, the 8th September 1958.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, the Deputy Chairman (SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI) in the Chair.

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

I.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF :

(1) SRI V. CHAKKARAI CHETTIAR, A FORMER MEMBER OF THE
MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, AND

(2) DR. M. R. GURUSWAMI MUDALIAR, A SITTING MEMBER
OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I deeply regret to announce to the House the death of Sri V. Chakkarai Chettiar, a former Member of this House, on the 14th June 1958. He was a Member of the Madras Legislative Council from 1952-1958.

Born in 1880, Sri V. Chakkarai Chettiar completed his collegiate education in Arts and Law at Madras. He entered politics early in life and joined the Indian National Congress. He also took a very active part in the Home Rule Movement and went to England in 1917 as a member of the Home Rule Deputation. He was regarded as the Father of the Trade Union Movement in South India and, in collaboration with the late Tiru.Vi.Ka. and others, he founded the Madras Labour Union. He was the President of the All-India Trade Union Congress and was also connected with a number of labour movements. He was a Member of the Corporation of Madras for a long number of years and was elected as Mayor for a term. As Mayor, he organized relief work for the evacuees of Burma during the Second World War. He was a renowned veteran labour leader and was held in high esteem and deep affection by the workers for his devoted and selfless services in the cause of labour over several decades.

Last but not least, though his membership of the Council was for one term only from 1952-58, he evinced keen and lively interest in the proceedings of the House and made valuable contributions to the debates on the floor of the House. He endeared himself to one and all and everyone was struck by his simplicity, affability and high sense of duty. His death has removed from the labour world a devoted friend of labour and its doughty champion.

[Deputy Chairman] [8th September 1958]

I now move a Condolence Resolution, namely—

“ This House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri V. Chakkarai Chettiar, a former Member of this House, and conveys its sympathy to the members of his bereaved family ”.

I request you all 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.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is my most melancholic duty now to refer to the sad demise of Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliar, a nominated Member of this House, on the 26th June 1958. Indeed we meet to-day under the shadow of deep sorrow caused by his death.

Rightly called the doyen of the medical profession in South India, Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliar was born in a village near Bangalore and had his early education at the Bangalore Central College and later joined the Madras Medical College with a scholarship awarded by the Mysore Government. He took his M.B. and C.M. degree in due course and won the Chipperfield Gold Medal in Surgery. He served the Mysore Government as Officer-in-charge of anti-plague campaign for some time and then joined the Madras Medical Service. He specialized in Radiology at Dehra Dun in 1910. In 1917 he was appointed physician in the Government General Hospital with the rank of Civil Surgeon. In 1920, he took his Doctorate in Medicine in the very first year of the institution of the degree. He became the first Indian Professor of Materia Medica, a post till then reserved for I.M.S. Officers. Deputed by the Government, Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliar studied methods of instruction in Therapeutics in the United Kingdom. He held the post of Professor of Therapeutics till his retirement in 1937.

On retirement, he was appointed as Honorary Director of Indigenous Medicine, which post he held till 1955. During his tenure of office as the Honorary Director, the school was up-graded into a college and several research schemes and in particular the scheme to train village vaidyas were introduced. He was the President of the Indian Medical Association.

He was connected with the Madras University in many capacities and he rendered very distinguished services and, in recognition of his great services in this field, the Degree of Doctor of Science (*Honoris causa*) was conferred on him at the time of the special convocation held in connexion with the Centenary Celebrations, 1957.

8th September 1958] [Deputy Chairman]

Eminent as he was as a Physician, reputed for his quick and correct diagnosis and the efficacy of his prescriptions which had international recognition, Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliar was, as once described by Dr. C. R. Reddi, the Gandhi of the Medical Profession. His heart was full of the milk of human kindness and love for the sick and the poor to whom he ever endeavoured to bring succour and relief, with the help of the science of Medicine in which he made so great a mark and attained a place of pre-eminence. Everyday he set apart a few hours for free consultations for the benefit of the poor and the lowly. He almost became an Institution and a legend for diagnosis and prescription and streams of visitors wended their way to his house everyday in search of cure for their ailments.

Being of a religious disposition, he gave generous donations for renovation and improvement of temples. He was connected with various institutions and the T.T.V. High Schools will ever stand as monuments of his services in the cause of education. He gave freely whatever he earned. The Citizens' meeting held in 1956 presided over by the then Governor and addressed by Sri C. Rajagopalachari, among others, at which high tributes were paid, was a signal honour conferred on this eminent physician endowed with a heart full of love for humanity and a deep sense of duty and service. His nomination to the Council was another recognition of his services in the field of medical science and social service.

Though his term of membership was short, his august presence in the Council added to its dignity and usefulness. On those rare occasions he rose to speak, he was listened to with respect and attention and his contributions to the debates were very much valued.

His demise creates a void in the medical profession which will never be filled adequately. His unique and remarkable personality had endeared him to all classes and his death is deeply mourned by all sections of the people. “ He was not only a great doctor but a great soul who led the life of a saint ”.

I now move the Condolence Resolution, namely—

“ This House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliar, a Member of this House, and conveys its profound sympathy to the members of his bereaved family.”

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, while, at the outset, I offer my welcome to the eminent persons who have adorned this House, it is also my melancholic duty to refer to the passing of the distinguished Member of this House, Dr. Guruswami Mudaliar. Sir, Dr. Guruswami Mudaliar was functioning in this House only for a very brief period. Even during that brief period, he functioned with a sense of duty and earnestness and with all dignity. As hon. Members are aware,

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [8th September 1958]

whether in this House or outside, he spoke only a few words. But whenever he spoke, we listened to his words of wisdom. He was so keenly interested in the proceedings of this House that he was regularly attending the meetings of this House, although he had other pressing work to attend to as a physician. Even when he was ailing—even when he was confined to bed—I was told by his son that one day when he learnt that this House was in session, he wanted to participate in the discussions. But he was gently persuaded by his people that he might wait for a few more days when he might get better and that then he could come and attend the meeting of this Council. But that was not to be. He was an eminent and popular physician who was accessible alike to the rich and the poor. As pointed out by you, Sir, his was a wonderful diagnosis. This old doctor was particularly popular among the students even of the present generation. In fact, he was adored by the students.

Being an eminent physician in the allopathic system, he did take considerable interest in other systems of medicine. And the Government rightly appointed him the Honorary Director of the College of Integrated Medicine, and he discharged that honorary work with all earnestness. He did believe in a proper synthesis of all the various useful systems of medicine.

Extremely pious as he was, as pointed out by you, Sir, he was cosmopolitan in his outlook. He was particularly interested in the renovation of the ancient temples of renown and historic importance.

Sir, as pointed out by you, he was particularly interested in the educational advancement of our children. He himself sponsored and promoted a high school in which, I know, he took very keen personal interest to the end of his life. If that school is what it is to-day, it owes considerably to the interest that Dr. Guruswami Mudaliar took. It was indeed a very rare distinction that the University of Madras conferred—they too confer such honours on very few persons—on Dr. Guruswami Mudaliar, namely, the Doctorate of Science.

Sir, I commend this Resolution for the unanimous acceptance of this House.

*DR. V. K. JOHN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I associate myself and the Opposition with the tributes you have paid to the late Dr. Guruswami Mudaliar and the sentiments you have expressed in your speech and also the tributes paid and the sentiments expressed by the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam in his speech. In many fields of activity Dr. Guruswami Mudaliar distinguished himself. As a student, as a professor, as a doctor, as an educationist, as a philanthropist, as a Member of the Legislature and more than everything else as a man, I do not think that he had many

8th September 1958] [Dr. V. K. John]

equals and any superior. In one field he set an example to professionals, whether they be doctors, lawyers or any other professionals. He devoted part of his time to, and spent much of his money on, the service of the poor. Every day hundreds of people, poor people, sought his advice free and tens of thousands of poor people who never could have had a chance to see and consult so eminent a doctor as Dr. Guruswami Mudaliar consulted him free and took his advice. I think the example he set for a professional man will be emulated and followed by other professional people, not only doctors but also lawyers and others.

Sir, as a Member of this House, he belonged to the category of Members who attended the meetings regularly, listened to the speeches carefully and spoke very rarely. But when he spoke, you would have noted, Sir, he was listened to in silence and with rapt attention and the useful and constructive suggestions he gave to the Government and to the House were unanimously appreciated on both sides. I do not think that I could point out another Member of this House who was listened to with so much attention and weight as Dr. Guruswami Mudaliar was listened to when he spoke. In his loss we have lost not only an eminent Member of this House but also a gentleman who filled many capacities with great distinction. His loss will be felt not only by his own generation but also by generations yet unborn. I am sure that the example he set in many fields of activity will be emulated by others.

I join with you, Sir, in commending this Resolution to the House for its acceptance.

*SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: உதவி மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நங்கள் அனுமதி பேற்கொண்டு சில சொற்கள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

‘அறன் அறிந்து மூத்த அறிவுடையார் கேண்மை திறன்அறிந்து தேர்ந்து கொளல்’.

என்று ஒரு திருக்குறள் உண்டு. நமது பெரியார் குருசாமி அவர்கள் அறன் அறிந்தவர். மூத்த அறிவு உடையவர். அவர் எல்லா மக்களுக்கும் உடன்பாடாக இருந்து நல்லதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் கொண்டு பல துறைகளில் சேவை செய்துவந்தார். அன்றாடம் காலத்தில் ஒரு பெரிய உயர் நிலைப்பள்ளியை அவர் பெயரால் நிறுவினார். ஆய்கலைக் கல்வியிலும், ஆங்கில மருத்துவத்திலும் நன்றாகப் படித்து சிறப்புச் செய்தியவர். தமிழ் நாட்டிலே, தமிழருக்கு ஏற்பட்ட தமிழ் சித்த வைத்தியத்தின் அருளுரையும் பெருநாயையும் நன்றாக உணர்ந்து, அதற்காகப் பாடுபட்டவர். இவர் பாடுபட்ட நன்மையை இப்பொழுது College of Integrated Medicine என்று ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. அதோடு அல்லாமல் அவர் ஒரு பெரிய உண்மையை உணர்ந்தவர்.

‘கற்றதனால் ஆய பயன் என்கொல், வாலறிவன் நற்றான் தொழா அர் எனின்.’

என்று வள்ளுவர் கூறியிருக்கிறார். பல துறைகளில் கல்வி பெற்று, எல்லாம் துறைகளிலும் பெருநாள் அடைந்து, சம்பந்த சேகரித்திருந்தாலும், எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் அடிப்படையான கடவுள் பக்தியில் ஆழ்ந்த நம்பிக்கை உடையவர் இப்பெரியார். கனம் அமைச்சர் சொல்லிய

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [8th September 1958]

பிரகாரம் அவர் பல கோவில்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்யும் திருப்பணியில் ஈடுபட்டிருந்தார். பல நன்கொடைகளையும் வழங்கியிருக்கிறார் தமிழ். நாடு உள்ள வரையிலும், தமிழ் மொழி உள்ளவரையிலும், தமிழ் மக்கள் உள்ள வரையிலும், தமிழ் சித்த வைத்தியம் உள்ளவரையிலும் அவர் பெயர் மங்காது. தமிழ் மக்கள் அவர் அன்பையும், பண்பையும் என்றும் பாராட்டக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர் குடும்பத்தாருக்கு என்னுடைய அனுதாபத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

இந்த சமயத்தில் இந்த மன்றத்தில் அரிய பெரிய அறிஞர்கள் உறுப்பினர்களாக வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். நாடு சபைக்குப் பெரியார்கள் வரும்பொழுது, வயதில் பெரியவராகிய ஸ்ரீ சக்கரை செட்டியார் அவர்கள் நம்மை விட்டுப் பிரிந்து சென்று விட்டார்கள். அதற்கு என் அனுதாபத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, எனக்குப் பேசுவதற்கு அனுமதி அளித்த தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு நன்றியைச் செலுத்திக் கொண்டு நான் என் உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

DEPUTY 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.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As a mark of respect of the late Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliar, I now adjourn the House for the day.

The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, the 9th September 1958.

The House then adjourned.

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

*1. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 505, Revenue, dated 10th February 1958, regarding amendment to the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Rules, 1939.

*2. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 511, Revenue, dated the 11th February 1958, regarding amendment to the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Rules, 1939.

*3. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 506, Revenue, dated 10th February 1958, regarding amendment to the Madras Entertainments Tax Rules, 1939.

*4. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 388, Revenue, dated 3rd February 1958, regarding amendment to the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Rules, 1939.

*5. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 490, Local Administration, dated 19th March 1958, regarding procedure for convening of meetings, payment of travelling allowance to members, etc., of the Advisory Committees appointed to advise special officers of District Boards.

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*6. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 489, Local Administration, dated 19th March 1958, regarding appointment of Advisory Committees to advise special officers of District Boards.

*7. Notification issued with G.O. No. 458, Revenue, dated 7th February 1958, regarding amendments to the Madras General Sales Tax Rules and the Madras General Sales Tax (Turnover and Assessment) Rules, 1939.

*8. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1624, Local Administration, dated 11th November 1957, regarding amendments to the rules framed under the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950 (Madras Act X of 1950), relating to general establishment, appointment and punishment of officers and servants of Panchayats.

9. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 677, Home, dated 17th March 1958, regarding amendment to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, relating to the transfer of ownership and issue of duplicate registration certificate in respect of vehicles under hire purchase agreement.

10. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 671, Home, dated 15th March 1958, regarding amendment to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

*11. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3763, Health, dated 27th December 1957, regarding amendment to the Rules for the registration of vital statistics in the local areas, municipal areas and City of Madras.

*12. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 486, Revenue, dated 10th February 1958, regarding amendment to the Madras Entertainments Tax Rules, 1939.

*13. Report on the activities of the King Institute, Guindy, for the half-year ended the 30th June 1957.

14. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 445, Home, dated 21st February 1958, regarding exemption from payment of the tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931), of the vehicle bearing serial number B 54-F-132540 imported for the personal use of Miss Dorothy A. Huskey, Nurse Education Adviser, under the Technical Co-operation Mission to India.

*15. Report on the activities of the Animal Husbandry Department for the first half-year ending 30th September 1957.

16. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 695, Home, dated 18th March 1958, regarding amendment to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

17. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 723, Home, dated 20th March 1958, regarding amendment to rule 314 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, relating to the provision of convex mirror in non-transport vehicles.

[8th September 1958]

†18. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1270, Local Administration, dated 26th August 1957, regarding amendment to the Madras Village Panchayats Rules, 1950, relating to levy of house-tax by Panchayats.

†19. Notification issued with G.O. No. 430, Local Administration, dated 11th March 1958, regarding amendments to the Madras Village Panchayats Rules, relating to conduct of election of members to Panchayats.

†20. Notification issued with G.O. No. 328, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 3rd March 1958, regarding the review of the activities of the National Employment Organization from 1st July to 31st December 1957.

†21. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1128, Revenue, dated 18th March 1958, regarding exemption for a further period of two years with effect on and from the 1st April 1958 from the tax payable under section 3 (1) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939), of the sales by the Corporation of Madras, any municipality, district board or panchayat in the State of Madras to agriculturists and agricultural co-operative societies of compost manure manufactured by it.

†22. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 571, Revenue, dated 17th February 1958, regarding exemption from sales tax of the sales by the Madras Seva Sadan, the Kannappa Nayanar Kazhagam and the Thakkar Baba Vidyalyaya, Madras.

23. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 806, Home, dated 28th March 1958, regarding amendment to rule 3 (e) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

‡24. Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1956-57—Reports I and II.

§25. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 955, Health, dated 18th March 1958, regarding extension of jurisdiction of the area of Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Tambaram—Amendment to the notification issued in G.O. No. 1189, Public Health, dated 25th April 1944.

§26. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1166, Revenue, dated 20th March 1958, regarding reduction of sales tax to one per cent in respect of the sales of all ready-made garments with effect from 1st April 1958.

27. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 988, Home, dated 11th April 1958, regarding remission of fees chargeable under Article 10 (k) of Schedule II to the Madras Court-fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955 (Madras Act XIV of 1955), on the applications or petitions for the registration of crop, kapas, etc., and for the issue of final lint certificates presented to the Certification Officer, Superior Cotton Certification Schemes, Rajapalayam, Ramanathapuram district.

[8th September 1958]

§28. Notification for the removal from office of President of Mecheri Panchayat in North Arcot district. [Issued under the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950].

§29. Notification for the removal from office of President of Tiruvathiraimangalam Panchayat in Tanjore district. [Issued under the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950].

§30. Notification for the removal from office of President of Elandakudam Panchayat, Tiruchirappalli district. [Issued under the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950].

§31. Notification for the removal from office of President of Seelapillayarputhur Panchayat in Tiruchirappalli district. [Issued under the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950].

§32. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 846, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 5th March 1958, regarding amendments to the Madras Smallscale and Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules, 1956, framed under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.

§33. Report on the activities of the Department of Statistics, Madras, for the first half-year ending 30th September 1957.

§34. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1321, Revenue, dated 1st April 1958, regarding exemption from tax payable under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939) of the purchases of cotton by the South Zonal office of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission at Tiruppur for supplying it to various institutions in the Kerala State and the purchase of cotton by the various institutions in the State of Madras through the South Zonal office of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission at Tiruppur for ultimate distribution to spinners.

§35. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1457, Revenue, dated 15th April 1958, regarding exemption with effect from 1st April 1958 from the tax payable under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 3 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939) of certain varieties of cloth and sugar.

§36. Notification issued with G.O. No. 585, Revenue, dated 17th February 1958, regarding exemption of all sales of charkas and spinning implements by the Government Khadi Department from the tax payable under section 3 (1) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939).

§37. Notification issued with G.O. No. 982, Revenue, dated 8th March 1958, regarding reduction in the rate of tax payable under the proviso to section 3 (1) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939) in respect of syrups, squashes and essences sold by their producers as manufactured by them.

|| 38. Report on the working of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (Central Act VI of 1886) and the allied Acts in the Madras State for the year 1956-57.

[8th September 1958]

|| 39. A short review of the working of Police Department during the first half of the year 1957.

40. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1416, Food and Agriculture, dated 15th April 1958, regarding amendment to rule 10 of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Rules, 1948. [Laid on the table under section 18 (4) (c) of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933.]

|| 41. Notification issued with G.O. No. 146, Revenue, dated 16th January 1958—Amendments to rules issued under section 9 of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXV of 1948).

42. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1013, Home, dated 15th April 1958, regarding amendment to rule 56 of the Madras Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957.

** 43. Administration Report of the Rural Development Projects Department for the half-year ending September 1957.

** 44. Review of Government Examinations relating to the first half of the year 1957-58.

* * 45. Administration Report of the Highways Department for the first half of the year 1956-57 (English and Tamil).

46. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1060, Home, dated 22nd April 1958, regarding remission of Court-fees chargeable under Schedule I of the Madras Court-fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955 (Madras Act XIV of 1955) on succession certificates granted or extended by a District Judge in the State of Jammu and Kashmir after the 1st April 1951.

47. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1061, Home, dated 22nd April 1958, regarding remission of Court-fees chargeable under Article 10 of Schedule II to the Madras Court-fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955 (Madras Act XIV of 1955) in respect of applications presented by the Harijan Sevak Sangh, to any Police Officer in the State for licence to ply their propaganda van fitted with loud-speaker arrangement whenever the Sangh is doing propaganda for the removal of untouchability.

48. Notification issued with G.O. No. 356, Local Administration, dated 27th February 1958, regarding amendments to the rules relating to conduct of election of members of panchayats. [Laid on the table of the House under section 113 (4) of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950 (Madras Act X of 1950).]

49. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1109, Home, dated 26th April 1958, regarding payment of tax in respect of the motor vehicles bearing Registration No. MDC 7632, belonging to the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore, on the basis of its unladen weight.

** 50. Report on the activities of the Medical Department for the half-year ended 30th June 1957.

[8th September 1958]

†† 51. Notification issued with G.O. No. 797, Local Administration, dated 13th May 1958, regarding meetings of the Advisory Committees appointed to advise Special Officers of District Boards.

†† 52. Notification issued with G.O. No. 604, Local Administration, dated 7th April 1958, regarding exclusion of certain local areas from the jurisdiction of the North Arcot District Board so as to include that area within the limits of Tiruppattur Municipality.

†† 53. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1559, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 24th April 1958, regarding amendment to the Madras Partnership (Registration of Firms) Rules, 1932.

†† 54. Notification issued with G.O. No. 657, Local Administration, dated 17th April 1958, regarding amendments to the rule empowering the Government to relax any rules or regulations in respect of the establishment of Panchayats. [Laid on the table of the House under section 113 (4) of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950 (Madras Act X of 1950).]

55. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1155, Home, dated 1st May 1958, regarding amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

56. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1330, Home, dated 19th May 1958, regarding amendment to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 relating to the levy of fees for issuing duplicate of endorsement or extension.

†† 57. Report on the working of Co-operative Societies in the State of Madras for the half-year ended 31st December 1956.

†† 58. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 602, Local Administration, dated 5th April 1958, regarding issue of rules relating to conduct of election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Panchayats.

†† 59. Notification issued with G.O. No. 806, Local Administration, dated 1st May 1958, regarding amendment to the Madras Village Panchayats Rules relating to the manner of publication of notifications or notices.

§§ 60. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 219, Local Administration, dated 8th February 1958, regarding amendments to the regulations relating to the classification, methods of recruitment, conditions of service, pay and allowances and discipline and conduct of executive officers of Panchayats.

§§ 61. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 831, Food and Agriculture, dated 1st March 1958, regarding the continuance of the enforcement of the Madras Livestock Improvement Act, 1940 (Madras Act XV of 1940), in the Kumbakonam Firka, Tanjore district.

[8th September 1958]

§§ 62. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 832, Food and Agriculture, dated 1st March 1958, regarding the continuance of the enforcement of the Madras Livestock Improvement Act, 1940 (Madras Act XV of 1940), in the Mayuram firka, Tanjore district.

63. Finance Accounts 1956-57 (from 1st November 1956 to the 31st March 1957) and the Audit Report, 1957.

64. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1326, Home, dated 19th May 1958, regarding remission of fees chargeable under Articles 3 (i), 10 (i) and 10 (j) of Schedule II to the Madras Court-fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955 (Madras Act XIV of 1955) on all applications or petitions presented by Trade Unions in this State under any of the Labour Acts in force in this State.

65. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1280, Home, dated 14th May 1958, regarding remission of Court-fees chargeable under Article 10 (k) (i) of Schedule II to the Madras Court-fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1955 (Madras Act XIV of 1955) on all applications for the grant of licences and certificates of registration under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957.

§§ 66. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1571, Public (General-M), dated 26th May 1958, regarding introduction of Tamil in Government offices which have not been supplied with typewriters. [Issued under the Madras Official Language Act, 1956.]

|| 67. Notification issued with G.O. No. 913, Local Administration, dated 7th June 1958, regarding the payment of travelling allowance to non-official members in the Advisory Committees appointed to advise Special Officers of District Boards.

|| 68. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1618, Revenue, dated 1st May 1958, regarding amendments to the Rules framed under the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 (Madras Act XXX of 1947).

69. Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Madras for the year 1956-57 and the Audit Report thereon.

70. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1457, Home, dated 31st May 1958, regarding collection of tax from 30th January 1958 in respect of all goods vehicles registered and normally kept in the Kerala State and plying up to Piranoor village in Shencottah taluk in Madras State under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.

¶¶ 71. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1682, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 2nd May 1958, regarding rules framed under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956.

¶¶ 72. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 655, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 7th May 1958, regarding draft rules framed under the Madras Silkworm Seed (Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1956 (Madras Act XXIII of 1956).

[8th September 1958]

73. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1729, Public (Services-A), dated 18th June 1958, regarding the inclusion of the temporary post of Chemist, Foreman and Production Assistant in the Madras Industries Subordinate Service within the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission. [Laid on the table under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

74. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1721, Public (Services-A), dated 18th June 1958, regarding the inclusion of temporary posts of Process Chemist in the Quinine factory, Anamalais, in the Madras General Subordinate Service and Instructor, Production-cum-Training Centre for weaving cumbles, etc., at Kolakudi in the Madras Industries Subordinate Service. [Laid on the table under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

¶¶ 75. Notification issued with G.O. No. 853, Local Administration, dated 27th May 1958, regarding amendment to the Madras Village Panchayat Rules relating to the payment of travelling allowances to Presidents, Vice-Presidents, members, etc. of Panchayats. [Laid on the table under section 113 (4) of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950.]

¶¶ 76. Notification issued with G.O. No. 655, Local Administration, dated 17th April 1958, regarding amendment to the rules framed under the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, relating to preparation and submission of administration reports of Panchayats.

¶¶ 77. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1312, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 7th April 1958, regarding amendment to the Madras Trade Union Regulations, 1927.

¶¶ 78. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 704, Local Administration, dated 24th April 1958, regarding cancellation of notification relating to removal from office of Vice-President, Kaya-thur Panchayat, Tirunelveli district.

¶¶ 79. A review of the activities of the Forest Department for the half-year ending 30th September 1957.

¶¶ 80. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1216, Home, dated 8th May 1958, regarding rules framed under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 (Central Act 104 of 1956).

¶¶ 81. Notification issued with G.O. No. 2078, Revenue, dated 6th June 1958, regarding amendments to the Madras Cultivating Tenants' Protection Rules, 1955. [Laid on the table under section 7 (2) of the Madras Cultivating Tenants' Protection Act, 1955.]

*** 82. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 864, Local Administration, dated 29th May 1958, regarding amendment to the rules relating to maintenance, audit and inspection of the accounts of private markets. [Laid on the table under section 113 (4) of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950 (Madras Act X of 1950).]

[8th September 1958.]

83. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1663, Home, dated 17th June 1958, regarding collection of quarterly tax in respect of the four luxury coaches, belonging to the Southern Roadways (Private), Limited, Madurai, at the rate of rupees ten per seat provided in the vehicles.

84. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 833, Home, dated 31st March 1958, regarding exemption from payment of the tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931), of the motor vehicles bearing motor No. 6D6005076 imported for the personal use of Dr. Clifford N. Stark, assigned as Animal Husbandry (Dairy) Adviser under the Technical Co-operation Mission to India.

85. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1524, Home, dated 3rd June 1958, regarding exemption from payment of the tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931), of the vehicle DLD 2031 assigned to Dr. Clifford N. Stark, Dairy Production Adviser and used for Technical Co-operation Mission activities in Madras.

86. Administration Report of the Madras City Improvement Trust for the year 1956-57 and the Resolution of the Trust Board.

*** 87. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 67, Home, dated 8th January 1958, regarding statements showing the activities of the Accommodation Control Department for the half-years ending 30th June 1957 and 31st December 1957.

*** 88. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1692, Home, dated 20th June 1958, regarding amendment to the Madras Sweet Toddy Rules, 1939.

89. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1005, Home, dated 15th April 1958, regarding exemption from payment of the tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931), of the jeep bearing No. MSX 1208 assigned to Miss Dorothy A. Huskey, Health Education Adviser and used in connection with the activities of the Technical Co-operation Mission to India in the State of Madras.

*** 90. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1679, Revenue, dated 7th May 1958, regarding exemption of all sales of oil engines, electric motor pumpsets and tractors by the Agriculture Department to agriculturists under the hire-purchase system from the tax payable under section 3 (1) of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939).

*** 91. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1735, Revenue, dated 13th May 1958, regarding reduction in the rate of tax on the sales of cotton waste to one per cent and liability to tax at the stage of first sale.

[8th September 1958]

*** 92. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1432, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 17th April 1958, regarding amendments to the Madras Plantations Labour Rules, 1955.

*** 93. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1607, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 28th April 1958, regarding amendment to the Madras Plantations Labour Rules, 1955.

*** 94. Review of the activities of the Madras State Transport Department for the half-year ended 30th September 1957.

*** 95. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2172, Revenue, dated 14th June 1958.

*** 96. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1022, Revenue, dated 10th March 1958, regarding amendments to the notification No. 4596, dated 12th July 1957, relating to the ryotwari settlement of Ramapatnam Zamin estate, situated in the Coimbatore district—Issued under section 22 of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948).

97. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1855, Public (Services-A), dated 3rd July 1958, regarding amendment to the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954, relating to the change in nomenclature of the posts of Inspector of Sericulture and Farm Superintendent as Inspector of Sericulture. [Laid on the table under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

98. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1939, Public (Services-A), dated 12th July 1958, regarding the inclusion of temporary posts of Assistant Statistical Investigators in the Madras General Subordinate Service within the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission. [Laid on the table of the House under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

*** 99. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1807, Home, dated 30th June 1958, regarding amendments to rules 82 and 82-A of the Madras Children Rules, 1940.

*** 100. Short review of the activities of the Public Health Department during the first half of the year 1957.

*** 101. Notification issued with Memorandum No. 43708-J-3/58-3, dated 11th April 1958, relating to the settlement of the Ramanathapuram estate in the Ramanathapuram and Tanjore districts.

+++ 102. Notification issued with Memoranda No. 16270-J-3/58-1, dated 11th April 1958, and No. 51510-J-3/58-2, dated 11th June 1958, relating to the ryotwari settlement of the estates in the Kachinad Samasthanam in the Chingleput district.

+++ 103. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1599, Home, dated 11th June 1958, regarding amendments to the Madras Children Rules, 1940, relating to the extension to the Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district.

[8th September 1958.]

††† 104. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1856, Home, dated 2nd July 1958, regarding amendments to the rules framed under the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937 (Madras Act X of 1937) regarding the manufacture, import, use and sale of varnish.

††† 105. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1246, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 31st March 1958, regarding amendment to the Madras Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Rules, 1947.

††† 106. Notification issued with G.O. No. 867, Local Administration, dated 30th May 1958, notifying the Perianaickenpalayam Panchayat in the Coimbatore district as a panchayat for which a whole-time Executive Officer shall be appointed.

††† 107. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 540, Local Administration, dated 26th March 1958, notifying the Naravarkuppam Panchayat in the Chingleput district as a panchayat for which a whole-time Executive Officer shall be appointed.

††† 108. A short review of the activities of the Department of Industries and Commerce during the half-year ended the 30th September 1957.

††† 109. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2139, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 3rd June 1958, regarding amendment to the Madras Co-operative Societies Rules relating to the deletion of provision relating to contribution to Madras Governor's War Fund.

††† 110. A short review of activities of the Stationery and Printing Department for the first half of the year 1957-58 (for the period from 1st April to 30th September 1957).

111. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1845, Home, dated 1st July 1958, regarding exemption from payment of the tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931), of the vehicle MSX 1432 belonging to the Hot lines Maintenance Instructor (United States Technical Co-operation Mission, Bangalore).

††† 112. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1967, Home, dated 14th July 1958, regarding amendment to rule 21 of the Madras Borstal Schools Rules.

113. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2130, Home, dated 29th July 1958, regarding amendment to rule 401 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, relating to fitting of taxi-meter to auto-rickshaws.

114. Report of the Local Finance Sub-Committee of the Legislature Committee on Local Administration—Perspective Budget of Panchayat Administration.

[8th September 1958]

††† 115. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1682, Revenue, dated 7th May 1958, under section 1 (4) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, regarding the appointment of the date (i.e., 5th June 1958) on which the provisions of the said Act shall come into force in the inam estates in Hosur taluk of Salem district.

††† 116. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2195, Revenue, dated 16th June 1958, regarding amendment to the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari Rules).

§§§ 117. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1758, Revenue, dated 14th May 1958, regarding amendment to rule 13-B of the Madras General Sales Tax Rules, 1939.

§§§ 118. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1059, Local Administration, dated 7th July 1958, regarding amendments to the Madras Village Panchayat Rules relating to qualifications for officers and servants of panchayats.

§§§ 119. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1018, Local Administration, dated 26th June 1958, regarding amendments to the Madras Village Panchayat Rules relating to public halting places, cart stands, etc. [Laid on the table of the House under section 113 (4) of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950.]

§§§ 120. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2122, Home, dated 26th July 1958, regarding amendment to Appendix III of the Madras Cinemas (Regulations) Rules, 1957.

§§§ 121. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2689, Food and Agriculture, dated 4th August 1958, regarding amendment to the Madras Commercial Crops Market Rules, 1948, relating to the provision for the writing off of unserviceable gunnies and stores. [Laid on the table of the House under section 18 (4) (c) of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933.]

§§§ 122. Statement XIV showing action taken on Assurances, Promises and Undertakings given during the Tenth and Eleventh Sessions, 1957, of the Madras Legislative Council.

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- * Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 12th May 1958.
 - † Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 10th May 1958.
 - ‡ Laid on the table of the House on 10th April 1958 (XII Session).
 - § Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 7th June 1958.
 - || Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 9th June 1958.
 - ¶ Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 10th June 1958.
 - ** Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 17th June 1958.
 - †† Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 20th June 1958.
 - ‡‡ Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 5th July 1958.
 - §§ Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 16th July 1958.
 - ||| Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 24th July 1958.
 - ¶¶ Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 30th July 1958.
 - *** Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 8th August 1958.
 - ††† Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 16th August 1958.
 - ‡‡‡ Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 27th August 1958.
 - §§§ Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 2nd September 1958.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Tuesday, the 9th September 1958.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, the Deputy Chairman (SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Construction of New Council Hall

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

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to construct a new Council Hall in the Secretariat buildings at Fort St. George; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter now stands?

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

(b) Estimates and designs have been received from private architects through the Chief Engineer (General) and they are now under consideration.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, may I know the estimated cost of the construction and the present stage of the proposal?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Designs and estimates have been received and they are under consideration.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, will the Members of this House be associated in the consideration of the designs and estimates relating to the construction of the new Council Hall?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Certainly, Sir, some of the hon. Members of this House will be associated.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Government kindly consider the urgency of this and see that provision is made in the next year's Budget for this purpose?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes, Sir, it will be made if and when a decision is taken to construct a new building. But the matter is still under consideration.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: இந்தக் கட்டிட விஷயமாக இந்த சபையின் அங்கத்தினர்களைக் கலந்து ஆலோசனை செய்வதாக அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். இவ்விதம் ஆலோசனை செய்யும்பொழுது சில குறிப்பிட்ட அங்கத்தினர்களை மாதிரித் தான் கலந்து ஆலோசனை செய்வார்களா அல்லது இந்த சபையிலுள்ள எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களும் தங்களுடைய கருத்துக்களைத் தெரிவிப்பதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் அளிக்கப்படுமா?

[9th September 1958]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not consider, Sir, that the designs and estimates should be placed before the House and discussed here. But if any hon. Member is interested in the matter, he can see the designs and make suggestions.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, may I know the approximate cost of the scheme?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not now have the particulars with me, Sir.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know, Sir, how much the Government intend to spend on the construction of the new Hall?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Whatever money is required will be spent. (Laughter.)

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will it be air-conditioned, Sir?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not think that air-conditioning is necessary as far as Madras is concerned, because we have a temperate climate here.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Government agree with me, Sir, that the decision to shift the Legislative Assembly from the Government House to Fort St. George has cost the Government of Madras a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs exclusive of the cost of the construction of the new Council Hall?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : How much we are going to spend on the construction of the new Council Hall will depend on the decision we take to construct the hall. I cannot, therefore, either affirm or deny the figure given by the hon. Member.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : இந்தப் புதிய கட்டிடம் எத்தனை மாடிகள் உடையதாக இருக்கும், அதில் எந்த மாடியில் இந்த சபைக் கூட்டம் நடைபெறும் என்பதைச் சொல்ல முடியுமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : முதலில் கட்டிடத்திற்கான டிஸைன் இப்பொழுதுதான் வந்திருக்கிறது. இன்னும் அதைப்பற்றி முடிவு செய்யப்படவில்லை. அதற்குள் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் எந்த மாடியில் உட்காருவார்கள் என்று என்னால் சொல்ல முடியாது.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance kindly affirm that an expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs has been incurred minus the proposed sum to be spent on the construction of the Council Hall?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is not correct, Sir.

SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER : இந்தப் புதிய கட்டிடம் கோட்டை ஸ்தலத்தில் எங்கு கட்டப்படும் என்பதைத் தெரிவிப்பார்களா?

[9th September 1958]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : இப்போது காண்டன் இருக்கும் இடத்தில் கட்டலாம் என்று உத்தேசிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : ஐயா, இந்தக் கட்டிடத்தை இப்போதுள்ள இடத்திலிருந்து புதிதாகப் பெரிய கட்டிடத்திற்கு மாற்றவேண்டும் என்று சொல்வதனால் பெரிய கட்டிடத்தில் இருந்தால் தான் இந்த சபையிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் இந்த சபைக்கும் பெரிய கவரவம் இருக்கும் என்று இந்த அரசாங்கம் நினைக்கின்றதா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் எப்படி நினைக்கிறார்கள் என்று என்னால் சொல்ல முடியாது. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் வேண்டுமானால் அவ்விதம் நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கலாம். அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அவ்விதமான எண்ணமும் கிடையாது. இந்த சபை நடவடிக்கைகள் வசதியாக நடப்பதற்கும், இந்த சபையிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் வசதியாக உட்காருவதற்கும், மற்றவர்கள் வந்து இந்த சபை நடவடிக்கைகளைப் பார்ப்பதற்கும் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று நினைத்துத்தான் வேறு கட்டிடம் கட்டவேண்டும் என்று தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : இப்போதுள்ள கட்டிடம் மிக அசௌகரியமாக இருக்கிறது. அல்லது இடம் போதவில்லை என்று யாராவது மாக இருக்கிறது. அல்லது இடம் போதவில்லை என்று யாராவது புகார் அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார்களா? இப்போதுள்ள இடமே சௌகரியமாக இருக்கிறது என்பது என் போன்றவர்களின் அபிப்பிராயம். இவ்விதமிருக்கும்போது வேறு இடத்திற்கு மாற்றுவதின் காரணம் என்ன?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிற கருத்து இந்த சபையிலுள்ள எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களின் கருத்து என்றிருக்குமானால், வேறு இடத்திற்கு மாற்றுவதை நிறுத்தி விடலாம்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : கவர்னர் அவர்கள், அசெம்பிளி ஸ்பீக்கர் அவர்கள் முதலியோர் வந்திருந்து இந்த சபை நடவடிக்கைகளைப் பார்வையிடுவதற்கு சௌகரியமில்லை என்பது உண்மைதானா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : அசெம்பிளி ஸ்பீக்கர் இங்கு வர விரும்பியதாக எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : இப்போதிருக்கும் அந்தக் கட்டிடத்தை (canteen building) இடித்துக் கட்டப்போகிறார்களா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : ஆம்.

Police firing in front of the Harbour on 16th June 1958

* 2 Q.—SRI S. T. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) the number of workers who went on strike in the recent Port and Dock Workers' strike at Madras;

(b) the number of rounds fired by the Police during the disturbances in front of the Harbour on 16th June 1958;

(c) the number of persons killed and injured;

(d) whether any claims for compensation have been preferred in respect of persons killed and injured; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

[9th September 1958]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) About twelve thousand.

(b) Twenty.

(c) Six persons lost their lives and twenty persons received gun shot injuries.

(d) & (e) No, Sir.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN : இந்தமாதிரிச் சுவைதற்கு முன்னால் அதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் என்னென்ன முயற்சிகள் எடுத்துக் கொண்டது ?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : சுவைது என்பது கடைசி முறையாகும். அதற்கு முன் லத்தி சார்ஜ், டியர் காஸ் முதலியவைகள் பிரயோகிக்கப்படும். அவைகளாலும் பயனின்றி கூட்டத்தினர் மேற்கொண்டு பலாத்காரத்தில் ஈடுபட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தால் வேறு வழியில்லாமையினால் சுவைதைப் பிரயோகிக்கிறார்கள்.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Do the Government propose to publish the report of the Investigation Officer?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, the Government have been examining the question whether the report may be published because the question of *sub judice* is there.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, why was not a judicial officer appointed to investigate into this matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I may inform the hon. Member that the Chief Presidency Magistrate is also a judicial officer.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I make it clear that for such serious things, it has always been the practice for the Government to appoint a Judge of the High Court to enquire into the matter? Though I do not want to cast any aspersion on the Chief Presidency Magistrate, may I know why in this particular case, the Chief Presidency Magistrate was appointed as the Enquiring Officer?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, the Government do not consider that only Judges of the High Court are judicial officers.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : ஹார்பர் கலவரத்தில் “டியர்காஸ்” உபயோகிக்கப்பட்டதாக மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். இதில் “டியர்காஸ்” உபயோகித்ததின் முடிவு என்னவாக இருந்தது? அதன் பின் சுடவேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏன் ஏற்பட்டது?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : வேறு வழிகள் ஒன்றும் இல்லாததினால் சுடவேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டது.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : முதுகுளத்தூர் கலவரத்தின்போது கலவரம் அதிகமாய் போய்விட்டதினால்தான் “டியர் காஸ்” சரியான முறையில் உபயோகிக்க முடியவில்லை என்று இதற்கு முன்னால் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போது ஹார்பர் கலவரத்தின்போது “டியர்காஸ்” சரியாக உபயோகித்திருந்தால் சுடவேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்காது அல்லவா?

9th September 1958]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : “டியர்காஸ்” உபயோகித்துப் பார்த்து அதனால் பலன் இல்லை என்று கண்ட பிறகுதான் சுடப்பட்டது.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, is it not a fact that all the excitement was caused because hired labourers were being taken from various places to the Harbour even in the presence of the persons who were on strike and that this sorry episode could not have happened had the Government not resorted to such an avoidable thing?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I may tell the hon. Member that no avoidable thing was resorted to.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : இப்போது நடந்து கொண்டிருப்பதைப் பார்த்தால் இந்த கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு இரண்டு ஸ்டாண்டர்டுகள் இருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. கவர்ன்மென்ட் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட ஸ்ட்ரைக்குகளில் ஒரு விதமாகவும் பிரைவேட் முதலாளிகள் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட ஸ்ட்ரைக்குகளில் வேறொரு விதமாகவும் சர்க்கார் நடந்துகொள்கிறது. இவ்விதம் சர்க்கார் தங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய இடத்தில் ஒரு விதமாகவும் தனப்பட்ட முதலாளிகள் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட இடத்தில் வேறொரு விதமாகவும் நடந்துகொள்வது என்று இரண்டு ஸ்டாண்டர்டுகள் இருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது? இது உண்மைதானா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அவ்விதம் ஒன்றும் கிடையாது. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டுமானால் அந்தவிதமான அபிப்பிராயம் இருக்கலாம்.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Next question.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : A few hon. Members want to ask a few more questions, Sir.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : All right.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN : ஏற்கெனவே ஸ்ட்ரைக் ஏற்படப்போகிறது என்றும் அதோடு இம்மாதிரிக் கலவரங்களும் ஏற்படும் என்றும் தெரிந்தும், அது சம்பந்தமாக ஆரம்பத்திலிருந்தே இந்த சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தார்கள்? 3-10 p.m.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : இந்தமாதிரி ஒரு நிலைமை ஏற்படும் என்று அன்று கால வரை தெரியாது. அதற்கு முன் தினம் மாலை யில் நான் இதைப்பற்றி விசாரணை செய்யும்போது இந்த விதமாக நடக்கும் என்று யாரும் எதிர்பார்க்கவில்லை. திடீரென்று அன்று காலையில் தான் இந்த சம்பவம் ஏற்பட்டது.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN : இந்தியாவிலே மற்றப் பகுதிகளில் இரண்டொரு இடங்களில் இந்தமாதிரியான சம்பவங்கள் நடந்தது சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியுமல்லவா? அது எத்தனை நாட்களுக்கு முன்பு தெரியும்?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட சம்பவத்தைப்பற்றிக் கேட்டால் விவரம் கொடுக்க முடியும். அதை விட்டுப் பொதுவாகக் கேட்டால் எப்படி பதில் சொல்ல முடியும்?

SRI S. T. ADITYAN : மற்ற ஹார்பர்களிலே, கல்கத்தா, பம்பாய் போன்ற ஹார்பர்களிலே, இது போன்ற குமுறல்கள், இடி முழக்கங்கள் இருந்தனவல்லவா? அது சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியுமா, தெரியாதா?

[9th September 1958]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : வேலை நிறுத்தத் தொடங்கித் தவிர, வேறு குழுவை ஒன்றும் இல்லை. நான் இதற்கு முன்பே சொன்னபடி, இந்த ஹார்பர் நிலைமையைப்பற்றி அதற்கு முன் தினம்தான் விசாரித்தேன். அப்போது ஒருவரும் இதை எதிர்பார்க்கவில்லை.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know whether it is not a fact that the Government of Madras had blundered completely in allowing hired labour to be taken to the Harbour premises in their buses which itself was the cause for the excitement on the part of the labourers? Could they not have waited for a few more days as it had happened in the case of the Bombay Port and the Calcutta Port?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I may again tell the hon. Member that it is his own superior opinion. But the Government do not accept it at all.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : ஐயா, “பிளாக் லெக்ஸ்” ரெக்டுட் பண்ணுவது கவர்ன்மென்ட் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட சர்ச்சைகளில் மட்டும் தானா? பாக்கி கேபிடலிஸ்ட், லேபர் டிராபின்களில் கூட “பிளாக் லெக்ஸ்” ரெக்டுட் பண்ணுவது லீக்ஸ் என்ற அபிப்பிராயம் உண்டா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : இதிலே “பிளாக் லெக்ஸ்” என்று சொல்லிவிட்டால் போதாது. முக்கியமான சேவைகள் தொடர்ந்து நடத்தப்பட வேண்டும். ஹார்பரிலே உணவு தானியங்கள் கப்பல்களில் வந்து காத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தன. அவைகளை இறக்க வேண்டியிருந்தது. தொழிலாளிகள் அவைகளை இறக்கத் தயாராக இல்லாததால் அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யப்பட்டன.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : மிலிட்டரி, போலீஸ் இவைகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கென்ன? பாக்கி வேலைகளுக்கெல்லாம் போலீஸையும், ராணுவத்தையும் கவர்ன்மென்ட் உபயோகிக்கும் போது, இதற்குப் போலீஸையோ அல்லது ராணுவத்தையோ உபயோகித்திருந்தால் இந்த நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்காது என்பதை அரசாங்கம் உணருகிறதா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : இந்த வேலையைச் செய்ய மிலிட்டரியை உபயோகிக்கலாம் என்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் சொல்லும் அபிப்பிராயத்தைக் கேட்டால், அவருக்கு எப்போது இந்த ஞானோதயம் ஏற்பட்டது என்று தெரியவில்லை, அவருக்கு இப்போது புதிய ஞானோதயம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : கவர்ன்மென்ட்டுக்குத் தான் ஞானோதயம் ஏற்பட வேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். எனக்கு ஒன்றும் புதிதாக ஞானோதயம் ஏற்படவில்லை. டில்லியிலே வாட்டர் சப்ளை ‘மிரேக்டென்ஸ்’ ஏற்பட்டபோது, மிலிட்டரியைக் கொண்டு வந்தது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிந்திருக்கலாம். இந்தச் சாதாரண விஷயத்தில் மிலிட்டரியை உபயோகிக்கும்போது, ‘லேபர் டிராபிள்’ என்றால் அங்கே மிலிட்டரியை உபயோகிப்பது தப்பான காரியம் என்று எனக்குத் தோன்றவில்லை.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : அரசாங்கம் அவசியம் என்று கருதுகிற சமயங்களில் தான் மிலிட்டரியை உபயோகிக்கும்.

9th September 1958]

Seamen's Hostel

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

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to transfer the land on the foreshore opposite to the Reserve Bank Buildings under construction in Madras, to the Naval Department for construction of a Seamen's Hostel;

(b) if so, on what terms and conditions; and

(c) whether any objection has been raised by the City Improvement Trust in this regard?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) & (b) This Government have leased to the Government of India an extent of about 35 grounds of foreshore lands opposite to the Reserve Bank buildings, under construction for a period of 30 years for construction of a Seamen's Hostel. The terms and conditions of the lease are pending finalization.

(c) Yes, Sir. The objection was considered by the Government and met before passing orders.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Am I to understand that a pucca building will be put up on the land given by the Madras Government and that the Central Government have to vacate the premises after a period of thirty years?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The Government have leased a piece of land to the Government of India. Now, certain conditions have to be fulfilled and that matter is under consideration.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Is it not necessary that before construction of buildings, due attention should be paid to the development of the railway level-crossing there? (The hon. Member was pointing to the southern direction.)

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member is pointing to the wrong direction.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : This has no very close connection with the question of railway level crossing. It is further away from the place where the Seamen's Hostel will be put up.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Is there any proposal to convert the foreshore into a playground or will they stop with the construction of the present building?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : There is no scope to construct a few more buildings, even if the hon. Member wants.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know whether the Government have any plan at all to convert the foreshore south of the Napier's bridge into a playground or whether they will leave it as it is for the children to play?

[9th September 1958]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : That part of the foreshore is being beautified. It will be made attractive.

Public display of fireworks during festivals and marriage processions

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

(a) whether there is any ban imposed on the public display of fireworks during festivals in temples and marriage processions in Madras City and in mufassal areas; and

(b) if so, the kinds of fireworks the use of which has been banned and the circumstances in which such ban has been imposed and when?

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

(b) The question does not arise in view of the answer to clause (a) above.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Are we to presume that there are no restrictions now on the use of fireworks during temple festivals and marriage processions?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That is the information I have. Perhaps they have to take out a licence.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Government consider the question, as a special case, of permitting the use of fireworks in the case of temple festivals at least, barring, if need be, the rackets, etc., which are found to be dangerous?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The information I have is that no ban is imposed on the public display of fireworks during temple festivals and marriage processions either in the Madras City or in the mufassal areas.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : ஐயர், கவர்ணமெண்ட் இந்த பைர்வொர்க்ஸ் அதிர்வேட்டு போடுவது இவைகளை நிறுத்த ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா? அத்துடன் ஆகம சாஸ்திரத்திற்கும் இந்த அதிர்வேட்டுக்கும் சம்பந்தம் இருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : This is only a statement and not a question.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : அப்படி ஏதாவது இருக்கிறது என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிந்தால் அதைச் சொல்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் குறிப்பிட்ட ஒரு யோசனையைத் தெரிவித்தால், அதையும் அரசாங்கம் பரிசீலிக்கும்.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : நடப்பு ஆண்டில் இந்த வான வேடிக்கைகள், அதிர்வேட்டுகள் இவைகளின் காரணமாக எவ்வளவு உயிர்ச்சேதம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது? எவ்வளவு சொத்து நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது?

9th September 1958]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : அதைப்பற்றிய தகவல் என்னிடம் இப்போது இல்லை. இதனால் பெருத்த உயிர்ச்சேதம் வந்து விட்டது என்று நினைப்பது தவறு. ஆங்காங்கு ஏதோ ஒரு சில சம்பவங்கள் நடக்கலாம். வாண வேடிக்கை என்பது ஒரு விளையாட்டு. நாம் எல்லோரும் விளையாட்டை விரும்புகிறோம். இதைப்பற்றிப் பிரமாதமாக நினைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டாமென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

Irrataikulam Anicut Scheme

* 5 Q.—**SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR** (on behalf of Sri K. T. Kosalam) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether the work on the Irrataikulam Anicut Scheme in Tenkasi taluk has been taken up for execution and if so, when; and

(b) whether the work has been completed and if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) No, Sir. The scheme has not yet been sanctioned by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

I have since had the information that the sanction of the scheme is being taken up in consultation with the various departments.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN : அந்த ஸ்கீமை எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதாகச், சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் அது ஏந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. யார் ரெக்கமெண்ட் பண்ணியிருக்கிறார்கள். டிபார்ட்மெண்டுக்கு வந்து விட்டதா, எவ்வளவு தொகை செலவாகும் என்ற டெயிலிஸ் சொல்ல முடியுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : இது, ஒரு அணைக் கட்டுத் திட்டம். அனுமா நதியில் அணை கட்டி சப்ளை சேனல் அமைப்பது பற்றியது. இதற்கு மொத்தத்தில் ரூபாய் 2,11,268 செலவாகும். அணைக் கட்டுக்கு மட்டும் ரூபாய் 1,43,000 செலவாகும். 'புட் ப்ரொடக்ஷன்' இலாகாவில் இதனால் ஏற்படும் பலன் என்ன, செலவு நியாயமான செலவு தானா என்பதைப்பற்றிய பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது. சீக்கிரம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது என்று சொன்னேன்.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

II—POINTS OF INFORMATION.

(1)—ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR TRANSACTION OF WORK DURING THE ABSENCE OUT OF INDIA OF THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : துணைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஒரு தகவல் தெரிந்துகொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். சபையின் முதல்வர், திரு வாளர் வெங்கடராமன் அவர்கள் வெளிநாடு செல்லப்போவதாகத் தெரிகிறது. அவர் எப்போது போகக் கூடும்? எப்போது திரும்பி வரக் கூடும்? அவர் போய்த் திரும்பி வரும் வரையில் சபையின் முதல்வர் பொறுப்பை ஏற்று நடத்த என்ன ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யப்படும் என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] [9th September 1958]

இதேன். அதற்கிடையே, விற்பனை வரி மசோதா இப்போது பொறுக்குக் குழுவின் பரிசீலனையில் இருப்பதால், அது எப்போது எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படும் என்பதையும் அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, certainly the Chief Minister will make the necessary arrangements, for the interim period.

(2) WATCH AND WARD STAFF OF THE COUNCIL.

3-20 p.m. SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : இப்பொழுது இந்த சபைக்குக் காவலாக ஏதோ ஒரு படை போடப்பட்டிருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. நேற்று சபைக்கு வரும் பொழுது, அநேகம் பேர் குல்லா வைத்திருப்பதைப் பார்த்தேன். மைசூர் கபேயில் இருப்பவர்களைப் போல இருந்தது. (சிரிப்பு.) குல்லாப் போடுகிறவர்களை நல்ல குல்லாவாகப் போடச் செய்து, பார்வையாக இருக்கும் படி செய்யக்கூடாது? (நீடித்த சிரிப்பு.)

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) STRIKE BY THE WORKERS OF 'THE HINDU'.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have received notice of a motion under rule 42 of the Council Rules from Dr. V. K. John for the adjournment of the business of the Council to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the State Government to preserve law and order and to give sufficient protection not only to the management of 'The Hindu' but also to workers who wanted to work in the office of 'The Hindu' during the strike by a minor section of workers from 31st July to 5th August 1958.

I am satisfied that the motion referred to is a definite matter of public importance. Before I rule the motion either in order or not in order, I request Dr. V. K. John to state how the matter involves more than the ordinary administration of law and order and how it is urgent.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN: Sir, I have also sent in notice of a similar motion. Has it reached you or not, Sir?

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not received it.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, I am very much obliged to you for giving me your consent to make this motion.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No, no. He wants to know how it is urgent.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: He admits that it is of public importance.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Under the rules, I must obtain your consent to ask the leave of the House to make the motion, and I take it you have acted under the rules and you have given me consent to ask the leave of the House to make the motion.

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No, no. He wants you to make out a case how it is urgent.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, you have given me consent to ask the leave of the House to make the motion, and I make the motion under rule 44. If you hold that the motion is not in order, you may state the reason. The normal procedure contemplated by the rules is for the Chairman to give his permission to make the motion. Then there is the next stage of making the motion. Then there is the third stage of your ruling whether the motion is in order or not. I take it that under the rules, when you have called me to make the motion, you have given me your consent to make the motion, and for this, Sir, I thank you.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No, no, Mr. Deputy Chairman. Before a motion of this kind is admitted for the purpose of discussion, the Chair is to be satisfied (1) that it is urgent, (2) that it is a matter of public importance, and (3) that it involves the exercise of any powers outside the normal administrative routine. The hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has to make out a case that it is anything like the exercise of powers outside the normal routine administration.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Let us clarify the position. What does the rule say? The Hon. the Leader of the House must be requested to read the rules once again.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is what I would like Dr. John to do.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: I will read out the rule for the benefit of the House. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: For your own benefit.) I am much obliged to you. Sir, rule 42 says—

'A motion for an adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made in accordance with the rules in this Chapter.'

Rule 43 says—

'A member desirous of moving a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall, before the commencement of the sitting of the Council at which he proposes to ask for leave of the House to make his motion, hand to the Chairman a statement in writing of the matter proposed to be discussed, and obtain his consent to his asking for leave to make the motion.'

Rule 43 says that I must hand over a statement to the Chairman (which I have done), and obtain his consent. For what purpose? I must obtain his consent for asking leave to make the motion. Now, if he gave me consent, . . .

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

* DR. V. K. JOHN: There is no intermediary stage. If he gives his consent, I ask the leave of the House to make the motion. Then, what happens? Rule 44 says, 'If the Chairman gives consent under rule 43, the member may, after questions and before the further business set down in the list of business for the day is entered upon, ask the leave of the House to make the motion.' There is no provision for the Chairman to ask me to explain before he gives his consent. Then rule 45 says, 'The Chairman will then read the statement referred to in rule 43 to the House and decide whether the matter proposed to be discussed is or is not in order.' After I make the motion, if the Chairman holds that the motion is not in order, he may state the reasons for his opinion. Rule 50 mentions various grounds on which the Chairman can disallow a motion.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please read rule 47 also.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Rule 47 says—

'If the Chairman is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, he shall ask whether the member has the leave of the House. If objection is taken by any member, the Chairman shall request those members who support the motion to rise in their places. If ten or more members rise accordingly, the Chairman shall intimate that the member has the leave of the House. If less than ten members rise, the Chairman shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.'

Rule 48 says—

'If leave of the House has been given for making the motion, the Chairman shall intimate to the House that the motion will be taken up at such hour on the same day or at such hour on any other day as may be fixed by him in consultation with the Leader of the House.'

Then, rule 50 mentions the grounds on which the Chairman may reject a motion. One reason is that it is a matter of day-to-day administration. Another is that the matter is not urgent. Various stages for the adjournment motion must be studied. The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam is now satisfied with the present stage, unless it is too difficult for him to understand. The present stage is that you give me consent to make the motion. In the consent stage you ask me to make the motion. Then I explain. There is no other stage. I make the motion with a short speech. You decide whether the motion is in order. After hearing me, you say 'I rule out the motion' under one or the other of the many grounds mentioned in rule 50.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After hearing the hon. Member and the Leader of the House, I shall decide whether the motion is in order or not.

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* DR. V. K. JOHN: In the present stage you have kindly given me your consent to make the motion in the House. (Interruptions.) I ask for leave of the House to make the motion, and that is the present stage. You may or may not view that it is in order. You will ask Members who support this motion to stand up. The present stage at which I am on my legs is that I have your consent to ask the leave of the House to make the motion. After my explaining the rules, I hope Hon. Members on the Treasury Bench will be kind enough to read and digest the rules and not take up the time of the House by obstructing the motion.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member has got consent to make out a case how the motion is in order.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: With great respect to you, Sir, I say that I need not make out a case. I ask for leave to make the motion, and in that process I must, of course, make out a case. Let us study the language of the rules. Where is the provision in the rules for making out a case? I ask the leave of the House to make the motion. It is for you to say whether it is in order or not in order. Leave cannot be had if ten Members do not stand in support of the motion. If ten Members stand in support of the motion, then you can fix the time for discussion.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: ஏன், 'other side'-ல் இருக்கிறவர்கள் எழுந்திருக்கக்கூடாது?

* DR. V. K. JOHN: It is not expected, Sir.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Occasionally you can expect it.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: You are more optimistic than I.

Sir, I now thank you for giving me your consent to ask the leave of the House for making this motion. The matter referred to is very well-known. I do not think in recent years there is any occurrence which has discredited the Government of Madras to the extent it has done in the case of 'The Hindu'. What are the facts? The facts are very simple. 'The Hindu' employees a few thousands of workers, the majority of whom are skilled and the minority unskilled. A few of the unskilled workers forced a strike in 'The Hindu'. The majority of the workers wanted to carry on the work and particularly if the skilled workers and the field workers had been allowed to carry on the work, 'The Hindu' would have been able to publish its paper without break. It is a paper, which I am sure every Member of this House must have been reading for years. I myself have been reading it for over forty years. We are proud of that paper, its status, its quality and everyone of us . . .

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: With great respect to the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, I may state that at this stage, we need not go into the merits of the case at all. Sir, as you have rightly wanted to satisfy yourself, what we have to consider now is this. According to item (viii) of rule 50, we must

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p.m.

[Sri C. Subramaniam], [9th September 1958]

know how the matter to be discussed involves more than the ordinary administration of the law. It was in this connection that the Chair put a specific question to satisfy itself how this involved more than the ordinary administration of the law. So, the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition may explain this point instead of expressing his gratitude to the paper, which does not arise at all.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: I am only stating the facts about such an important paper, which have brought public discredit to the Government . . .

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The hon. Member may leave that aspect alone.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: I am interested in the credit of the Government. The Opposition is interested in good Government. I am stating the facts. The facts are that a minority of workers wanted to force a strike in 'The Hindu'. In spite of this strike, 'The Hindu' continued its publication. Then, the strikers used violence and intimidation and also injured the people inside the premises. But, the Police did not give protection which was required and people were injured. Their names were even published in the papers. In fact, 'The Hindu' published a pamphlet entitled 'Why the Hindu suspended publication?'. I do not think that any of the statements contained therein can be contradicted or will be contradicted by the Government. It shows violence was used, intimidation was used, people were imprisoned, so to say, and 'The Hindu' building became a fort which was besieged. It was a very unsatisfactory state of affairs indeed. What was the result? On account of the violence and intimidation of a section of the workers, 'The Hindu' ceased publication. What did this Government do? I am not finding fault with the Police. The Police, after all, carry out the behests, orders and directions of the Government. We have certainly a Police Commissioner and an Inspector-General of Police who are very popular gentlemen. But, the Government did not give them the necessary directions. I can understand the Government saying that they will not break peaceful picketing. But, when the picketing was not peaceful, the Government did not afford any protection at all. This can be repeated in any other concern. That will happen. Everyday, we are witnessing strikes. There may be 10,000 people in a concern.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would like the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition to come to the point and explain how the matter is urgent.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Yes, Sir, if you will kindly give me one minute. I shall presently explain how the matter is urgent. It is urgent because this is a matter relating to the policy of the Government which the public do not approve, I do not approve and the Opposition here does not approve. I think the general public do not approve of this policy.

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THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Then the hon. Member can move a motion of censure.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Sir, this happened in August and we are now meeting in the month of September for the first time after the incidents. There is another reason also why this is urgent. On the 6th of this month the Government have made a statement, a statement which no other civilised Government which has any respect for truth would make.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I strongly protest against this statement, Sir. Even if he is the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, he has no business to cast aspersions on the statements made by the Government. We are prepared to stand by our statement. If the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition can prove that it is untrue, then we are prepared to withdraw that statement. If he is not able to prove that it is not true, then what will he say?

* DR. V. K. JOHN: I would refer the Hon. the Minister for Finance to the Leader of 'The Hindu' of that date.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is not the last word on the subject. The hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition may have all respect for 'The Hindu'. Still, he should consider the fact that it is the statement made by a responsible Government, and to say that it is far from the truth is not becoming of the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. That is what I wish to say.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Then, why not take action against the Leader of 'The Hindu'?

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Let us not get excited over this. I find the Government are excited over this matter? I want to clear off their excitement. We had a Chief Minister here . . .

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it fair and parliamentary on the part of the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition to charge the Government with uttering falsehood?

* DR. V. K. JOHN: I think I only said that they had made an incorrect statement. I don't think I have used the expression 'falsehood'. If I have used that expression, I withdraw it. I say that they have made an incorrect statement. Sir, a gentleman, whom we all respect, who was the Governor-General and who was also the Chief Minister of this State has stated . . .

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: He was not an eye-witness. He has stated that from the information he got.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It was based on hearsay evidence.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: I was myself an eye-witness to certain things.

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DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not proper. The hon. Member is making a statement. He should not be interrupted like this.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I would like to know what exactly the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition is quoting. A little while ago, he was referring to some statement issued by the Government. Is it before this House? He is now referring to some statement said to have been made by the ex-Governor-General. Is it right to quote such things on the floor of the House, Mr. Deputy Chairman?

* DR. V. K. JOHN: I find that the Members of the Treasury Benches are very excited over this matter. One after the other gets up and makes statements and thus does not give me the chance and opportunity to explain my point.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition cannot excite us.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: The Hon. the Leader of the House usually never gets excited. But, the other two friends sitting on his either side get excited and I am unable to explain my point. So, will you kindly allow me to explain my case, Sir? Well, that great man, whom all of us in India consider great and who is considered great all the world over, in referring to this strike, has used this language. 'In this case, it was going on without disapproval, if not with actual approval.' This is what he has stated. He has referred to the violence and intimidation of a section of the workers. I am not concerned so much with the management. If there are about 10,000 workers in a concern and if a hundred of them take it into their heads to strike work, resort to picketing, commit certain acts of violence and intimidation and interfere with the work of others, is it proper and can it be allowed by a Government? The duty of the Government is to preserve law and order and not merely to collect taxes. The Government have failed in their duty to preserve law and order so far as the incidents connected with the strike in 'The Hindu' are concerned. Will it be repeated elsewhere? This is not a matter of administration. It is a matter of policy. Are we to understand that the Government will support people who picket like this although they are in a minority and although they prohibit other people and prevent other people, who want to go and work, in this fashion? Is it proper? We must lay down a policy. I say that the policy adopted by the Government in this matter has brought it contempt and it is for the Government to ascertain what public opinion in regard to this matter is. I say public opinion is unanimously against the Government in regard to the attitude they adopted in the case of 'The Hindu' which was the direct cause for their suspending their publication. I, therefore, think that this policy of the Government should be discussed.

Sir, you were pleased to ask me how this was a matter of urgent public importance. We must be able to discuss this important subject when the Council is sitting. Yesterday, the Council began

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its sittings and I gave notice of this motion yesterday itself. Therefore, I say that it is a matter of urgent public importance. You may ask whether it is not a matter of day-to-day administration. Certainly not, Sir. This certainly involves more than the day-to-day administration as it involves the policy of the Government. In my opinion, the Government themselves should welcome a discussion on this subject. In fact, they must themselves come forward to see that leave for the motion is granted so that the Members of this House may have an opportunity to discuss this subject and the Government also may be in a position to reply to the several points that may be made by the Members. An opportunity for both sides may be provided to discuss the subject. Therefore, I submit that it does not come under any of the objections mentioned in the rules. So, Sir, you will be pleased to keep up the importance of this House and allow this adjournment motion to be discussed. That will also enable the Government to explain to the public their position. I am sure, if the Government object to this, they have no explanation to give. If the Government do not want a discussion, it means that they have no case. That ought not to be the position. If they have a clear and good case to present to the public, I do not see why they should object to a discussion. The people are agitated and the Government must have an opportunity to explain their position in this House so that the public may know the case of the Government. If they have no case, they will at least correct themselves. But I am afraid they do not want to explain their position and correct the impression in the minds of the public. Is it creditable to the Government to take up that position?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That arises only when the Deputy Chairman gives his consent to the motion.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: He has given permission to the motion for leave.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: With great respect to the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, I submit that the Government do not come into the picture at all. It is for the Deputy Chairman to rule if the motion is in order or not. So, whether we are willing to have a discussion or not is quite irrelevant now. It is for the Presiding Officer to decide whether the motion is in order or not. What is the use of charging the Government that they are not prepared to face discussion? Or, is it the charge that the Deputy Chairman is siding with the Government and is taking a particular position? I hope that the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition did not certainly mean that insinuation. In any case, as far as the Government are concerned, the reference is irrelevant at this stage.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: I am obliged to the Hon. Mr. Subramaniam for having explained the legal position. I quite see that it is for the Deputy Chairman to decide the issue.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Then, why refer to irrelevant things?

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* DR. V. K. JOHN. Whether it is relevant or irrelevant is a matter of opinion. I am asking for leave for discussion. When I do so, I am suggesting to the Treasury Bench: 'Please support this motion'

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: In your own interests.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Yes. That is why I say: 'Do not oppose it'. I have found from the beginning—from the moment I got on my legs—there has been opposition throughout, strong opposition.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: They are not in the picture!

* DR. V. K. JOHN: I do not see why there should be opposition. You must make the Leader of the House speak on it. You have to decide whether my motion is in order and give reasons if the motion is decided to be not in order. Ordinarily speaking, it is in order unless you give reasons to the contrary. I submit no reasons can be given for a decision against the motion. The Hon. the Leader of the House is anxious to protect the prestige of the Government and he must have an opportunity to explain the position of the Government. I would request him and the House to support my motion seeking leave of the House.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Hon. the Minister for Home will speak.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, you rightly ruled that this was a matter of public importance. But I would respectfully submit that it is not a matter of urgent importance. Further, it relates to a matter of normal administration. So, even under that rule, this will not come. What we have done relates to normal administration. Therefore, I submit that this is not a matter of urgent public importance.

But, Sir, I would certainly like to make a statement explaining the attitude of the Government, the conduct of the Government, and vindicating their position. If a statement is permitted, I would certainly make it and welcome a discussion on that. In fact, I welcome any discussion on this question. Or, if a short-notice question is put, I would certainly answer it and you may set apart any time for answering supplementary questions. But this is not a matter for an adjournment motion.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: If the Hon. Minister promise to make a statement and if there will be discussion allowed on that statement, I will withdraw my motion. If that undertaking is given, I will not press this motion.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am satisfied that the subject-matter of the motion does not involve more than the ordinary administration of law and order. Further, it lacks urgency in that

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the strike was called off, the workers were allowed to join work, the daily resumed publication and the matter has been happily closed long ago. I, therefore, rule the motion out of order.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: May I ask whether in view of this offer of the Hon. Minister to make a statement and allow discussion on it, a day may be fixed for the purpose?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, our House has a reputation for observing the rules fairly well. The hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition knows that he can call for a statement from the Government under the rules. If he gives notice calling for a statement, he can have it.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: In the course of discussion now, the offer was made by the Hon. the Minister for Home that he was prepared to make a statement.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That only means that if a statement is called for from the Government, the Government would make one.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: There have been many occasions on which Government have themselves made such statements.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN: Is it difficult to make such a statement?

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think we must observe rules.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN: Why not it be taken for granted that such a request has been made and why not the Minister proceed with the statement?

DR. V. K. JOHN: I think notice has already been given.

(2) BANNING OF PUBLIC MEETING ON 3RD JANUARY 1958 ON THE OCCASION OF THE VISIT OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA TO MADRAS.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have received notice of another motion under rule 42 of the Council Rules from Dr. V. K. John for the adjournment of the business of the Council to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the conduct of the State Government in banning a public meeting on 3rd January 1958 on the occasion of the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Madras, and in prosecuting Sri C. N. Annadurai and a few Members of the Legislative Assembly and Parliament and eventually remitting the sentences of imprisonment passed by the Second Presidency Magistrate on 3rd September 1958, thereby giving the impression to the public that the banning of the meeting, the prosecution and the conviction of the accused were wrong.

Before I proceed to rule the motion either in order or out of order, I wish to hear the Deputy Leader of the Opposition on the point as to how the matter involves more than the ordinary day-to-day administration of law.

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* DR. V. K. JOHN: That you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for giving me permission to speak on this motion and explain how it is in order. Now, this is as important as the matter we discussed a few minutes back. What happened is this. On the 3rd January 1958, the Prime Minister of India was in Madras. I take this opportunity to say that the Prime Minister's position ought to be respected. I am totally against any demonstration in our State against the Prime Minister when he visits the State. It was not a very courteous form of demonstration that was thought of. It should not have been attempted and it should not have been made against the Prime Minister. What happened? The Government banned the meeting at the Beach at which persons belonging particularly to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam were to speak. If the meeting was not banned, they would have addressed the meeting and everything would have been over. But instead of allowing it, the meeting was banned.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: This has been discussed in the House.

* DR. V. K. JOHN. It was said that the matter was *sub judice* and was not discussed. The Government committed the greatest blunder in banning the meeting. They realised it but they could not prevent the arrest and prosecution of eminent men—men respected in this State as much as any other man is respected—like Mr. C. N. Annadurai and other Members of the Assembly and the Parliament. They were arrested on a charge of disobeying a Government Order. I am not in the least suggesting that when Government pass an order, it should be disobeyed by anybody. Whether an order is passed rightly or wrongly, no man should disobey the order of Government, however eminent his position is. That is why Government arrested and prosecuted these men.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: How is it relevant here?

* DR. V. K. JOHN: It is relevant in my opinion. What happened then? They were prosecuted and the Magistrate convicted them. The Magistrate imposed a fine of Rs. 25 on the 3rd of this month. The Government had bungled. They got discouraged and unhappy. They thought that what they did in the beginning was a blunder and so remitted the sentence. Will any Government remit the sentence? Why should they remit the fine?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No, it was not remitted. Kindly read the order.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: The sentence was amended.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Imprisonment was remitted. Anyway, the order of the Magistrate was interfered with. The public should know why the order of the Magistrate was interfered with. Is it because the Government thought that the banning of the meeting

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on the 3rd January 1958 was a mistake and a blunder and that the prosecution was a mistake or that the conviction was a mistake? These things ought not to happen. Would the Government have remitted the sentence of imprisonment if a poor man had been prosecuted for an offence and convicted by the Court? Because these important people were prosecuted and convicted, Government immediately remitted the sentence. I say it does not do much credit to the Government to make a distinction between man and man. They must certainly satisfy the public mind why they did it. I suggest that they did it because they realised that they had committed a blunder in banning that public meeting, in arresting and prosecuting the persons concerned and getting them convicted. Therefore, they remitted the sentence. This should not be repeated. If the Government feel that the banning of the public meeting was all right, that the arrest and prosecution of those people were all right and that the conviction was also all right, however eminent the persons might be, they should not remit a sentence of imprisonment. I am sure that the Government in their heart of hearts knew that it was not all right.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I would request the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition to speak to the point regarding the adjournment motion.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: I would request the Hon. the Finance Minister not to interrupt me whenever I speak.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Whenever the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition speaks, he should speak to the point. He knows what is relevant to the issue. Here you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, have asked him to show how this motion is in order. What we realise does not make it relevant for the purpose of the motion. Whatever might be our guilt or realisation, he should show how the motion is in order according to the rules of procedure. Instead of that, if the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition goes on in the present strain, certainly we, who are interested in the proper observance of the rules of procedure of the House, should point out that he is going beyond the realm of relevancy.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: Let the Hon. the Finance Minister read the reports of my speeches in the proceedings of the House and point out where I had gone beyond the realm of relevancy so that I could read them. Why, after all, should he get very worried over the language used by me or get excited over the language I use? I use the language which I think is proper. It may or may not be strong. But I definitely object to interruptions in this House. I know certain Members of the Treasury Benches do not like me to use the language I use in criticising the Government. Unfortunately, I have done it, and I propose to do it hereafter, so long as I am a Member of this House. I would, therefore, request the Hon. the Finance Minister.

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition is going beyond the scope of the rules.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: These interruptions are too many and because there are interruptions . . .

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: They are interrupting to break the continuity of thought . . .

* DR. V. K. JOHN: The hon. Member has explained the interruptions as intended to disturb the continuity of thought.

Now, let me explain how it is an urgent matter of public importance. The public are agitated over it, and it is a matter of public importance. I could not under the rules bring this up for discussion in this House because it was first *sub judice* and the sentence was remitted only on the 3rd. Therefore, the matter is important and urgent because every man in the street—everywhere the people collect, in the club, in the court—criticises the Government and says 'Look at the Government. They realised that a blunder had been committed and, therefore, they remitted the sentence'.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Birds of the same feather flock together.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: இருக்கலாம்.

* DR. V. K. JOHN: I submit, Sir, that it is an urgent matter of public importance. There is also a policy involved. Therefore, I ask for leave of the House to make the motion.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I must first point out the infirmity in the motion itself. The motion shall not include two matters. It shall confine itself to one matter only. The hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has included two matters in the motion, one relating to the banning of the public meeting on the 3rd January and another relating to the remission of the sentence. Therefore, it offends the rules. (Interruption) I am a lawyer enough to answer the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition Dr. John and I am sure he will appreciate my arguments. Therefore, this motion suffers by violation of rule 52 of the rules of procedure.

Secondly, the power of remission of sentence is a well-known power granted to Government under the Criminal Procedure Code and has been exercised by Governments times without number. Nobody, merely because he does not like the exercise of the power by the Government or merely because he has different views on the subject, can say that it is a matter for censuring the Government. The point here for consideration is whether the Government have done anything outside the ordinary course of administration. It is well within the powers of the Government to remit the sentence. What has been done in this case is not that

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the whole sentence has been remitted, as has been wrongly interpreted by the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition but only that that portion of the sentence, namely, 'in default of payment of fine' has been remitted and the fine will be recovered under the normal procedure of law. Therefore, the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition will realise that there is no case for a motion to adjourn the business of the House to discuss the matter.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am satisfied that the matter does not involve more than the ordinary administration of law and that it relates to a mere exercise of the statutory powers conferred on the Government by section 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. I, therefore, rule the motion out of order.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Leader of the House agree to make a statement on this matter also provided notice is given according to rules just as was promised in the other case?

IV.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

(1) PANEL OF VICE-CHAIRMEN.

DEPUTY 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 Thirteenth Session of the Legislative Council under the Constitution:—

- (1) Sri P. T. Rajan.
- (2) Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan.
- (3) Sri V. M. Surendram.
- (4) Srimathi Saraswathy Pandurangam.

(2) MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House that I have received the following messages, dated the 3rd and 5th September 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 City Improvement Trust (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 20 of 1958), as passed by the Assembly on the 3rd September 1958 and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council.

(2) In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Children (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1958), as passed by the Assembly on the 5th September 1958, and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council.

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- (3) NOMINATION OF MEMBERS TO THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE, THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES AND THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have to announce to the House that I have nominated under rule 164 (4) of the Council Rules, the Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar and Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar, M.L.C.'s, as members of the Business Advisory Committee for the financial year 1958-59 in the vacancies caused, consequent on the expiration of the term of membership of the Council of Sri R. Venkataraman, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar and Sri T. M. Narayanaswamy Pillai with effect from 21st April 1958.

I have also to announce to the House that I have nominated Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar and Sri John Asirvatham, M.L.C.'s, as Members of the Committee on Government Assurances for the financial year 1958-59 in the vacancies caused, on the expiration of the term of membership of the Council of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar and Sri S. N. Venugopal with effect from 21st April 1958.

Under rule 174 (1) of the Council Rules, I have nominated Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar to be the Chairman of the Committee on Government Assurances.

I have further to announce to the House that I have nominated Sri T. Muthukannappan, M.L.C., to be a Member of the House Committee for the financial year 1958-59 in the vacancy of Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav, M.L.C., who has expressed her inability to serve on the House Committee.

(4) DECISION OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have also to report to the House that at a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee held at 2-00 p.m. on 8th September 1958, the following programme of 4 p.m. business has been decided upon :—

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| 9th September 1958,
3 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. | 1 The Madras City Improvement Trust (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 20 of 1958). |
| | 2 The Madras Children (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1958). |
| 10th September 1958,
3 p.m. | 1 The Madras Children (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1958)— <i>cont.</i> |
| 11th September 1958,
10 a.m. | 1 Election of Chairman.
2 Food Debate. |

DECISION OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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[Deputy Chairman]

12th September 1958,
3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

- 1 The Madras District Development Councils Bill, 1958.
- 2 The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1958.
- 3 The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (subject to the Bills being passed by the Assembly).

13th September 1958,
3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

- 1 Presentation of the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1958-59 and Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in 1955-56.
- 2 Non-official business.

14th September 1958
to

16th September 1958

17th September 1958
3 p.m.

Holidays.

General discussion on the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1958-59 and Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in 1955-56.

Further programme will be decided by the Committee at 2-30 p.m. on 17th September 1958.

Now the Hon. the Minister for Food and Agriculture will make a statement on the general food situation in the Madras State.

V.—STATEMENT UNDER RULE 82 OF THE MADRAS COUNCIL RULES RE FOOD SITUATION IN THE MADRAS STATE.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wish to make a statement under rule 82 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules on a matter of public importance, viz., the general food situation in the Madras State.

The State of Madras was slightly deficit in foodgrains at the time of the formation of Andhra in 1953. But subsequently, due to a series of favourable seasons, we are now self-sufficient. The production of foodgrains during the last two years is as follows :—

Year.	Rice.	Millets.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
1956-57	31.03	15.19	46.22
1957-58	31.34	15.24	46.56

Generally speaking, the latest south-west monsoon, although it was a bit delayed, has been satisfactory and the condition of the crops is on the whole fair in most parts of the State. There are

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some exceptions to this statement, because small areas like parts of Chingleput district and parts of South Arcot district experienced dry conditions and there was some damage to the standing crops, while in parts of Tanjore and Tirunelveli, there were some pest attacks which also resulted in some losses. But, by and large, the condition of the crops is satisfactory so far.

In July 1957, the Government of India promulgated the Zonal Movement Order by which foodgrains could not move outside the Southern Zone. The Southern Zone comprises the States of Madras, Kerala, Mysore and Andhra. This Government all along maintained that the Madras State by itself should be constituted into a zone, so that we might not be affected by the fluctuations in the food situation in the adjoining States, but the Government of India were not agreeable to these suggestions. Their view is that in the Southern Zone, Madras and Mysore are fairly self-sufficient while Kerala is highly deficit and Andhra has a good surplus of 5 or 6 lakhs tons. So, the view of the Government of India is that the Southern Zone as a whole would be almost self-sufficient in good years and that the free flow of foodgrains need not be interfered with.

Ever since 1954-55 there has been a steady decline in the inflow of rice from the Andhra Pradesh to Madras. From 91,542 tons in 1954-55 it was 19,070 tons in 1957-58. The position during April to July 1958 was slightly better. On the other hand, since 1955-56 there has been a steady movement of rice from Madras to Kerala at about 2 to 2½ lakhs of tons per year.

It is generally assumed that the average consumption of foodgrains per adult per day should be 16 ounces. On this basis, our production of 46 lakhs tons is just sufficient to ensure the supply of the full requirements of consumption at the 16 ounces level. However, it is likely that the actual consumption is considerably lower than 16 ounces. Some surveys made in the trends of consumption in recent years have shown that the consumption clearly is on a scale of 15.4 or 15.3 ounces and not 16 ounces. It is this consumption of 15.3 ounces which produced the small surplus of 2.5 lakhs tons which we are able to export to Kerala. The actual consumption during the rationing years was about 12.5 ounces per adult per day.

As regards prices, since the end of 1957 the price of II sort rice ruled round about Rs. 18.50 per maund in the various centres in this State. From about July there has been a rise to about Rs. 20 per maund. Compared to the prices in August 1957, the prices have risen on an average by Rs. 1.84 per maund in August 1958, which represents an increase of about 10 per cent.

The reason for this increase in price should be sought in the general upward trend in food prices in North India. Although the Southern Zone has been able to keep up a fairly high level of production, the northern States, particularly, the Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa have been subject to a drought and the production has substantially fallen there. The result has been

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a sharp increase in prices in those States. Although the formation of the Southern Zone is intended to insulate the Southern States against price fluctuations elsewhere, this can never be achieved completely in practice and if prices go up in the North, there will be a sympathetic upward trend in Madras too and this seems to be what has happened.

Taking the figures for Calcutta and Bihar, it is clear that the prices in those places have risen very steeply by about Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 4.00 per maund. With such a steep rise in one end of the country, it is only natural to expect some sort of an increase in the rest of the country. In Madras the increase has been about Rs. 1.84 per maund during the period May to August 1958 and still barring Coastal Andhra, Madras State has probably the lowest price level in India.

What are the likely trends of food prices during the next few months? Assuming that the North-East Monsoon is favourable, it can be expected that the price levels will not go substantially higher, but there is a likelihood of a small fall in prices when the Kuruva comes in October. The position with regard to the supply of foodgrains to meet all the requirements of the people of this State is satisfactory. The price increase is only due to factors not connected with the supply of foodgrains and, therefore, it is not likely that there would be any large increase in the prices or any difficulty in securing supplies.

During the last food crisis in 1956, a large number of fair price shops were started, but after the main harvest in February last, most of the fair price shops were closed down in this State as it was considered that adequate foodgrains were available in the market. The Government of India were not agreeable to release any more foodgrains from their stocks but suggested that the State Government might themselves enter the market and procure the requisite foodgrains for distribution through the fair price shops. Since this State is just self-sufficient in rice, this Government considered that it would be inadvisable to enter the market as there was likely to be a sharp increase in the general prices, if the Government became a purchaser. The fair price shops are, however, now being run for supply of wheat alone. The number of fair price shops now functioning in this State is 470 and a quantity of 18,740 tons of wheat have been issued by the Regional Director of Food for supply through the fair price shops till the middle of August last. The organization has been kept going so that it may be useful in case the price position deteriorates any further.

To sum up—

(1) the supply position of foodgrains is quite satisfactory, as the crops were good last year and also so far this year;

(2) the increase in prices is due to the abnormal increase in prices of foodgrains in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. The price has gone up there by about Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 a maund and

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in sympathy our prices have increased by about Rs. 1.84, but still the price level in Madras is the second lowest among all the States in India; and

(3) the fair price organization is kept intact on a small scale to meet any emergency.

VI.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS TO THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I move—

“ That, with reference to rule 154 (3) of the Madras Council Rules, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Chairman to elect two members to be Members of the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1958-59 in the casual vacancies caused on the expiration of the term of membership of the Council of Sri R. Venkataraman and Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar ”.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“ That, with reference to rule 154 (3) of the Madras Council Rules, this Council do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Chairman to elect two members to be Members of the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1958-59 in the casual vacancies caused on the expiration of the term of membership of the Council of Sri R. Venkataraman and Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar ”.

The motion was put and carried.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that in accordance with the regulations framed for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th September 1958, as the time within which nomination of candidates for the election of two Members to the Committee of Privileges should reach the Secretary. There will be an election if the number of candidates nominated exceeds two. The date and the time of the election would be intimated later on.

(2) NOMINATION OF ONE MEMBER TO THE COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I move—

“ That this House nominates the following one Member to associate with the Committee on Estimates of the Legislative Assembly for the financial year 1958-59 in the casual vacancy caused on the expiration of the term of membership of the Council of Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar :—

Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar ”.

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DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“ That this House nominates the following one Member to associate with the Committee on Estimates of the Legislative Assembly for the financial year 1958-59 in the casual vacancy caused on the expiration of the term of membership of the Council of Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar :—

Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar ”.

The motion was put and carried.

(3) NOMINATION OF TWO MEMBERS TO THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I move—

“ That this House nominates the following two Members to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Legislative Assembly for the financial year 1958-59 in the casual vacancies caused on the expiration of the term of membership of the Council of Sri R. Venkataraman and Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.

Sri R. Venkataraman and Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar ”.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“ That this House nominates the following two Members to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Legislative Assembly for the financial year 1958-59 in the casual vacancies caused on the expiration of the term of membership of the Council of Sri R. Venkataraman and Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar :—

Sri R. Venkataraman and Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar ”.

The motion was put and carried.

VII.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1958 (L.A. BILL NO. 20 OF 1958).

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I move—

“ That the Madras City Improvement Trust (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 20 of 1958), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

In the City of Madras, slum improvement schemes are undertaken by the Corporation of Madras and the Madras City Improvement Trust Board. Slum improvement schemes undertaken by that Board have to be sanctioned under the Madras City Improvement Trust Act, 1950 (Madras Act XXXVII of 1950). Under sections 47 to 57 in Chapter III of the Act, every slum improvement scheme to be undertaken by the City Improvement Trust

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has to be published, like any other schemes of the Trust Board, in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, eliciting objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition of lands and to the proposed improvement of the slum, and individual notices also have to be served on the occupiers. Further, the Corporation of Madras should also be consulted before implementing the scheme. The observance of these formalities takes a minimum of three months.

Both the Central and State Governments attach great importance to the speedy implementation of slum improvement schemes. A sum of Rs. 168 lakhs has been allocated to this State for slum improvement works during the Second Five-Year Plan period. The State Government are anxious to utilise the Plan provision of Rs. 168 lakhs fully. As the observance of the formalities laid down in Chapter III of the Madras City Improvement Trust Act, 1950, results in undue delay in the execution of slum improvement schemes by the City Improvement Trust, it is proposed to amend that Act by inserting new section 69-A, empowering the Government to exempt, by notification, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified in such notification, any improvement scheme or class of improvement schemes to be formulated and executed by the City Improvement Trust, from all or any of the provisions of Chapter III of the Act.

I request that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: On a point of clarification, Sir. You need not publish it in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and you can proceed with the acquisition?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Let the motion be placed before the House and afterwards I shall answer all questions.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

“That the Madras City Improvement Trust (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 20 of 1958), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration”.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, on the face of it, it looks very attractive and all right, but I have to ask why these extraordinary powers of exemption are taken by the Government. There is already an Act, the name of which I forget, but the substance of it is “The Slum Clearance Act” which was passed, I think, in 1954 under which the Government can acquire a property, pay compensation at twelve times the rental and all that. Under the provisions of sections 47 to 51 of the Act of 1950, every scheme has to be published and individual notices have also to be served on the occupiers or individuals concerned enabling them to see whether their property rights are respected. They have, therefore, first to publish the scheme and invite objections from the owners of the lands proposed to be acquired. Whatever difficulties may be pointed out by the Corporation, may also be taken into consideration because the Corporation is vitally

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interested in the general plan of the City. All these things are mentioned in sections 47 to 51 of the Act of 1950. They are very useful provisions and the City Improvement Trust Board can finally draw up any proposal after hearing objections. We can very well imagine cases where the rights of other people are also trodden upon. Slum clearance is very important, I do agree, but we have to take into consideration the rights of other people also. The whole of Chapter III not only concerns itself with property rights of other people but also the various regulations for opening street latrines, etc., in respect of which the Corporation rules can be infringed. It has not been specified at all from what provisions of that Chapter exemption will have to be granted. The proposed provision states—

‘The Government may, by notification, exempt, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified in such notification, any improvement scheme or class of improvement schemes from all or any of the provisions of this Chapter’.

It is not clear which chapter is referred to by the expression ‘this Chapter’. I can understand if it is stated ‘exempt . . . from . . . the provisions of sections 47 to 51. There are other sections under which the ordinary rules as regards the layout and the width of the roads have to be complied with. Therefore, I cannot understand the Government taking a general power to exempt any class of improvement schemes from all or any of the provisions of Chapter III. They only make provision for publishing every slum improvement scheme in the *Gazette*, giving notice to the individuals concerned and consulting the Corporation of Madras before implementing the scheme. All these are necessary for the purpose of carrying out a slum improvement scheme properly. These provisions are not intended to delay the execution of slum improvement schemes. If notice is given, some time must be given to the parties concerned for filing objections. Then the Board must have some time to come to a decision on those representations. The Corporation has necessarily to be consulted because if an improvement is proposed to be made on a particular site, the general scheme of town-planning will be affected. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to have those provisions. I am not suggesting that if the power of exemption is given to the Government, they will not follow the procedure. Only the proposed provision is very vague. I cannot understand the Government taking such a large power as to completely give the go-by to all or any of the provisions of Chapter III of the Act. I do not think that even the Second Five-Year Plan demands that they should clothe themselves with such extraordinary powers for the purpose of expediting the execution of these schemes. My humble opinion is that following the provisions of the City Improvement Trust Act will ensure the proper effectuation of the slum improvement schemes. I am afraid that the power sought to be taken might not serve any useful purpose. The Government are now anxious to provide that they need not give fourteen days’ notice, and that they need not give a long time for filing of objections. Suppose they do not hear objections at all on the ground that the sections are no longer applicable. All these

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difficulties are there. Therefore, I feel that the Government ought not to be clothed with such large powers. They may make any provisions in the rules for the purpose of restricting the time which they should give for the purpose of filing objections and for the purpose of deciding thereupon whether the particular scheme can be put through or not. It is not necessary that they should take power to exempt any scheme from all the provisions of Chapter III, because that chapter provides for many other things also.

*Dr. V. K. JOHN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I quite appreciate the apprehension of my hon. and learned Friend who spoke before me that the Government might exercise their powers arbitrarily and that the interests of the people might be prejudiced. But with great respect to my learned Friend whose apprehension I very much appreciate and which I want the Government to bear in mind. I feel that there is another side to this question. The City Improvement Trust has been doing a wonderfully useful work. I know what work it has been doing. Captain Gnanaolivu is the Chairman and he is the best man for this job. The Trust has been doing very good work. Because they have been doing very well, the Government feel that this money should be utilised within the year for improving the slums and they want to introduce flexibility in the statute. Therefore, they want to take power to exempt any improvement scheme from all or any of the provisions of Chapter III. But the only suggestion that I would like to make to them is that it is better to elicit public opinion and that they take this power and make rules providing for protection of properties of persons affected by the steps that may be taken by the City Improvement Trust. At least two weeks' notice may be given to the parties concerned. I can understand the Government's fear that if all the procedures prescribed in the sections are followed and particularly the provision relating to consultation with the Corporation, which I am afraid is not now functioning well, the schemes may not be carried out at all. Therefore, they feel that some occasion might arise when they might have to exercise such a power of exemption. There must be flexibility in all rules. Every statute must have two characteristics, namely, certainty and flexibility. They are trying to introduce flexibility now. But after getting this Bill passed, they should not make it a general rule to grant exemption from the provisions of Chapter III. The general rule must be to adhere to these provisions and the exemption must be given in only exceptional cases. I hope that the Government will act carefully without prejudicing the interests of the persons concerned. Although I appreciate the strong opposition voiced forth by my hon. and learned Friend, at the same time, I feel that these objections must persuade the Government to exercise this power of exemption only in very rare cases and with great care.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I do feel that the Leader of the House preoccupied as he is with so many things has not made out a clear case for the provisions of this Bill. If he has really made out a case that the Government of Madras are in right earnest in wanting to spend a sum of Rs. 168

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lakhs during the Second Five-Year Plan period, that they have got so many schemes in hand, that they are ready to be implemented and that most of these slums will be cleared in a year or two but that these provisions stand in the way because it takes a lot of time if these provisions were to be followed, namely, notification in the *Fort. St. George Gazette*, consultation with the Corporation of Madras, etc., then I would say surely, 'I welcome this Bill'. But knowing as we do that the machinery of the Government of Madras moves very slowly, I feel that there will be no occasion to resort to the provisions of this Bill at all and that this will remain a dead letter. I say this for this reason. Even as early as 1953 or 1954—my hon. Friend Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar will bear me out when I say this—the Slum Clearance Act was passed in all haste. But what has happened now? Unfortunately, we find in the City of Madras more slums now than there were in the year 1954. There is development in the growth of slums in Madras rather than clearance of slums. Lands which are owned by some persons are turned into slums overnight. Even in the City of Madras a great part of the lands has been conceded to the Port Trust and even on a little bit of land on the Marina a big slum has developed. Therefore, I feel that merely taking power under this Bill is not going to improve matters. But it is for the Leader of the House to come out with a definite policy and programme with regard to the clearance of slums in the City of Madras. I say—and many Members will agree with me—that it is a standing disgrace to the City of Madras that in this very City there are so many people living in unhygienic and horrible conditions. Therefore, I feel that the Government should have a definite policy and programme with regard to the clearance of slums. Merely mentioning that so much money has been allotted in the Second Five-Year Plan is not going to solve the problem.

The Deputy Leader of the Opposition Dr. John has paid some encomiums to the City Improvement Trust. I agree with him. However, the City Improvement Trust might have done something for the upper class or the lower middle class people, but nothing has been done for the poor people, as far as I understand. I want the Government to give us statistics as to how many slums have been cleared, how many of these poor people have been rehabilitated and how many houses or at least huts have been constructed for them. I am sure much has not been done. In fact, very little has been done in this regard. Therefore, if the Hon. the Leader of the House gives us the assurance that the Government of Madras are really determined to spend this amount of . . . (Interruption by Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar). My hon. Friend Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar says that we have got about 43,000 pavement-dwellers. As usual, this is only a modest estimate. The figure must be much more in the City of Madras. Unless the Hon. Minister says, 'I have got a plan; I have got a scheme; I have got a programme, and I am going to spend this amount within a period of two years; I give you this assurance that Madras can feel proud that we have cleared the slums and have provided some ordinary dwelling to the pavement-dwellers', this legislation will only remain

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a dead letter. I can understand the anxiety of the Government to assume so much power. You will have the power no doubt, and the Bill also may be passed. But this legislation will remain a dead letter. If anything, far from clearing slums in Madras, slums will grow and there will be more and more slums springing up in Madras.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I heartily endorse the views expressed by my hon. Colleague Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar. It is true that there is a proposal to spend a very large amount within a limited period for slum clearance and slum improvement. But that is no reason why we should avoid the usual procedure. If really things have to be done quickly, there are other remedies like engaging extra staff in the offices concerned.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No, no. The point here is that the statutory requirement of time prescribed in Chapter III causes delay, and that is why it is sought to be amended.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Then the proper course would be to reduce the period laid down by the statute rather than avoid the procedure wholly. As the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar pointed out, there might be many persons who are affected by this Bill.

Another point I would wish to impress upon the Hon. Minister piloting this Bill is this. So far as I understand, slum improvement means the improvement of sanitation, the supply of water, the improvement of roads, the building of houses on a higher level, and so on for those who already have some huts. But what about the pavement-dwellers? There may be 43,000 or a larger number of pavement-dwellers. Anyhow, we find that every month these pavement-dwellers are increasing in number. With the sky as their roof and the ground as their bed, they are pulling on even after eleven years of Swaraj. Is it not our duty to just attend to the needs of these people first rather than to those of the people who have got huts or the poorer middle classes? I would humbly request the Hon. Minister to enlighten me on whether slum improvement is to cover those people who have no huts, that is, to provide huts for those people who are living in pavements, or whether it aims at only providing better houses to those who have already got huts. If the pavement-dwellers are not to be provided for by this slum improvement scheme, I think some other urgent scheme, which may perhaps deserve relaxation of rules, will have to be brought in by the Government. So, I would request enlightenment from the Hon. Minister on what exactly the Government have done or what exactly their proposals are for the provision of houses for these pavement-dwellers who are leading a very pitiable life.

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, you will be surprised to know that I oppose this Bill for only one reason. The very idea of the introduction of this Bill seems to be political. The idea is that only

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the number of heads is counted in elections conducted on the basis of adult franchise. The idea of the Party in power seems to be to pamper those people who have no houses, especially those people who live in cherais and slums. The Party in power should not be allowed to get away with the elections without any difficulty simply because they are entrenched in power to-day and have got control over the purse. That is the reason why I say that this Bill has got a political motive. I tell you another reason. In spite of the fact that they have been trying to improve the slums, the very fact that they are clearing the slums will multiply slums. Most of the people who have no business to be here put up a thatched shed or gunnies to protect themselves against the sun and the rain. We are only attracting people from the villages to improve their position by coming to towns. Those who have had contact with the villages will know that it is becoming more and more difficult, especially in the villages surrounding cities like Madurai and Madras, to get field labour. Therefore, the very idea of clearance of slums will have an indirect effect on farm labour in villages surrounding big cities. I honestly believe that the Party in power has got a political motive in bringing in this Bill before this House for the simple reason that adult franchise will really stand them in good stead if they pamper these slum-dwellers.

I say with considerable pain that I know that some of these slums are really horrid in nature. People who have no ostensible means of livelihood try to get a few cows or buffaloes and make the whole place stink like hell. The Corporation of Madras is afraid of interfering with these people, especially the sanitary authorities. I myself have invited the attention of the Health Officer of the Corporation to the existence of this state of affairs in some of the slums in the heart of the City. I was indirectly given to understand that they were not willing to interfere, because it was likely to hurt a large number of voters and, therefore, it would not be in the interest of either the Corporation or the Government or anybody to interfere with the slum-dwellers and their means of eking out their livelihood.

I think by improving slums, the Government are only increasing the influx of a large number of people to the City from the villages surrounding the City. The Government not only deprive the people in the villages of the farm labour but also make the position of people in the City very hot to live in. Therefore, I request Government to pay attention to this question. It is impossible to clean the Augean stables. Whatever may be the position of the Government or the Party in power, with all their resources, it is impossible to clear the slums in the various cities. It is much better to stop the influx of people to the City by making it difficult for them to live in rather than improve the slums. They do not serve any useful purpose. They are only casual labourers. Most of them are unskilled. Insanitation is due to themselves to a very great extent. Pilfering and theft are an inducement to some of them. I am talking with a full sense of responsibility. Let not the Hon.

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the Leader of the House think that I am talking through my hat. In some of the cases that have come to our knowledge, we see that slum-dwellers have indulged in pilfering. In the matter of cattle lifting and purchase of cattle and also offering them for sale, these slum-dwellers have been responsible.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : How can the hon. Member make it a general charge?

* DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I think it is not in the interests of the public to encourage this Bill at all. By clearing slums I mean doing away with the slums altogether and not making the slums attractive for people from the villages to come to the cities.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, I am sorry that the last speaker has dwelt on several matters unconnected with this Bill.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Don't feel too sorry.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : I am surprised that he should say that it is impossible to improve the slums.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : You wait and see.

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p.m. * SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : It may be impossible, but that does not mean that we should not make a beginning. I am glad that the Government have realised this . . . (Dr. A. Sreenivasan : In their own interest!) and allotted large amounts for the implementation of slum improvement schemes. I am also glad that the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition has thought it fit to say that the rules governing the implementation of these schemes, should be flexible. I am glad he has realized that. He has said that only in proper cases, this clause should be put into execution, I mean the exemption clause. I am sure that the Government will grant such exemptions only in deserving cases and that they will not do it in all cases. Even the hon. Member Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar has conceded that there is need to put down delay, but he was only anxious that justice should be done to all concerned. The Government are anxious to utilize the Plan provision of Rs. 168 lakhs. I am sure that when this amount is spent on useful schemes during the Second Five-Year Plan period, all the objections raised by the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan would be met and to satisfy him and other Members of the House, I would request the Hon. the Leader of the House to tell us what schemes are proposed to be taken up for utilizing this sum of Rs. 168 lakhs so that we may have an idea of how far we would be able to meet the arguments advanced by the hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan and also by Dr. Sreenivasan. I am sure the schemes are already ready and are being put through not only by the Corporation of Madras but also by the City Improvement Trust. It is with regard to the City Improvement Trust that this Bill has been brought forward, because for all these schemes undertaken by the City Improvement Trust, the provisions of the City Improvement Trust Act will have to be applied and exemption is sought only with regard to these schemes. I am sure that the Leader of the House would give us some indication of the schemes of the City Improvement Trust coming

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under the Second Plan. Already, three years of the Second Plan are over and there is every necessity for the expeditious implementation of these schemes. With these few observations, I support the Bill.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Deputy Chairman, I thank the hon. Members of this House for the general support that they have given to this Bill. It was pointed out by some of them that there might be scope for abuse for the large powers. In the first place, I wish to clarify that none of the property rights would be affected by this measure, i.e., granting exemptions under Chapter III of the Act. If the Government were to acquire property under the Land Acquisition Act or the City Improvement Trust Act, all the procedures laid down for giving notice, assessment, valuation of property, etc., will have to be followed. If you formulate a scheme for improvement, you have to observe certain formalities like giving of notice (1) to the people resident there and (2) to the Corporation of Madras, then the notification in the Gazette and so on. Thus, before any scheme is adopted, a considerable time has to be spent on merely serving notices. After the scheme is published, if we can cut out the various notifications required and the time required, it will be possible for us to go ahead with the particular improvement schemes. The improvement scheme itself requires in certain cases that the width of the road shall be so much or that the building shall be of a certain character. It is not possible to observe these conditions with regard to the improvement of slums and that is the second reason why we have come forward for asking the legislature to give us powers to grant exemption.

As we contemplate now, we propose to allot somewhere about 800 square feet for each slum-dweller and the surplus population, after allotting the space in the slum, will have to be rehabilitated in another centre. We have several schemes. So far, we have spent Rs. 41 lakhs in respect of these improvement schemes, which at present rehabilitate the slum population in open plots. For the year 1958-59, we have a scheme for spending Rs. 60 lakhs, out of which Rs. 20 lakhs would be spent on building pucca tenements in North Madras for 500 slum-dwellers and building in the South Madras area pucca tenements for slum-dwellers to house as many as 900 families. Land is being acquired for this purpose and construction would be started soon. Apart from the sum of Rs. 40 lakhs proposed to be spent on these tenements, we propose also to spend Rs. 20 lakhs on open plot schemes, that is, to give the slum-dwellers open plots fully equipped and fully developed with sewage, water, lighting and so on. All these schemes require considerable amount of spade-work and so it has not come out very brightly in the picture of the Second Five-Year Plan development. Because, all this time, we have been engaged in spade-work. The results of the slum improvement schemes undertaken by the Madras Government would be apparent at the end of this year or early next financial year by which time many of the tenements and the development plots which we are going to give would have fructified.

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Actually, people would have moved out of the present slums. I agree that we should not only improve the slums but also prevent the growth of new slums. Here, if the Government are a little hard, I am quite sure that at least this House will show its sympathy to this Government in this respect. The Government have fixed a date and all sums started after the particular date in 1957 will be treated as unauthorized slums and cleared accordingly. All the slums that have come into existence after that date in 1957 will be cleared and the slum-dwellers in those areas will not be entitled to ask the Government for alternative accommodation.

Sir, in this connexion, I also wish to make it very clear to this House as well as the public that the Government will not sell these lands to the slum-dwellers for any reason whatsoever. There seems to be a misapprehension in the minds of some of the slum-dwellers that some time later, these lands will be sold to them, that, therefore, they must stick on to them and that if they go out of these lands, they will lose the right of purchasing those lands. That is why they are not prepared to move out of these lands. I may emphatically state on this occasion that the Government have no proposal whatsoever for selling any of these lands which they have allotted and taken up for slum improvement. The Government will, no doubt, improve the slum, provide the amenities and then only rent it out to them. The people who go out of these lands and settle in the new tenements will also be provided with all these amenities and they will also have very favourable rent and other conditions.

So far as the other criticism relating to the pavement-dwellers is concerned, it is said that they have not been looked after. I wish to inform the House that from a survey taken about them, we find that there are about 6,000 pavement-dwellers. We have now a scheme costing a sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs for settling about 91 families at Tondiarpet. The scheme is in progress and we will take up similar schemes for rehabilitating these people. The reason why the pavement-dwellers do not get out of their present places is that they want to be very near the work-spots. Most of them are workers working in the Harbour, they are dock workers and the like, and they want to be very near their work-spot. It is not possible for any civilized Government to provide housing accommodation to the workers very near the work-spot. If anything, civilized Governments all over the world desire that the workers should reside as far away from their work-spot as possible. But, in striking contrast, we in this country find that the workers want to live very near the work-spot. One of the great impediments in the way of rapid improvement of slums is this.

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Criticism was also levelled against the Slum Improvement Act lying dormant. We have come across a difficulty in the working of the Slum Improvement Act and that is why we have not been able to make full use of the provisions of the Act. The Act provides that the compensation payable to the slum-dweller, if he owns the hut, or to the owner of the property, shall be twelve times the rent paid. We have found that twelve times the rent is sometimes very

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much higher than the market value of the hutment itself. For example, if the monthly rental is five rupees for a hut, the annual rent comes to sixty rupees and if a man has lived in a hut for twelve years, the compensation becomes twelve times that annual rent which means Rs. 720. But the hutment would be worth only fifty or sixty rupees. Therefore, we have not been able to take full advantage of the Slum Improvement Act. We are contemplating some amendment and if that is incorporated, we will be able to utilize the provisions of this Act fully. As it is, I thank the House for the general support it has given and I am sure that the Government will not lightly exercise the powers given to them and that they will always try to hear all possible objections to the schemes which they formulate before they take a final decision in the matter.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : So, there is nothing political. (Laughter.)

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the Madras City Improvement Trust (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 20 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 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I move—

“ That the Madras City Improvement Trust (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 20 of 1958), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“ That the Madras City Improvement Trust (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 20 of 1958), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : கனம் டிபுட்டி சேர்மன் அவர்களே, ஒவ்வொரு குடிசையிலும் இருக்கிறவர்களை அப்புறப்படுத்தும்தோது, அவர்களில் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட சதுர அடி அளவு நிலத்தைக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு மிஞ்சியவர்களுக்கு மற்ற இடங்களில் இடம் கொடுத்து அனுப்பப்படும் என்று கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். அப்படி அனுப்பப்படும்போது, தொழில்களை நடத்துகிறவர்கள் தங்களுடைய தொழில் நிலையங்களுக்குப் பக்கத்திலேயே இருந்தால், தங்களுடைய தொழிலை நடத்துவதற்கும் வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துவதற்கும் வசதியாக இருக்கும் என்று கருதுவார்கள். அதனால் வசிக்குமிடம் தங்களுடைய தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்குப் பக்கத்திலேயே இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று விரும்பலாம். அவர்களை வெகு தூரத்திற்கு அப்பால் அப்புறப்படுத்தும்தோது ஏற்பட்டால், அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைக்கு இடையூறு இருக்கலாம். இப்பொழுதுள்ள மசோதாப்படியும் இன்னும் அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடிய நடவடிக்கைகளையும் பார்த்தால் கஷ்டமேற்படலாம். இப்படி அப்புறப்படுத்துகிறவர்களைத் தவிர மிஞ்சி இருக்கிறவர்களுக்கு, தங்களுடைய தொழில் நிலையங்களுக்கு அடிக்கடி வந்து போக ஏற்றவாறு ஏதாவது வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பார்களா என்பதை அரசாங்கத்தினிடமிருந்து அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : While the Hon. Minister deserves congratulations on getting his Bill through, I am afraid he has not clarified one point. He said that such of the people as had developed the slums after 1957 would have no right to permanency. He did not, however, say anything about slums which came into existence before 1957. To give an example, a slum has developed in a very horrible manner just half a mile from here on the Beach itself. There have been a lot of objections voiced both in the Press and on the platform. Am I to understand that it will remain there on a permanent basis or will the Government see that the slum-dwellers there are removed to a better area? Unless we find some built-up area to provide alternative accommodation to them, we cannot do anything. I would like the Hon. Minister to clarify the position.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : If the hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan wants information about the slum in question—Kanniappanagar slum—I would like him to give notice of an interpellation on the subject so that I may gather all necessary material and furnish the information to him.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : But you are going to the U.N.O.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : If the hon. Member wants to know the general policy of the Government, it is to clear the slums and to allow, in accordance with the 800 square feet rule, only such number of people as can live there to remain. The surplus population alone will be taken and rehabilitated elsewhere. But this does not apply to the Kanniappanagar slum. I do not want the hon. Member to get the impression that this slum will come under that scheme.

So far as the question of removing slum-dwellers to places far away from their present habitation is concerned, it is inevitable and cannot be helped. People have to choose between better living and walking a little distance. If we want to improve the slums, we have to compel the people to go a little out of the town and live in places which have been cleared and made habitable and sanitary for them. I hope the slum-dwellers will co-operate in this task of ours.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the Madras City Improvement Trust (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 20 of 1958), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

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

The House then adjourned.

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

* 123. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2041, Home, dated 21st July 1958, regarding the extension of rules and notifications issued under the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937 (Madras Act X of 1937) to Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district.

* 124. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2157, Revenue, dated 12th June 1958 regarding settlement of estates taken over in Tiruppattur taluk, North Arcot district.

* 125. A short review of the activities of the office of the Registrar of Firms, Madras, for the first half of the calendar year 1958 (G.O. Ms. No. 2873, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 22nd July 1958).

* 126. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2768, Food and Agriculture, dated 9th August 1958, regarding amendments to rule 28 of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Rules 1948 [Laid on the table of the House under section 18 (4) (c) of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933].

* 127. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2156, Revenue, dated 12th June 1958, regarding the settlement of certain estates in Tanjore district.

* 128. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1614, Revenue, dated 1st May 1958, under section 1 (4) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, regarding the appointment of the date (29th May 1958) on which date the provisions of the said Act shall come into force in the main estate of Nariyanendal in Ramanathapuram taluk, Ramanathapuram district.

* 129. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2546, Revenue, dated 12th July 1958, under section 1 (4) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, regarding the appointment of the date (7th August 1958) on which the provisions of the said Act shall come into force in the inam estate of Thugankal in Sivaganga taluk, Ramanathapuram district.

* 130. Notification issued with Memorandum No. 30079-J-3/58-5, dated 18th June 1958, relating to the introduction of ryotwari settlement in certain estate villages in the Ramanathapuram and the Tanjore districts.

+ 131. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1120, Local Administration, dated 21st July 1958, regarding amendment to the rules under the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, relating to general establishment, appointment and punishment of officers and servants of panchayats.

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† 132. Report on the administration of the Survey and Land Records Department for the first six months of the financial year 1957-58 (April to September 1957).

† 133. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 308, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 30th January 1958, regarding amendment to the Minimum Wages (Madras) Rules, 1953.

† 134. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1458, Home, dated 31st May 1958, regarding amendment to the Madras Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957.

† 135. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2204, Home, dated 4th August 1958, regarding amendment to the Madras Children Rules, 1940, relating to the admission of children above seven years of age in the Junior Certified School under the Gandhi Vidyalayam, Tiruchitrambalam.

136. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2387, Food and Agriculture, dated 9th July 1958, regarding amendments to the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Rules, 1948 [Laid on the table of the House under section 18 (4) (c) of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Rules, 1933].

137. Notification issued with G.O. No. 936, Local Administration, dated 1st June 1958, notifying the appointment of Executive Officer in the Kaniyur Panchayat in the Coimbatore district.

138. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4534, Revenue, dated 8th December 1957, and G.O. No. 1977, Revenue, dated 31st May 1958, regarding amendments to the rules framed under the Madras Estates (Supplementary) Act, 1956.

‡ Bills passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council—

(a) The Madras City Improvement Trust (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 20 of 1958) (as passed by the Assembly).

(b) The Madras Children (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1958) (as passed by the Assembly).

* Sent by post to all Members of the Legislative Council on 3rd September 1958.
† Sent by post to all Members of the Legislative Council on 4th September 1958.
‡ Sent by special messengers on 5th September 1958.

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APPENDIX.

[Vide item VII on page 47 supra.]

L.A. Bill No. 20 of 1958

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras City Improvement Trust Act, 1950.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras City Improvement Trust Act, 1950 (Madras Act XXXVII of 1950), for the purpose hereinafter appearing;

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

1. Short title.—This Act may be called the Madras City Improvement Trust (Amendment) Act, 1958.

2. Insertion of new section 69-A in Madras Act XXXVII of 1950.—After section 69 of the Madras City Improvement Trust Act, 1950 (Madras Act XXXVII of 1950), the following section shall be inserted in Chapter III of that Act, namely:—

“ 69-A. Power to exempt.—The Government may, by notification exempt, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified in such notification, any improvement scheme or class of improvement schemes from all or any of the provisions of this Chapter.”

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION.

New section 69-A proposed to be inserted by clause 2 of the Bill enables the State Government to specify the conditions and restrictions subject to which any improvement scheme or class of improvement schemes shall be exempted by notification from all or any of the provisions of Chapter III of the Act.

The power delegated is essential for carrying out the purpose of the measure and is normal in character.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Wednesday, the 10th September 1958.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at three of the clock, the Deputy Chairman (SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ) in the Chair.

I.—SWEARING-IN OF A MEMBER.

Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar was sworn in.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Ministers' meeting with M.Ps. at Delhi.

* 6 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Ministers of this State meet the Members of the Parliament from this State whenever they visit Delhi on public business and discuss with them the various matters of interest to this State such as schemes under the Five-Year Plan and other Inter-State matters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) Yes. The Ministers meet the Members of the Parliament whenever it is found necessary.

(b) The Government have no official information of all such meetings.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: லோக் சபையில் நமது ராஜ்யப் பிரதிநிதிகள் நம்முடைய முக்கியமான பிரச்சனைகளும், காரியங்களும், சரியாகத் தெரியவில்லை என்றும், நம்முடைய ராஜ்யம் சம்பந்தமாக எல்லா பூர்வாங்க தகவல்களும் தங்களுக்குக் கிடைப்பதில்லை என்றும் புகார் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, நமது முக்கியமான திட்டங்களைப் பற்றிப் பார்லிமெண்டில் பேசுவதற்கு இங்கே இருக்கிற அரசாங்கம் தங்களுடைய எல்லா அலுவல்களையும் முக்கியமாகவுள்ள சர்ச்சைகளையும் எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்கு அவர்களைப் பார்த்துப் பேசி அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய தகவல்களைக் கொடுக்க ஏதாவது செய்யுமா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: நானே பார்லிமெண்ட் அங்கத்தினராக இருந்திருக்கிறேன் என்பது கனம் அங்கத்தினருக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அப்படிப்பட்ட புகார் எதுவும் செய்வதற்கு எனக்கு வாய்ப்பு ஏற்படவில்லை. சென்னை ராஜ்ய சர்க்காருடைய அலுவல்கள் எல்லாம் அச்சடித்துப் பிரசுரித்து அவர்களுக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. இதைவிட ஏதாவது விஷயத்தைப்பற்றிப் பேசுவதற்கு அதிகப்படியான தகவல் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால், அதைக் கொடுக்க சென்னை ராஜ்யம் தயாராக இருக்கிறது.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Arising out of the answer of the Hon. the Leader of the House, am I to understand that our Ministers go to Delhi with only one or two days' programme but that they get so much absorbed in the discussion with the Members of Parliament from the South that they continue to stay there for more than five or six days?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I wish it were true, but it is not.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : What is the result of the discussion which the Ministers had with the Members of Parliament from the South? Have they made representations to the Central authorities and in what way have schemes and plans been expedited?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is well-known that the Government make representations to the Central Government. In order to enable the Members of Parliament to function efficiently, the Government give some background material with regard to the points which are taken up by the State Government with the Central Government. When matters arise for discussion in the Parliament, Members are expected to use the background material which is furnished to them by the Ministers.

Families from Madras State settled in the Andamans.

* 7 Q.—SRI S. T. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) the number of families from the State of Madras settled in the Andamans under the Five-Year Scheme drawn up by the Government of India for the development and colonization of the Andaman Islands (i) in the year 1956–57; (ii) in the year 1957–58 and (iii) up to date;

(b) the aid given to each family; and

(c) the number of such families repatriated from Ceylon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) The number of families sent for colonization of the Andamans under the Government of India's Scheme are as follows :—

1955	..	..	..	..	Four families.
1956	..	..	..	..	Nil.
1957	..	..	..	..	Seven families.
1958	..	..	..	..	The allotted quota is 13. The families have not yet been selected.

(b) Each family is given an *ex gratia* grant for passage and incidental expenses and subsistence for a limited period on settlement on the island and loans for house-building, plough animals,

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utensils, seeds and manures, etc. for starting their life there, in addition to land given for cultivation. The amounts vary from time to time. The figures for 1957 are Rs. 455 as grant and Rs. 930 as loan.

(c) The quota for 1958 is to be drawn from Ceylon repatriates. No Ceylon repatriate has been sent previously.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN : Are there any applications from the Ceylon repatriates for this purpose and, if so, how many applications have been received?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Collectors have been asked to secure applications, but the information that I have is that so far there have been no applications.

DR. V. K. JOHN : What is the number of repatriates from Ceylon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : A separate question may be put.

DR. V. K. JOHN : What is the number of Tamilians in Ceylon who are Stateless?

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

DR. V. K. JOHN : Have the Government taken any interest in the Tamilians coming from Ceylon in order to resettle or rehabilitate them?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Yes, Sir. The Government have been taking considerable interest in the matter and if the hon. Member will put a separate question, I shall give the particulars.

DR. V. K. JOHN : With what result?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Again, I would suggest to the hon. Member to put a separate question.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN : Have the Government given extensive publicity to the fact that the Ceylon repatriates will be preferred for this, for instance, through newspapers?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The present idea is to settle in the Andamans some artisan families among the Ceylon repatriates. Instructions have been issued to the Repatriation Society at Tiruchendur to send a list of persons wishing to go to the Andamans. Further, the Collectors, the Chief Conservator of Forests and the Director of Industries and Commerce have also been requested to give preference to the Ceylon repatriates while selecting the artisan families for settlement in the Andamans.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I ask the Home Minister whether the families who go to the Andamans will settle there permanently or, after a lapse of time, return to their parent States?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The idea is that they should settle themselves there. But it is open to them to rehabilitate themselves there permanently or to return.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is there any basis for selection of families for settlement in the Andamans?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The present idea is that for this year, the artisans among the repatriates should be selected for settlement in the Andamans.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN : Am I correct in saying that we from the Madras State have contributed the lowest number of families for settlement in the Andamans?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That is so.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN : May I suggest that it is due to want of publicity in this State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Rather I feel that it is not quite attractive to the repatriates.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN : The Tamilians who have settled in Ceylon, for instance, will find almost the same conditions in the Andamans—the same amount of rainfall, vegetation, etc. Has this been made clear to the people? Are there any handbooks or literature published on the subject by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I have no information as to what literature or handbooks have been published on the subject. But one can well understand the psychology of the poor repatriates. They have come from Ceylon and they will not be immediately prepared to go to the Andamans and settle there.

Minerals in Kanyakumari district.

* 8 Q.—SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR (on behalf of Sri K. T. Kosalram) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that gold and other mineral ores are found in the Kanyakumari district;

(b) if so, whether any geological survey has been taken up in this regard; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) to (c) The geological mapping and mineral survey in Kanyakumari district were commenced by the Geological Survey of India during the field season 1957–58. An area of about 35 square miles falling within the

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hilly areas of the Thovala taluk has been mapped so far. The investigation conducted so far has not brought to light any occurrence of gold-bearing quartz. The minerals so far met with are graphite and ilmenite. The systematic mapping of the district will be continued in the ensuing field season.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN : Graphite, as everybody knows, is a kind of ordinary building stone. Considering that ilmenite may be valuable, may I know the quantity that is available there and whether it is valuable from the point of view of economics?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The quantity is just of the order of 15,000 tons.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is the Hon. Minister aware that graphite is not a building stone but a kind of coal, carbon?

SRI S. T. ADITYAN : I thought it was granite.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The information may be exchanged between the two Members.

Payment of salary to the ayahs in the Gobichettipalayam Block Development area.

3-10
p.m.

* 9 Q.—SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been inordinate delay in the payment of salary to the ayahs employed in the different maternity and child welfare centres in the Gobichettipalayam Block Development area and, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether those centres have been recently taken over by the Health Department; and

(c) if so, from what date?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) There was some delay in the payment of salary to ayahs attached to the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the Gobichettipalayam Block Development area, due to administrative reasons. The salaries of the ayahs have since been paid up to date.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) From 9th August 1957.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know whether the delay has been in the case of ayahs alone or whether there has been any delay in the case of other categories of employees also?

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question relates to ayahs only.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The question relates to ayahs and information was got only about them.

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SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : When district boards and municipalities were functioning, all other categories of employees were paid first and teachers were paid last. Is it so that in this case, ayahs were paid last and that there was no delay in the case of others in that Block?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Anyway, teachers are not involved in this. (Laughter.)

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : I have brought in only the analogy of teachers. I hope the Hon. Minister will understand my question. My question is why there should be delay in payment in the case of ayahs alone. I want to know whether there was any delay in the case of other employees also or whether they were paid regularly.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : This does not refer to municipalities and district boards. It refers to the Block Development Office. The administration was changed over from the Block Development Department to the Public Health Department. The change over took place on 6th January 1958 and we had to get the last pay certificates and all that. Payment was made on 24th February 1958.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : May I know why teachers and ayahs are mixed up by the hon. Member representing the Teachers' constituency?

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : Is it a fact that these centres have been retransferred to the Primary Health Centres or the Medical Department?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The question of paying ayahs and others was being dealt with by the Block Development Office. But now the Public Health Department is asked to do that.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : On reliable information, I know that the maternity centres are again transferred back to the Primary Health Centres and that doctors there are in charge of these.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The Member's sources of information seem to be speedier than mine. If he can give sufficient information, I shall tell him the position.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : While the Hon. Minister has failed to have any appreciation of the difficulties of the ayahs, is it wrong on the part of the teachers' representative to have some sympathy for them?

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : 24-2-58 அன்று சம்பளம் பட்டுவாடா செய்யப்பட்டதாக அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கூறினார்கள். கனம் அங்கத்தினருடைய கேள்வி அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வந்தபிறகு சம்பள பாக்கி பட்டுவாடா செய்யப்பட்டதா? அல்லது அதற்கு முன்னாலேயே கொடுக்கப்பட்டதா?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : தேதியெல்லாம் பார்த்துப் பதில் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்றால், நேரம் ஆகும். தலைவர் அவர்கள் நேரம் கொடுத்தால் பார்க்க முடியும். இல்லாவிட்டால் பார்க்க முடியாது. (சிரிப்பு.)

General elections to the Corporation and the municipal councils.

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

(a) when the term of office of the present members of the Council of the Corporation of Madras and the municipal councils in the State expires; and

(b) whether and, if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to conduct general elections for the above Councils?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : (a) The term expires on the noon of the 1st November 1958 both in the case of the Corporation of Madras and the municipal councils in the State.

(b) It is proposed to postpone the elections to municipal councils and the Corporation of Madras for a period of six months, that is to say, up to the 30th April 1959. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1958, and the Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : In view of the answer of the Hon. Minister, may I presume that there will be no need for further postponement of elections beyond the period of six months?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : It is clearly stated that we are asking for postponement only by six months. There will be no necessity for us to ask for a further postponement.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. Minister enlighten us on whether the preliminary arrangements are already afoot for holding the elections after the extended period?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : Now a six months' period has been asked for and during that period we will try to do what we have to do for the conducting of elections. It will be done according to the time scheduled here, i.e., by 30th April 1959.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether this extension will apply only to Members or whether it will apply to the Chairmen of Municipal Councils and also the Mayor of the Madras Corporation?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : It will apply to all members of municipalities and the Corporation of Madras.

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SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : சென்னை நகரக் கார்ப்பரேஷன் மேயர் தேர்தலும் ஆறு மாதங்களுக்கு ஒத்திவைக்கப்படுமா என்பது கனம் அங்கத்தினருடைய கேள்வி.

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : There is no necessity for it here.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

III.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN RE MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have to announce to the House that I have received the following messages, dated the 9th September 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 District Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1958), as passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 9th September 1958 and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council; and

(2) In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras District Development Councils Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1958), as passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 9th September 1958 and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council.

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS CHILDREN (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1958
(L.A. BILL NO. 10 OF 1958).

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

“That the Madras Children (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1958), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

Legislation dealing with juvenile delinquency in this State is contained in the Madras Children Act, 1920. The question of amending the Act has come up to Government frequently. In 1950, a Bill was prepared on the basis of the recommendations of Lt.-Col. Ford Thomson, the Adviser on Child Psychology to the Government, in 1948. The Bill was considered by the Provincial Advisory Board of Education. This Board, while expressing general agreement with the terms of the Bill, suggested the constitution of a committee to consider in detail the provisions of the Bill. The Government accordingly appointed the Madras Children Bill Committee, 1950, to consider the provisions of the Bill. Subsequently, in view of the large expenditure involved and the then

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impending partition of the State, the proposal to legislate on the lines of the Madras Children Bill, 1950, was deferred. In 1955, the Government appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of the Home Secretary to scrutinize the Madras Children Bill, 1950, and the Central Children Bill, 1954, and suggest modifications to the Children Act. The present Bill is mainly based on the recommendations of this Committee. The Joint Select Committee has subjected the clauses of the Bill to a detailed scrutiny in the light of the evidence tendered before it. As a result of this, various changes have been made in the Bill.

I shall briefly explain the main provisions of the Bill.

There are now two classes of certified schools, viz., Junior Certified Schools and Senior Certified Schools. The Junior Certified School is at present admitting non-offenders under the age of fourteen years and offenders under twelve years of age. The Senior Certified School is intended for offenders who are twelve years of age and above but less than sixteen years of age and uncontrollable children.

According to the provisions of the Bill, the Junior Certified School will be admitting non-offenders under the age of sixteen years. Juvenile offenders of and above twelve years of age will continue to be sent normally to a Senior Certified School and those under twelve years of age to a Junior Certified School. The Courts will have powers in special circumstances to send to a Junior Certified School those juveniles who are of the age of twelve or thirteen years. The Senior Certified Schools will be admitting offenders whose age is twelve and above but less than eighteen years. 3-20 p.m.

According to the existing provisions, a youthful offender may be ordered to be admitted to a Senior Certified School for a period of not less than two and not more than five years but not in any case extending beyond the time when the youthful offender will attain the age of eighteen years. In the case of a child sent to a Junior Certified School, no minimum period has been prescribed but the child should not be detained beyond the date on which he attains the age of sixteen years. The Bill provides for detaining a youthful offender in a Senior Certified School for not less than two and not more than five years but not, in any case, extending beyond the date on which he will attain the age of twenty-one years.

The Bill also provides that in the case of a child sent to a Junior Certified School, the period should be not less than two years and not, in any case, extending beyond the time when the child will attain the age of eighteen years.

The Bill provides for the committal of children who beg in any street or places of public resort and for the transfer of a child placed in suitable custody to a certified school and *vice versa*.

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A new provision is made in the Bill for placing a youthful offender, child or young person, found incorrigible after release, under the supervision of a probation officer or in an after-care organization. Adequate provisions have also been made to deal with special offences committed against children and young persons.

The Bill provides that a competent court, before passing an order in respect of a child or young person, shall have regard to certain circumstances including the report made by probation officers or reports made or obtained by any person or organization approved by the Government.

Sir, I request the House to accept the motion.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

“ That the Madras Children (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1958), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration ”.

* VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : மாண்புமிக் மேல்மன்றத் துணைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, சென்னை பிள்ளைகள் சட்டத் திருத்த மசோதா வைப்பற்றி இன்று உங்களிடையே கொஞ்சம் பேச விழைகின்றேன். விடுதலை அடைந்த வெற்றித் திரு நாட்டின் வருங்கால மக்கள், வருங்காலத் தலைவர்கள், இவர்களைப்பற்றியது இந்த மசோதா. இந்தச் சட்டத்திற்கு முதல் காரணமாக இருப்பது வறுமை என்பது எல்லோருக்குமே தெரியும். ஒளவையார் வெகு அழகாகக் கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள்—

“ கொடிது, கொடிது, வறுமை கொடிது
அதனினும் கொடிது இளமையில் வறுமை.”

என்று. இளமையிலேயே வறுமையை அனுபவிக்க நேர்ந்திருப்பது நம்முடைய தமிழ் நாட்டிலே இருக்கின்ற குழந்தைகளின் துர்ப்பாக்கியம் என்று தான் நான் நினைக்கிறேன். இந்த வறுமையின் காரணமாகவோ, காலக் கொடுமையாலோ அல்லது பெற்றோர்கள், மற்றோர்கள், உற்றோர்களுடைய உதவி இல்லாமையாலோ அல்லது தரித்திர தசையிலே இருக்கும் பெற்றோர்களுக்குப் பிள்ளைகளாகப் பிறந்திருக்கும் காரணத்தாலோ அவர்கள் பிச்சை எடுத்தல், திருடுதல் போன்ற தீய காரியங்களில் ஈடுபடுகிறார்கள்.

“ ஏற்பது இகழ்ச்சி ” என்று ஒளவைப் பிராட்டியார் மிக நன்றாகச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். திருடுவதையும், பிச்சை எடுப்பதையும் மிக வன்மையாகக் கண்டித்திருக்கிறார். நம்முடைய நாட்டில், சிறப்பாகத் தமிழ் நாட்டிலே, பிச்சை எடுப்பது மிக மிகக் கேவலமான செயல் ஆகும்.

“ இரந்தும் உயிர்வாழ்தல் வேண்டின் பரந்து
கெடுக உலகியற்றி யான் ”

என்று வள்ளுவர் மிக ஆணித்தரமாகக் கூறியிருக்கிறார். இரந்து யாராவது இந்த நாட்டிலே வாழ வேண்டுமென்று, கடவுள் படைத்திருந்தால், அந்தக் கடவுள் கெட்டு அழியட்டும் என்று அவர் எடுத்துக்காட்டியிருக்கிறார்.

“ ஆவிற்கு நீரென் நிரப்பினும் நாவிற
கிரவின் இனிவந்த தில் ”

என்று இழிவான பிச்சையெடுக்கும் செயலைச் செய்யக் கூடாது என்றும் வன்மையாகக் கண்டித்திருக்கிறார்.

பிச்சை எடுத்தல்பற்றிப் புலவர்களும், பாவலர்களும் திட்டவாட்டமாகக் கண்டித்திருக்கிறார்கள். எனவே, பிச்சை எடுத்தல் மிகக் கீழ்மையான

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ஒரு செயல். நம்முடைய நாட்டின் பழங்கால வரலாற்றிலும், இடைக்கால வரலாற்றிலும், ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்க்கும்போது, பிச்சை எடுப்பது சாதாரணமாக இல்லை என்றுதான் தோன்றுகிறது.

(Electricity failed and the hon. Member stopped his speech.)

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may go on.

* VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : கம்பர் காலத்தில் கள்ளர்கள் இல்லை. ஏனென்றால் கொள்வாரும் இல்லை, கொடுப்பாரும் இல்லை. அதனால் திருட்டும் இல்லை, காவலும் இல்லை. இதனையே

“ கள்வார் இலாமையால் காவலும் இல்லை.....
கொள்வாரும் இல்லை கொடுப்பாரும் இல்லை ”

என்று கூறியிருக்கிறார்.

மேலும்,

“ அடையா நெடுங்கதவும் அஞ்சலென்ற சொல்லும்
உடையான் சடையன் தன்னார் ”,

என்று கம்பர் சடையப்ப வள்ளலைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிடுகையில் கூறுகிறார். இப்படிப்பட்ட நாட்டில் வருங்கால சந்ததிகள், வருங்கால மக்கள், பிச்சை எடுக்கும் நிலையை, இழிவான அவல நிலையை மேற்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால், அது உண்மையிலேயே துக்கப்படக்கூடிய காரியம் தான். பிச்சை எடுப்பதற்குக் காரணம் வறுமை தான். ஆகவே, வறுமையை முதலில் ஒழித்தால், பிச்சை எடுத்தலும், திருட்டும், மோசமும், கற்பு நெறி தவறதலும், அறநெறி தவறுதலும், ஒழுக்கம் தவறுதலும், ஆகிய இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலை உண்மையிலேயே மாறிவிடும்.

இந்தச் சட்டத்திற்கே முதல் காரணம் வறுமைதான். வறுமை நிலை போவதற்கு என்ன செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதை நம்முடைய அமைச்சர் அவர்களும் எனையோரும் மிக நன்றாகச் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். மேல் நாடுகளிலே இப்படிப் பிச்சை எடுத்தல் அதிகமாக இல்லை. மேலும் இத்தகைய வழிகளை மேற்கொண்டு புரியும் செயல்களும் அதிகமாக இல்லை. காரணம், அங்கெல்லாம் வீதிதோறும் ஆசிரமங்களும் அனாதை விடுதிகளும் இருக்கின்றன. நாடுதோறும் ஊர்தோறும் பலப்பல அனாதை விடுதிகள் இருக்கின்றன. இத்தகைய அனாதை விடுதிகள் இருப்பதனாலேயே தான், மக்கள் பிச்சை எடுத்தல், கற்பழிதல் போன்ற தீய செயல்களை மேற்கொள்ளாமல் மிக நன்றாக வாழ்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே, துரதிருஷ்டவசமாகப் போதுமான அனாதை விடுதிகள் இல்லை என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். அரசாங்கத்தார் ஒரு அனாதை விடுதியைக்கூட வைத்து நடத்தவில்லை. தனிப்பட்டோர் நடத்தும் அனாதை விடுதிகளுக்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் கொடுக்கும் பணமும் மிகக் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. ஒரு அனாதைக்கு ரூபாய் எட்டு வீதம் அரசாங்கத்தார் உதவி அளிக்கிறார்கள். இது போதுமா என்பதை நாம் நன்றாக யோசித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். இப்படி அனாதை விடுதிகளை அரசாங்கம் நடத்தாமல் இருப்பதாலும், அனாதை விடுதிகளுக்கு அரசாங்கம் போதுமான அளவு பொருள் உதவி செய்யாமல் இருப்பதாலும், வீதிகளிலும் கடைகளிலும் திரிந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் சிறுவர்களும் சிறுமியர்களும் சில நாட்கள், சில வாரங்கள், சில மாதங்கள், ஆன பிறகு தீய வழிகளில் புகுந்து கற்பழியும் நிலையிலேயும் திருடுகின்ற நிலையிலேயும் திரும்பி, பின்னர் அவர்கள் எல்லாம் குற்றவாளிப் பிள்ளைகளுடைய பள்ளிகளிலேயே சேர்க்கப்படுகிறார்கள். அப்படிச் சேர்க்கப்பட்ட பிள்ளைகளுக்கு ரூபாய் 25 முதல் 33 ரூபாய் வரையில் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. மூன்று அல்லது நான்கு குற்றவாளிப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை நடத்துவதற்கு நம்முடைய சர்க்கார் சுமார் நான்கு லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவு செய்ததாகச் சில நாட்களுக்கு முன்பு படித்ததாக நினைவு இருக்கிறது. எனவே, நம்முடைய தமிழ் நாட்டிலே சீர்கேடான நிலைமை, இளம் பிள்ளைகளும் பெண்களும் மானம் இழந்து திருட்டு முதலிய தீய செயல்களை

[Vidwan T. Muthukannappan] [10th September 1958]

யெல்லாம் மேற்கொள்ளுவதற்கு ஆதிகாரணம் நம்முடைய தமிழ் நாட்டிலே போதுமான அனாதை ஆசிரமங்கள் இல்லாமல் இருப்பது தான் என்று திட்டவாட்டமாகக் கூறிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

மேலும், இந்த அனாதை விடுதிகளை நன்றாக ஆதரித்தால், இந்த நிலைமை வந்திருக்காது. வெள்ளம் வருவதற்கு முன் நாம் அனை கோல வேண்டும்.

“இனாதாக முன்மரம் கொல்க கனையுநர்
கைகொல்லும் காழ்த்த இடத்து”

என்றபடி சின்னஞ்சிறு வயதில் வீதியிலே சுற்றித் திரியும் அனாதை நிலையிலே இருக்கும் பிள்ளைகளைத் தகுந்த அனாதை விடுதிகளிலே சேர்த்தால் அவர்கள் குற்றவாளிகளாக மாற மாட்டார்கள். குற்றவாளிப் பிள்ளைகள் இருப்பது நமது நாட்டிற்கு மானக்கேடு; சீர்கேடானதும் பெரும் மாசு உண்டாகக்கூடியதாகவும் இருக்கிறது.

மேலும், குழந்தைகளுக்குக் கொடும் பகையாக இருப்பது இரண்டு. இந்த இரண்டு கொடும் பகையாவன, (1) சினிமா; (2) தமிழ் நாட்டில் நடைபெறுகிற வார, பட்ச, மாதப் பத்திரிகைகள் (Magazines). சினிமா வைப்பற்றிச் சற்று சிந்தித்துப் பார்த்தால், ஆணும் பெண்ணும் இருக்கிற நிலையைத் தவிர அநேகம் சினிமாக்களில் வேறு ஒன்றும் இல்லை. காம உணர்ச்சியையும்—காதல் உணர்ச்சியையும்—பால் உணர்ச்சியையும், கிண்டிக் கிளறுவதாகவே அவை இருக்கின்றன. மேலும் சுவராட்டி விளம்பரங் களைப் பார்த்தாலும் ஆணும் பெண்ணும் இருக்கும் நிலையிலே இருக்கும் படத்தைத்தான் பார்க்கிறோம். அதைத் தவிர சினிமாவில் பாடப்படும் ஒவ்வொரு பாட்டும் காம உணர்ச்சியை அல்லது பால் உணர்ச்சியைக் கிளறு வதாகவே இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமை முதலில் சினிமாவில் மாறினால், அப்போது பிள்ளைகள் கற்பு நெறி தவறாமல், தீய செயல்கள் புரியாமல் தூய் மையாக இருப்பார்கள்.

3-30 p.m. குழந்தைகளுக்கு அடுத்த விரோதியாக இருப்பது பத்திரிகைகள், அதாவது, வார, பட்ச, மாதப் பத்திரிகைகள். எந்தப் பத்திரிகையைப் பார்த்தாலும் அதில் காதல் விஷயம் தான். எந்தப் பத்திரிகையை எடுத்தாலும் அதில் ஒருவன் ஒருத்தியைப்பற்றிய விஷயம் தான். குழந்தைகளுக்கு என்றே ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் பத்திரிகைகளைப் பார்த்தாலும், துரதிருஷ்டவசமாக அவைகளிலும் தீய கதைகளும் கற்பனைகளும் இருக்கின்றன. இவைகள் தான் இளம் குழந்தைகளுக்கு இருக்கும் நல்ல உள்ளத்தை உருக் குலையச் செய்கின்றன. இப்படித்தான் பல குழந்தைகள் அவல நிலை அடைந்து தாழ்மையான, கேவலமான நிலையை அடைகிறார்கள் என்பது என்னுடைய கருத்து.

அடுத்தபடியாக, என்னுடைய அனுபவத்திலிருந்து இன்னொரு செய்தியைக் கூறிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். பிச்சை எடுப்பதைச் சில தலைமை ஆசிரியர்களும் கூட ஆதரிக்கிறார்கள். இந்த அவல நிலை போக வேண்டும். சில தலைமை ஆசிரியர்கள் பையன்களிடத்திலே ஏழையென்று சர்ட்டிபிகேட்டைக் கொடுத்து அனுப்பிவிடுகிறார்கள். அந்தப் பையன்கள் தலைமை ஆசிரியர்கள் கொடுத்த சர்ட்டிபிகேட்டை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பள்ளிகள்தோறும், வீடுகள்தோறும், வீதிகள்தோறும் சென்று பிச்சை எடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, சில தலைமை ஆசிரியர்களே பிச்சை எடுப்பதற்கு ஆதரவாக இருக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பிட்ட சில தலைமை ஆசிரியர்களே சின்னஞ்சிறு பிள்ளைகள் பிச்சை எடுப்பதற்குக் காரணமாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நினைக்கும்போது, உண்மையிலேயே வருத்தம் அடைகிறேன். இந்த நிலையைத் தடைப்படுத்த வேண்டும். கனம் கல்வி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இதற்கு ஆவன செய்வார்கள் என்றே நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

இந்தச் சட்டத்திலே புகைத்தலைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. புகைத்தலைப்பற்றிப் பேசும்போது என்னுடைய உள்ளம் உண்மையிலேயே வேதனை அடைகிறது. இப்போது நாம் சாதாரணமாக அணுகுண்டு, நீர்

[Vidwan T. Muthukannappan] 10th September 1958]

வாயு குண்டு போன்ற குண்டுகளினால் நச்சுக் காற்றுப் பரவி நல்ல காற்று கெடுத்து விடப்படுமோ என்று கவலைப்படுகிறோம். உண்மையில் பார்த்தால் அந்தக் கவலை அதிகம் ஆகாது. சிகரெட், பீடி, சுருட்டு போன்ற லாகிரி வஸ்துக்களைப் பலர் உபயோகிக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் எவ்வளவு தூரம் நல்ல காற்று கெட்டுவிடுகிறது என்றே கவலைப்பட வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. சாதாரணமாக, இப்படிச் சுற்றுகிற கெடுக்கின்றவர்கள் தண்டிக்கப்படவேண்டும். பெரியவர்களை நாம் ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியாது. ஆனால் சின்னஞ் சிறுவர்கள் புகைத்தலைக் கண்டிக்கலாம். சின்னஞ் சிறுவர்கள்தான் புகைத்தலை மிகவும் அதிகமாகக் கையாண்டு வருகிறார்கள். உயர் நிலைப் பள்ளிகளிலும், கல்லூரிகளிலும் இருக்கும் பிள்ளைகள் புகை பிடிக்காமல் இருப்பதில்லை. சில கல்லூரிக் கொண்டாட்டங்கள் நடக்கும்போது, தேநீர் விருந்து முதலியவைகள் நடக்கும்போது, ஆசிரியர்களும் மாணவர்களோடு கலந்துகொண்டு புகை பிடிப்பதையும் பார்ப்பதற்கும் இது மிக மிகக் கேவலமான நிலை. இந்த நிலை மாறுவேண்டும். இதைப்பற்றியும் கூட சட்டத்திலே சேர்த்திருக்கலாம் என்பது தான் என்னுடைய தாழ்மையான கருத்து.

மாணவர்களைச் சரி செய்து விட்டால் வருங்கால சந்ததிகள் இப்படிப் புகைத்தல் முதலிய தீய பழக்கங்களில் ஈடுபடாமல் இருப்பார்கள் என்பதோடு தீயக் காற்றும் அதிகமாகப் பரவாது.

அதைத் தவிர இன்னொன்றும் இருக்கிறது. இந்த மசோதாவில் கடத்தலைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. அநேகம் குழந்தைகள் கடத்தப்படுகிறார்கள். கடத்தப்பட்ட குழந்தைகளை வாங்குகிற மக்கள் அவர்களை இம்சைப்படுத்தி பிச்சை எடுக்கச் செய்கிறார்கள், அல்லது வேறு விதமாக தங்களுடைய பிழைப்புக்குப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அப்படிச் செய்கிறவர்களை யெல்லாம் கடுமையாகத் தண்டிக்க வேண்டும் என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய கருத்து.

மேலும், இந்தச் சட்டத்திலே சிறந்த திருத்தங்கள் எல்லாம் செய்திருப்பதைக் குறித்து நான் மிகவும் மகிழ்கிறேன், வரவேற்கிறேன். இந்த நல்ல திருத்தங்களைச் செய்த ஆலோசனைக் கமிட்டியார் பல விஷயங்களை நுணுக்கமாக அலசி ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து நல்ல திருத்தங்கள் செய்திருப்பதைக் குறித்து உண்மையிலேயே மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன். திருத்தங்கள் செய்வதில் அவர்கள் நல்ல மனோதத்துவ ரீதியில் நுழைந்து பார்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது குறிப்பிடத் தக்கது. உண்மையிலேயே மெச்சத்தக்கது. எனவே, நான் குறிப்பிட்ட சில கருத்துக்களையெல்லாம் அரசாங்கத்தினர் மேற்கொண்டு இந்தச் சட்டத்தில் புரத்தினால் இன்னும் சிறந்ததாக விளங்கும் என்று கூறிக்கொண்டு எனக்கு இந்த வாய்ப்பை அளித்ததற்காகத் தலைவருக்கு வணக்கம் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வணக்கம்.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now Dr. John will speak.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, before Dr. John speaks, I want certain information from the hon. Member. “பிச்சைப் புதினம் கற்கை நன்றே” என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறதே, அதற்குக் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஏதாவது சொல்வார்களா?

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : பிச்சை எடுக்கின்ற நிலையில் இருந்தாலும் கற்க வேண்டும் என்பது அதன் கருத்து.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : அதிலே பிச்சை எடுக்க வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லவில்லையே.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : பிச்சை எடுக்கக்கூடிய அவல நிலையில் இருந்தாலும், கற்க வேண்டும் என்பது கருத்து.

[10th September 1958]

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I compliment the Government on the attempts they have made for the welfare of the children who commit offences. Sir, I am not sure whether the efforts of the Government which are reflected in this Amending Bill will enable them to achieve or implement successfully the object they have in view. But, nevertheless, they have made one attempt and before I speak on the merits of the Bill, I want to make one suggestion to the Hon. the Minister for Home.

The original Act contains 44 sections and covers 11 printed pages. Now, almost every section is amended and we have 25 clauses in this Bill which covers 12 pages but still it is called an Amending Bill. It would be convenient for anybody reading the Bill to have an Act totally recast with the amendments proposed, when alone it will enable him to understand it clearly. Otherwise, there would be great difficulty and it will tend to mislead and confuse him. I hope the Government might be benefited by the suggestion that I have made. They should not consider it as one coming from the Opposition and that too from one who is almost always criticising the Government.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It would have been better if this advice had been tendered by the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition when this Bill was taken up for consideration by the Joint Select Committee.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : அப்போது தோன்றவில்லை போலும்.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : I think Dr. Sreenivasan is an 'exempted' person and he is exempt from all rules.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : இருக்கிறதைத்தானே சொல்கிறேன்.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : I hope my suggestion to re-enact the Act with the amendments proposed in this Bill will be considered by the Government.

Now, one clause which interests me is clause 22 which introduces new section 38-A. This new clause says—

'The State Government may, by rules made under this Act, provide for the establishment or recognition of after-care organizations and may vest them with such powers as may be necessary for effectively carrying out their functions under this Act.'

This is the one clause in this Bill which might enable the Government to implement the object they have in view. But I am sorry to find that no provision is made for financing these organizations. It would have been better for the Government to take power to finance these after-care organizations. I do not say that the Government have no power to do it and it may be presumed that they have the power. But the public would have been satisfied if the Government had provided that they would find the necessary finance for such organizations.

Another suggestion that I would make to the Hon. the Mover of the Bill is this. I personally feel that the sending of these children to certified schools and keeping them in the company of

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other children who have committed offences, might not be of much help. If I could make a suggestion, Sir, we must abolish the certified schools and send the children to educational institutions to be brought up there with others. If that can be done, they can be cared for better than they are cared for in the certified schools living in a particular atmosphere created for children who have committed offences. It would not be proper to keep them separate. I have often pleaded that there should not be hostels exclusively for Harijans. We should not consider a person as a Harijan who is different from a caste Hindu. We must keep him mixed with others. So also, the children also should not be kept in separate Homes. I am not an expert on the subject, Sir. I wanted to speak after the hon. Lady Member, Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav who is an authority on the subject, but she said that she would speak after I spoke. The after-care organizations are concerned with children who, in the opinion of the State Government, require to be kept in suitable custody. As prevention is better than cure, children should not be kept with children who have committed offences or who are vagrants or who are ignorant or who are living in filthy surroundings, because by remaining so, they will be tempted to commit offences. I am sure hon. Members of this House and the other House will take particular interest in these after-care institutions, because the children whom we want to care for, are the citizens of to-morrow. If the country is to improve, these children must be taken care of properly and I appeal to every Member of this House and every leading member of the public to take particular interest in the after-care organizations which may come into existence as a result of passing this Bill into law.

I would like the Hon. the Home Minister to consider whether the Government will find the finances required for these after-care organizations. We have many organizations to look after people who have been convicted and the people who have gone wrong. But these organizations do not work because there is not plenty of money. To-day the Government by taxation have taken out of every rich man money which he would have perhaps put in for the welfare of the people or for educational institutions. The Government who are taxing the people so much and collecting so much money from them, must take the responsibility to find money for looking after the welfare of children coming under this Bill. I am glad, Sir, the Government have thought much over this subject and have brought in this Bill. But when the Bill is passed, I am sure it is not going to achieve the object. Nevertheless, I must compliment the Government on focussing attention on the welfare of children.

* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV : Mr. Deputy Chairman, I rise to congratulate the Hon. Minister on introducing the Madras Children (Amendment) Bill, 1958. It was, I think, left to the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam to bring this ameliorative measure which had been long overdue. Madras State was the first to introduce the Children's Bill in 1920. Subsequently, all other States in India had been having Children's Acts far better and more

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up-to-date, touching the many problems than our Madras Act which was very old. As an hon. Member said, the Government appointed a committee and the highlight of that appointment was that the Government appointed that committee without even a lady Honorary Magistrate of the Juvenile Court, but on my representations, one was appointed.

This Bill had been drafted to be introduced in the year 1946, but when I brought in a private Bill, I was asked by the then Government to withdraw it as they were bringing forward a Government Bill and I withdrew my Bill. To the extent this measure has come up, it is good. During this interval, many ameliorative features were introduced in Children's Acts elsewhere. Perhaps the two best up-to-date Acts are the East Punjab Children Act, 1949, as adapted and amended up to 31st December 1953, and the Saurashtra Children Act, 1954. Perhaps we gained from this long delay and now we have incorporated many salient features of these Acts in this Bill and added new provisions to it. I hope now that our Act will be the best in the country for the protection of the children. I am very glad that 'whipping' clause is not put in in the Children (Amendment) Bill of our State.

There are several new clauses seeking to widen the scope of care of children. The words "Certified Schools" have now been changed to "Approved Schools". The age-limit of children has now been raised from "sixteen" to "eighteen". In section 24 of the Act of 1920, the word "eighteen" has been changed to "twenty-one". The words "committed to" have now been replaced by the words "placed in". Clause 7 under section 29 adds a new provision for children found begging. There is also a clause for placing a youthful offender or child found incorrigible after release under the supervision of a probation officer or after-care institution. Clause 11 provides for special offences in respect of children and young persons.

Under the set-up of the Social Welfare Board, there are now a large number of after-care organizations sponsored by the Government. I think the hon. Member Dr. V. K. John is not aware of the fact that it is the Government that is giving money to voluntary organizations or Homes or hostels which are now being started in all the States of the country.

Some special clauses have also been inserted for special offences in respect of children and young persons, namely, clause 36-A for punishment for cruelty to children and young persons, 36-B for employing children and young persons for begging, 36-C for penalty for giving intoxicating liquor or dangerous drug to a child or young person, 36-D for penalty for permitting a child or young person to enter places where liquor or dangerous drug is sold, 36-E for inciting a child or young person to bet or borrow, 36-F for taking on pledge or purchasing articles from a child or young person, 36-G for allowing or permitting a child or young person to be in brothel, 36-H for young girls exposed to risk of seduction and 36-I for withholding of or living on earnings of child employees.

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There are also provisions for the establishment or recognition of After-care Organizations and for vesting necessary powers for effectively carrying out their functions under the Bill. All these are really very useful measures. I may also mention, Sir, that the number of cases where children are employed for carrying intoxicating liquor or dangerous drugs to the persons concerned is on the increase. The children are also being employed in the preparation of these things.

This Bill also provides for the punishment of adults, who ³⁻⁵⁰ indulge in the commission of the crime of exploitation of young ^{P.m.} children for their own purposes and of living on the earnings of young children. I wish that the statute were further amplified so that people who employ young children in their homes as domestic servants, may employ them on decent wages and not just give them food and make them work from 5 o'clock in the morning till 12 o'clock in the night. Most of the cases that come up before the Juvenile Court relate to the employment of children on a salary below standard or none at all. Therefore, I feel that the need to extend the scope of the Act to cover this aspect also should be emphasized.

Then, there is the recognition of Juvenile Guidance Bureau attached to the Juvenile Courts. In this respect the Indian Conference of Social Work which is manning this Bureau has been meeting a very vital need. Section 29 deals with the trial of children's cases. Destitute children who are sent to private institutions or to Government institutions have to be certified by a Juvenile Court. I regret that it is stated that any court dealing with any case under section 29 shall, whenever practicable, sit either in a different building or room from that in which the ordinary sittings of the court are held or on different dates or at different times from those at which the ordinary sittings are held. This is provided by means of the proposed amendment. I made a very earnest request repeatedly and I still plead that the provision may be that any *Welfare Committee* dealing with any application under section 29 shall sit in a different premises from the children's court and also that an agency *different from the court, at least in name though not in composition*, should deal with destitute children, so that the stigma attached to court trial, etc., might not be there. Here, I would like to give the definition of a "destitute child" as follows :—Section 29 (a child, not a youthful offender).

'In any area to which the State Government shall direct that this section shall apply, any person authorized in this behalf in accordance with rules made by the State Government, may bring before a court any person apparently under the age of fourteen years who—

(a) is found wandering and not having any home or settled place of abode, or visible means of subsistence, or is found wandering and having no parent or guardian, or a parent or guardian who does not exercise proper guardianship; or

(b) is found destitute, not being an orphan and having both parents or his surviving parent, or in the case of an illegitimate child his mother, undergoing transportation or imprisonment; or

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(c) is under the care of a parent or guardian, who, by reason of criminal or drunken habits, is unfit to have the care of the child; or

(d) frequents the company of any reputed thief; or

(e) is living in a house used for immoral purpose or in any other circumstances calculated to cause, encourage or favour the seduction or prostitution of the child.

I still now wonder why such children should be brought before a court for being taken care of and maintained. There are a large number of private institutions which are recognized by the Government for sending of such children and the cases of such children should be brought before a *Welfare Committee rather than a court*.

Then, I come to the question of recognizing hospitals as short-stay homes. For example, in the East Punjab Act, it is provided—“place of safety” includes any orphanage, HOSPITAL, surgery or any other suitable place or institution the occupier or manager of which is willing temporarily to receive a child, or where such orphanage, hospital, surgery or other suitable place or institution is not available in case of a male child only, a police station.’ This has been suggested by me for inclusion in our Bill. But I do not find any such provision in the Bill. So, I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to this because as at present every fortnight the court clause has to renew the order for the remand of the child in the hospital. Therefore, I suggest that such a provision may be included in our statute also.

Finally, I come to the designation of the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Vigilance Service. It sounds like an Inspector and also a Police officer. As in all other countries and in some other parts of India, I suggest that the designation of the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Vigilance Service be changed as the Director of Child Rehabilitation.

Then, I come to the set-up of the Juvenile Courts. They are manned by lady honorary magistrates. A medical practitioner may also be attached to the court. The courts have to refer a number of cases to the hospitals and it takes a very long time to get the reports from them. If a medical practitioner is attached to the court, as is done in other countries and States in India, it will help to expedite the disposal of cases. In the City we have the Juvenile Guidance Bureau. Therefore, if a medical practitioner is attached to the court, it will be much more helpful.

I also suggest that separate Probation Officers may be set apart for juveniles only. There should not be the same officer for dealing with adults and also the juveniles. At present, these officers are overworked because they have to look after both. If there are separate Probation Officers for the juveniles, much more service would be rendered to the children.

Then, Welfare Officers should be attached to the Juvenile Courts. Though we were given to understand several months ago that Women Police were going to be recruited, I am sorry that

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still we do not see Women Police in the Juvenile Courts. I hope that the Government will soon introduce the system of having Women Police for the purpose of escorting the young children from the Vigilance Home to the courts and *vice versa*.

I am sorry that the time is not ripe for introducing a provision for the Legal Adoption of young children brought before Juvenile Courts and so we were told. But I hope the time will come which will not be in the distant future for introducing such a provision in the statute. Though there are many persons with several children, there are quite a few who do not have children and would like to adopt one. I think the hon. Member Srimathi Manjubhashini has received many requests in this regard.

Lastly, I would like to state that there should be full-time staff for taking care of these children and that they should also have special training from time to time.

With these words, I congratulate the Government on bringing forward this Bill. The social workers in the State are very pleased that this very fine Children's Bill is now coming in.

Thank you, Sir.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, after hearing the expert Member on the Bill, Srimathi Clubwala Jadhav, I feel that there is nothing left for me to say on this Bill. I welcome the measure and, as the hon. Member Vidwan T. Muthukannappan said, I should like the Government to investigate into the root causes for these youngsters getting astray. This Bill is intended for the reformation of youthful offenders and uncontrollable children. Wholesome provisions have been made in the Amending Bill now. But I still feel that something should be done to attack the root cause for such vagrancy and uncontrollable nature of these children. I do not know whether such an investigation has till now been held. In most of these cases the cause may be economic. But I am sure that there will be other causes too, cases of some temperamental disabilities or hereditary distempers which need reform. I would suggest that the Government do appoint a committee to deal with this problem and to study it in all its aspects and to see what steps should be taken to attack the causes for such tendencies among the young boys and girls in our society.

The hon. Member Srimathi Clubwala Jadhav has told us about the work of social welfare organizations in this matter and I feel these organizations could take charge of the after-care establishments for which special provision is now made in this Bill. I am 4 p.m. sure the Government will help these social welfare organizations taking up such work.

I have also seen an amendment proposed to be moved by the hon. Member Mrs. Clubwala Jadhav in which she wants that instead of these juvenile cases being tried by a court, they may be heard and disposed of by a Welfare Committee. I think that will be good. Instead of these youngsters being exposed to trial in a court,

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it would be very much desirable if a Welfare Committee tries the cases. Of course, details could be worked out for such a reform even if the Bill is passed as it is. It should be possible for the Government to consider Mrs. Jadhav's suggestion.

Sir, I do not agree with the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition when he says that these children should be sent to the same schools as other children. That would not at all be proper. There should be special schools for these juvenile offenders and destitutes. We find in this Bill provision for the maintenance of approved schools for these children. I feel the syllabus in these schools should not be the same as in other schools. It should be a special type of education, which would help to reclaim the children from their erratic ways. The ordinary type of education will not meet the requirements of this case. These children have slid away from the path of truth. If they are to be rectified, there should be definite moral and religious standards infused into them and for that purpose, we want special schools for these unfortunate children in our society. Whatever might be the reason for the ban on moral and religious instruction in ordinary schools, provision should be made for imparting moral and religious education to these children. I know the Hon. the Home Minister is greatly interested in providing proper education for these children. I would, therefore, suggest that at least in the rules to be framed under the Act provision may be made for imparting moral and religious education to these children in correctional institutions. The three R's type of education will not do in such cases. They have gone astray because they have slid away from morality and religion. That is why I say a special type of education should be provided in the Junior and Senior Certified Schools intended for these children so that they may be set on the path of truth, morality and godliness. With these words, I support the Bill.

* SRIMATHI S. MANJUBHASHINI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I welcome this measure which has been brought before this House after a very long time. I was fortunate to be a Member of the Joint Select Committee which met and considered this Bill. The Committee discussed the provisions of the Bill at length and went into every detail of the items covered by the Bill. Since my colleague Mrs. Jadhav, who was also a Member of the Committee, spoke about the provisions of the Bill in detail, I will just refer to one or two aspects of the Bill and leave it at that.

The most important change made in the Bill which the hon. Members who spoke before me have not mentioned is raising of the age-limit from sixteen to eighteen years up to twenty-one. This will help organizations which are already doing this work a great deal because they have found it most difficult to look after boys and girls between sixteen and eighteen years of age.

There is one other point which was discussed at length by the Joint Select Committee and accepted by it. But it does not find a place in this Bill. That was mentioned by the previous speaker,

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Mr. Purushotham, when he disagreed with the hon. Member Dr. John, that the delinquents and the destitutes should not be housed in the same Home. The treatment of delinquents is an absolutely different matter. We have not advanced in this country to the extent they have advanced in the West. In the West, they have expert psychiatrists who go into the causes of each case of delinquency and try to correct it. That being the case, it would not be possible and fair to put the ordinary, normal, destitute child in a Home, deprived of parental care, along with the child which has erred and which is to be corrected. Therefore, some Members of the Joint Select Committee told the Government representatives that it should be made possible for the Government to finance private organizations as well for the Government should start an adequate number of Homes to house all these boys and girls who were brought before the court.

There is one matter to which I would like to refer and in which I disagree with the hon. Member Mrs. Jadhav. She has given notice of an amendment for the constitution of a Welfare Committee in the place of the Juvenile Court. The Juvenile Courts are presided over by Honorary Magistrates who are women of very high social standing. They are social workers actually in the field and have volunteered their services free to go into every detail of each case. That being the case, I do not think it is necessary to have separate courts or committees as suggested by my Friend. It is possible that this might be a reflection on the work of the Honorary Magistrates themselves who have been doing such excellent work, my Friend, Mrs. Jadhav, being one herself.

* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: May I intervene, Mr. Deputy Chairman, to say that it is no reflection on any Magistrate presiding over Juvenile Courts? I have seen them at work for the last thirty years and I have myself sat in the court for the last twenty-five years. It is a question of the children having to go through the court. Destitute children should not be committed to the court. So, that is no reflection on the Magistrates.

* SRIMATHI S. MANJUBHASHINI: I would like to answer my hon. Friend. There are Magistrates and Judges who deal with all sorts of cases—both civil and criminal. It is not that a judge who tries a criminal case is not competent to try a civil case. So, it is not necessary for us to have a separate organization to deal with these cases. That suggestion questions the capacity of the person who now sits in the court or . . .

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: சிறு வயதிலேயே கோர்ட்டுக்குப் போகிறோமே என்ற பயம் இருக்கக்கூடாது அல்லவா? அதற்காகத்தான்.

* SRIMATHI S. MANJUBHASHINI: It is not a court at all. It is only authority vested in the presiding officer to afford certain facilities to the children who need them. It is not a criminal court. The presiding officer is given authority to decide the future of the child. Destitution is largest in our State. Go to Bombay, Delhi or Calcutta. You will find that the Remand Homes and

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Children Homes are filled with boys from this State. Go to any part of India; you will find the same thing. That being the case, the Government should give it priority to see that they establish more Homes under Government authority or finance private organisations to run such Homes in every district so that these children may get a certain amount of care and shelter, for after all, it is the children of to-day that are going to man our Legislature, our Government Departments and the Services to-morrow. It is not enough if we construct good roads, big dams and provide communication facilities and do such other things but do not take care of our children. (Hear, hear.) Children should get the first priority. Our beloved Prime Minister when he addressed a meeting last time when he visited Madras appealed that children should have first priority and said that in the walls of the Legislature, in the walls of public buildings posters should be fixed. The slogan 'Children should have the first claim in all matters' should be painted in large letters so that every man and woman might see that and act up to it. With this appeal, I request the Government to give earnest consideration to the suggestion of providing adequate accommodation to children needing shelter.

SRIMATHI SARASWATHY PANDURANGAM : கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நம்முடைய நாட்டின் செல்வங்களாகிய குழந்தைகளின் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தும்போது, முக்கியமாகக் குழந்தைகள் எவ்வாறு பாதுகாக்கப்படுகிறார்கள் என்று நினைக்கின்றபோது வருத்தமாகத் தான் இருக்கிறது. பஸ் நிலையங்களிலும் ரயில் நிலையங்களிலும் எவ்வாறு அவர்கள் வயிற்றைக் கழுவுவதற்காகப் பிச்சை எடுக்கிறார்கள் என்று பார்க்கும்போது வருத்தப்பட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அப்படி அவர்களை அழைத்துக்கொண்டு போய், எங்காவது பராமரிப்பு நிலையங்கள் இருக்கின்றனவா, அங்கு சேர்த்துவிடலாமா என்று யோசிக்கின்றபோது, அவர்களைச் சுலபமாகச் சேர்க்க முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது.

ஏனென்று கேட்டால், சகோதரி சொன்னது மாதிரி, போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷன்களிலே அழைத்துச் சென்று, அவர்கள் குற்றவாளி என்று கருதப்பட்டாலொழிய, அவர்களைச் சேர்க்க முடியாது என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக, ஒரு தாய் நன்றாக வாழ்க்கை நடத்திக்கொண்டிருந்துவிட்டு, கணவன் இறந்த காரணமாக, எட்டுக் குழந்தைகளை அழைத்துக்கொண்டு என்னிடம் வந்தாள். ஒன்றை வயதுக் குழந்தையாக இருந்ததைப் பால மந்திரத்தில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும்படியாகச் சகோதரியை நாடி, அதை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள ஏற்பாடு செய்தேன். ஆனால், 4, 5 வயதான குழந்தைகளை எங்கே சேர்ப்பது என்று பல நிலையங்களில் சென்று கேட்டபோது, போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனிலே அந்தக் குழந்தைகளை ஒப்புவித்து, அவர்கள் குழந்தைகளைக் குற்றவாளி என்றால், அதற்குமேல் சேர்க்க முடியும் என்று ராயபுரத்திலே இருக்கும் குழந்தைகள் பராமரிப்பு நிலையத்தில் சொல்லி விட்டார்கள்.

ஆனால், அந்த அம்மையார் அவர்களுடைய 20 வயதான பெண்ணை அந்த நிலையத்திலேயும் சேர்க்க முடியாத நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. ஏனென்றால், இன்று இருக்கும் சட்டத்தின்படி 17 வயதுக்கு உட்பட்டவர்களைத்தான் இந்தப் பராமரிப்பு நிலையங்களிலோ பெண்களை ஆதரிக்கும் நிலையங்களிலோ சேர்க்க முடியும். அதற்கு முதிர்ந்தவர்களைச் சேர்க்க முடியாது என்றும், சேர்க்குகொண்டாலும், சர்க்கார் மான்யம் அளிக்காது என்றும் சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். இவ்வாறு தன்னுடைய குழந்தைகளை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவரப் பார்க்கும் ஆதரவற்ற ஒரு தாய்க்குத் தான் எவ்வளவு கஷ்டம் பாடுங்கள். அதுவும் தன்னுடைய வயதுவந்த பெண்ணை ஒரு நிலையத்தில் சேர்ப்பதிலே எவ்வளவு கஷ்டப்படவேண்டியிருக்கிறது என்பதை நாம் யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

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பெண்களுக்கு உரியது கற்பு. அதைப் பாதுகாத்துக்கொள்ள அவர்களைச் சேர்க்க வேண்டுமென்றால், அலைய வேண்டி ஏற்படுகிறது. பிறகு, நம்முடைய நிலையத்திலே சேர்த்துக்கொண்டேன். அவ்வாறு 17 வயதுக்கு மேற்பட்ட ஒரு பெண்ணை நான் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டிய நிலை ஏற்பட்டபோதிலும், இன்று வரையிலும் சர்க்கார் ரீடமிருந்து ஒரு மான்யமும் கிடைப்பது கிடையாது. இருபது வயதுக்கு மேற்பட்ட ஒரு பெண்ணை நானும் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளமாட்டேன் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டால், அந்தப் பெண் எங்கே போய் நிற்பாள்? அவளுடைய வாழ்க்கையை எங்கே போய் நடத்துவாள்? தெருவிலே சென்று தான் வாழ்க்கையை நடத்த வேண்டும் என்ற நிலையை எண்ணிப் பார்க்கும்போது, என்னுடைய நாட்டு நிலைமையைப்பற்றி இன்று சிந்திக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது.

இவ்வாறாக, குழந்தைகளுடைய நிலைமையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், சிறிய குழந்தையாக இருந்தாலும், சகோதரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டு என்னால் முடிந்த வரையில் சேர்க்கின்றேன். கணவனை இழந்த அந்த அம்மையாருடைய 5, 7 வயதுள்ள குழந்தைகளை எங்கே சேர்ப்பது என்ற பிரச்சனை எழுந்தது. ராயபுரம் போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனுக்கே அழைத்துக்கொண்டு போய், அங்கே அக்குழந்தைகளைக் குற்றவாளிகள் என்று அவர்கள் சொன்னதற்குப் பிறகு, எங்கேயாவது சேர்த்துவிடலாம் என்று நான் அந்த அம்மையாரிடம் சொன்னபோது, அந்த அம்மையார், “என்னுடைய கணவனைத்தான் இழந்துவிட்டேன், என்னுடைய குழந்தைகளையுமா குற்றவாளிகள் என்று சொல்லக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டும்! அதை என்னால் செய்ய முடியாது” என்று கண்ணீர் விட்டுக் கதறிச் சொன்னாள். இவ்விதமான நிலை நம் நாட்டில் இருக்கக் கூடாது என்பது தான் என்னுடைய தாழ்மையான கருத்து. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீமான் முத்துக்கண்ணப்பன் அவர்கள் சொன்னதுபோல், சர்க்காரிடம் இதற்குப் போதிய நிதி இல்லாவிட்டாலும், கோயிலுக்கு வருகிற மான்யத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டாவது ஜில்லாவுக்கு ஒரு நிலையம் ஏற்பாடு செய்து, குழந்தைகளை நன்றாகப் பாதுகாக்க வேண்டும்.

குழந்தைகள் தேசத்தின் முக்கியமான செல்வம். அந்தச் செல்வத்தை வைத்துத்தான் தேசத்தினுடைய சிறப்பைக் காட்ட முடியும். அதைக் காட்டும் நிலைமையிலே செல்வங்களைப் பாதுகாக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், அவர்களுக்கான பாதுகாப்பு நிலையங்கள் வேண்டும்.

பராமரிப்பு நிலையங்களிலே நல்ல குழந்தைகளைச் சேர்க்கும்போது, அவர்களுக்கென சர்க்காரால் எட்டு ரூபாய் வீதம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், தவறுதலாக நடந்துகொண்ட குழந்தையாக இருந்தால், அதற்கென ரூ. 25 முதல் ரூ. 30 வரை சர்க்கார் மான்யம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நினைக்கும்போது முக்கியமாக வருத்தப்பட வேண்டும். தப்புக்கு மரியாதையும் உண்மைக்குத் தண்டனையுமாக இருக்கும் அளவுக்கு சர்க்கார் உதவி இருக்கக்கூடாது. எந்தக் காலத்திலேயோ செய்து வைத்த சட்டங்களை மாற்றியமைத்து, தண்டனைக்குரிய சிறுவர்களுக்கு எட்டு ரூபாய் என்றும், நல்ல ஒரு தன்மையிலே இருக்கும் குழந்தைகளுக்கு ரூ. 25 முதல் ரூ. 30 வரை என்றும் மாற்றியமைத்தால்தான் நல்லது. இன்றையப் பொருளாதார நிலையிலும், விலைவாசிகளின் ஏற்றத்தாழ்வுகளும், ஒரு பையனுக்கோ பெண்ணுக்கோ மாதமொன்றுக்கு எட்டு ரூபாய் என்பது போதாது. ஒரு வேளை கூழ் ஆகாரம் கொடுத்தால்கூட எட்டு ரூபாய் போதவே போதாது. ஆகையால், எந்தவிதமான குழந்தைகளுக்கான பராமரிப்பு நிலையங்களாக இருந்தாலும், குற்றம் செய்யாத ஏழை எளிய பரதேசிக் குழந்தைகளாக இருந்தாலும், குற்றம் செய்த குழந்தைகளாக இருந்தாலும் எல்லோருக்கும் சமமாக ரூ. 25 முதல் ரூ. 30 வரையில் சர்க்கார் மான்யம் அளிக்க வேண்டும்.

கடைசியாக, இப்பொழுது நம்முடைய சர்க்காரிலே 20 வயதுக்கு மேற்பட்டு 30 வயதுக்கு உட்பட்ட உள்ள பெண்களுக்குக் கல்வி அளிக்கும் சட்டம் சம்பந்தமாக ஆங்காங்கே சுற்றறிக்கை அனுப்பப்பட்டிருப்பதைக் கண்டு நான் இந்த

[Srimathi Saraswathy Pandurangam] [10th September 1958]

அரசாங்கத்திற்கு முக்கியமாக நன்றி செலுத்துகிறேன். அதன் மூலமாக 20 வயதுக்கு மேற்பட்ட பெண்கள் இனி கஷ்டப்பட வேண்டிய அவசியம் இருக்காது, வீதிகளிலே திரிய வேண்டிய அவல் நிலையும் இருக்காது. ஈ.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. படிப்புக் கொடுத்து, உத்தியோகம் கொடுப்பதாகவும் வாக்களித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி நல்லவிதமாக, பெண்கள் முன்னுக்கு வருவதற்குரிய சட்டங்களை நமது அரசாங்கம் இயற்றுவதோடு, குழந்தை யொன்றுக்கு மாதம் எட்டு ரூபாய் அளவை ரூ. 25 அளவுக்கு உயர்த்துமாறு கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய உரையை முடித்துக் கொள்கின்றேன்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I have great pleasure in welcoming a Bill of this sort which is so very badly needed for a country such as ours. But how far legislation can achieve an object which touches the social conscience and the duty of the community is a matter of some doubt so far as I am concerned. It is all right to establish Juvenile Courts, After-care Organizations, Rescue Homes and all that. But how far will these help our people who suffer on account of extreme poverty, unemployment, and want of education and who, in the absence of proper surroundings, are being brought up in evil and crime and so on? That is a matter which has to be largely dealt with on a national basis. Therefore it is I feel that this measure alone will not be able to achieve the full object which the Government think they have to achieve.

Further, Sir, the matter depends not only upon Government organizations but upon voluntary and private organizations also. Government alone will not be able to do all the things that are necessary for the establishment of Rescue Homes, After-care Organizations and other bodies. Therefore, it is, Sir, that I feel that this is only a partial measure aiming at the solution of our acute problem caused by extreme poverty, and want of education of the right sort—education in not merely the three R's; I am not laying emphasis on the three R's alone but on proper education for improving the moral structure, the religious nature of the pupils. It is these things that matter. If the right type of education is given to all these pupils by those entrusted with the care of these children, we can improve the moral nature and stature of these children and solve the problem. It cannot be solved by merely establishing rescue homes or committing them to the custody of proper persons by sentences or orders of the Juvenile Courts. That is what I feel generally about the measure, Sir.

4-20
p.m.

Coming to the various provisions of the Bill, I looked into some of the clauses, and as the time at my disposal was short, I could not go through all the clauses in detail. We have not been given adequate time. Though this Bill had been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, it had to be passed by the Legislative Assembly and it was only after that that we had to look into it. We have also to take into consideration the amendments suggested in the Assembly. After this, we have to give notice of amendments. Now, Bills are passed in the Assembly and brought before this House the

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next day. After an interval of one night, we are asked to give notice of amendments at 12 o'clock. Really it is not possible to do justice, Sir. According to the Rules of Procedure, the principles of a Bill have to be discussed first and then, three days must be given for giving notice of amendments. Yesterday, the Treasury Bench was very insistent on the observance of the Rules of Procedure. But, unfortunately, we are not observing those rules at all.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, the Government are not anxious to violate any of the rules. On the other hand, they are very keen on observing them. But these matters are taken up by the Business Advisory Committee which agrees to matters being discussed at such short notice. Therefore, the Government are not to blame.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: That is all right.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Is that a hint to the Members of the Business Advisory Committee?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I hope that if only Members of the Business Advisory Committee look into these, they will see what the difficulty is. Generally, as a lawyer, I go through the various clauses of each Bill and try to give notice of some amendments, if possible, without caring for their fate. But, as I pointed out earlier, because of the shortness of time, we have been deprived of the opportunity to suggest amendments. For example, there are many drafting mistakes in this Bill and I would call the attention of the officers and others to them.

In the proposed section 38-B (1) referred to in clause 22 of the Bill, the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code have been introduced. It says—

“Notwithstanding anything contained in section 239 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Central Act V of 1898), or any other law for the time being in force, no child or young person shall be charged with, or tried for, any offence together with an adult.”

I hope the Government will get the assent of the President for that purpose.

There is another place, Sir, where some change is made, that is, with regard to the provision that an investigation to be made by any Police Officer here shall be deemed to be an investigation under Chapter XIV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. In this place, there are slight variations of the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. I hope the departmental officers and others will look into this. That is an operative part of the Bill. It is very important.

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There are also other provisions in regard to which I would like to make some suggestions. For example, there is sub-clause "(dd)" in clause 12. It says—

"(dd) is found in any street or place of public resort begging or receiving alms, whether or not there is any pretence of singing, playing, performing or for the purpose of so begging or receiving alms".

In our country, people go about asking for alms. There are genuine cases of people who go about singing, raising the name of God. They think it is a religious method of living. We should not look at it merely from the secular aspect of it.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : உஞ்சவரித்தி செய்பவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : It is a kind of begging. That is why I am anxious that we should not prohibit all kinds of begging. If a child is habitually trained in begging as a part of occupation or living, I can understand that it is an offence. But merely if a person is found in any street begging or receiving alms, he cannot be taken to have committed an offence. Some people are anxious to give alms. Muslims give alms to the poor in front of mosques. In front of the church in the Armenian street on all Tuesdays, we find a very large number of persons asking for alms.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : People begging alms without arms.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : We must, therefore, make some provision to see that only persons who train young persons to go about begging as a means of livelihood or profession are deemed to have committed an offence. In front of temples or places of worship, people give alms. This should not be taken as an offence.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : You mean that if any young person begs alms in any street or place of worship, it is not an offence?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Yes, that is what I mean. Sometimes persons come to our houses and ask for some money for education. Sometimes they meet us in the streets. Suppose such persons are caught; it is a very serious matter. Even teachers sometimes approach people. Of course, free primary and compulsory education has been introduced. But it is not possible to give free education to all people. There are some people who are in need of money for prosecuting their education. They sometimes meet us in streets or in places of public resort and ask for help. If they are caught, I am afraid, Sir, it will really be harmful.

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The proviso to the proposed section 36-A states that the court trying the offence may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, permit the offence to be compounded by the husband or if the husband is the person accused of such offence by some person who had care of her before her marriage. I do not know why there should be a provision for the offence to be compounded by the husband. Then, the expression 'some person' should not be used there. It should be 'a person who is proved to have taken care of her before her marriage' or 'the parent or guardian.' 4-30 p.m.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You are opposed to this provision of compounding?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : No, but to the person compounding the offence.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I wish to know whether you are opposed to the principle of compounding or to the other things.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Loose wording.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : I am not opposed to it.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You are not opposed to the principle of compounding?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : No, how can I be? I am only opposed to the use of the expression 'by some person who had care of her before her marriage'. The statute must define who that person is.

Then, the proposed section 36-E states—

'Whoever by words either spoken or written or by signs or otherwise incites or attempts to incite a child or young person to make any bet or wager or to enter into or take any share or interest in any betting or wagering transaction or to borrow money or to enter into any transaction involving the borrowing of money, shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with both.'

I do not know how by 'signs' a person could be induced to do these things. Then, what is meant by 'borrowing money'? Suppose a young person takes money for the purpose of paying fees. Is it borrowing of money or not? 'Borrow' means taking of money from another person. I can understand an adult taking a share in any betting or wagering transaction. But I am not talking about a young person taking any interest in any wagering transaction. But it is wrong to convict a person merely because a young person borrows money. Then, on conviction, a person can be fined one thousand rupees. In many of these cases, the fine imposed extends to one thousand rupees. Even the proposed section 36-I (1) says—

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'Whoever secures a child or young person ostensibly for the purpose of employment or labour and withholds or lives on the earnings of such child or young person, shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.'

The adult uses the child for the purpose of his own earning. How can he ever pay a fine extending to one thousand rupees?

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : சில பிச்சைக்காரர்கள் ஆயிரம், இரண்டாயிரம் ரூபாய்கூட சேர்த்து வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : I do not know.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : It was reported in the papers.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Only a person who is acquainted with the coffers of all these poor people can know about it. But I am not in a position to contradict this statement.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : அது பேப்பரில் வந்திருக்கிறது.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : But the hon. Member cannot consider it the general rule.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : It is not the general rule.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : I can understand if the punishment is simple imprisonment. The adult is using the child for the purpose of his own earning and withholds the earning from the child.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It is for the magistrate to determine the quantum of fine and that would depend upon the circumstances which the magistrate may find out.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : In cases where they are not able to pay, they should be awarded the punishment of simple imprisonment, say, for five or six days. Unless it is a method of replenishing the treasury, I cannot understand why there should be a provision for imposition of a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees. Wherever a poor person has some secret funds, he can pay the fine. Where the poor man has no money to pay, what is he to do? In most cases he will not be in a position to pay.

So far as the Welfare Committees are concerned, I agree with the hon. Member Srimathi Clubwala Jadhav that there should be different persons trying the cases of these destitutes. The difficulty is that the procedure prescribed in the Criminal Procedure Code has to be followed here also. You must commit a person to custody. You must take him from one place to another place. All these interfere with the liberty of the child. The court or the Inspector in this case does not mean the Magistrate's Court armed with all powers. Juvenile Court means a place where these cases are determined judicially and orders are passed so that they may be executed by the Police Officers and other persons concerned.

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Under the Criminal Procedure Code, either the Police Officer or somebody authorized by a Magistrate of the first class or the second class only has got the power for such purposes. Therefore, we call it a juvenile court. Therefore, we say, 'The investigation shall be deemed to be an investigation under Chapter XIV'. So, it must be a court. If it is a committee, we must make other provisions to meet the needs of the occasion where two people differ or three people differ. If there are only two people, then all those difficulties which arise in sales tax cases will crop up.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : As a compromise between the two hon. lady Members, why not we call it 'Welfare Court'?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Or the 'Destitute Court'.

* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV : May I just say what I did suggest at the Select Committee? It is reported, 'Srimathi Mary Clubwala Jadhav desired that an agency different from the court, at least in name though not in composition, should deal with destitute children, so that the stigma attached to court trial, etc., might not be there'. Again, at the next sitting of the Joint Select Committee, it is reported, 'Srimathi Mary Clubwala Jadhav emphasized the need for a separate agency to deal with cases of destitutes. She said that cases under section 29 (a) to (d) might be admitted and investigated by the Juvenile Court and then they might be sent to a Welfare Committee who would, according to the age group, send them to the various orphanages and other institutions recognized by the Government'.

So, I have not cast any reflections on the court at all.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Then, the age-limit has been increased to twenty-one. I feel it must be increased a little more especially in the case of girls who are employed for purposes of prostitution. I think the age-limit of twenty-five will be proper. However, I leave it to the experts to decide.

The rest of the amendments are all verbal amendments. Instead of saying 'approved certified schools', we say 'approved schools'. Instead of saying 'committed to custody', the drafting officers are particular about 'placed in custody'. I do not see any difference between the two. But I have no objection to either. The most important of the provisions are those relating to Part VI-A—Special offences relating to children and young persons. The Government could have also tackled the problem of juvenile smoking. This was referred to by other Members also. Juvenile smoking has become very prevalent.

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR : We have to control the elders also.

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Once children learn from the elders, they do more than the elders. (Laughter.) The difficulty is smoking by young persons is more harmful than smoking by the elders. I am sure my hon. Friend Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar will bear me out. He is an authority, not on smoking (laughter)—I am very careful not to use those words—and he may tell us as a doctor whether smoking is more harmful to young persons between the ages four and fourteen than to those who are twenty and above. The Joint Select Committee says that introduction of ban on juvenile smoking will lead to complications. What is the complication? I cannot understand it.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Difficulty of enforcement.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Now, you say no person shall carry and transport liquor and so on. But with all the stringent provisions adopted and the directions to the Police, we have not been able to effectuate the ban on transport of liquor by these children. It is a thing which depends largely on the way we execute the law. We must add a provision here about juvenile smoking also.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, after the very exhaustive and excellent dissection which my hon. Friend Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar has subjected this Bill to, I have very little to say on the Bill itself. The Bill will no doubt be passed without any amendments being accepted. At least, that has been our experience in the past and I do not visualise the possibility of any exception in this particular case. (Interruption by Dr. A. Sreenivasan.) I do not know whether the intention of my hon. Friend, sitting behind me, is to support me by his remarks or to prevent me from proceeding with my thoughts further. But knowing him as I do for a long time, I take it that he wants to support me.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Yes, Sir. I am giving my support.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: So, he wants to support me. Sir, this Bill, I have perused unfortunately only to-day. But as I saw the provisions of the Bill, I was asking myself whether this Bill might not be like those many Bills which I had had the misfortune to see passed in this House and which, once passed, were more or less relegated to the background. If we want to have the satisfaction in our minds that we have passed a Bill of this nature for the better treatment of children, we may certainly have that satisfaction. But, as I read the various provisions of this Bill, I am perfectly sure that in spite of the best intentions of the Government, it will not be possible for them to give effect to those provisions in the whole State of Madras—not even in the big cities where certainly public opinion is a little more

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alert than in other places. The machinery itself is wanting, to give proper shape to the measure. And I cannot help saying that we shall be laying the flattering unction unto our soul if we imagine that the moment we pass the Bill, necessary steps would be taken to implement the provisions. Only yesterday I was perusing the series of Bills passed by the Legislature during the successive regimes. Many of these are dead letters to-day. My hon. Friend Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar referred to smoking by children and the Hon. Minister said that banning of juvenile smoking was difficult of enforcement. May I remind him that though this House solemnly passed the Bill prohibiting smoking in cinema houses, yet—I do not go to cinema houses but many friends tell me—smoking is the commonest form of enjoyment in cinema houses? That is the fate of legislative measures we are passing. I am, therefore, very pessimistic about our capacity to enforce the provisions of this Bill, even to the extent to which they can be enforced in certain cases. Apart from that, the question of child delinquency is a world problem. It is not peculiar to our country. In other parts of the world, it has become far more serious than it is in this country. I may tell you, in spite of all that you say about child delinquency, there is still some hope. Of course, all of us have to put our hearts to it and take active steps to save ourselves. Sir, two or three years ago, a committee was appointed to investigate the condition of child delinquency in the United States of America. It was a growing evil there and was threatening the whole society. Even now, I believe, it is threatening the whole society. This committee reported that the chief cause of child delinquency was the absence of care of the child in the earlier years due to the system of both husband and wife seeking employment with no members of the family at home to take care of the child. There is a sort of tradition in the West and my Friend Mrs. Clubwala Jadhav will bear me out. There are what are called baby sitters. It is an occupation by itself. That is, people are employed to sit with babies and are paid one dollar for every three hours of sitting. That is the position in the so-called civilized countries of the world. Therefore, this committee reported that the most important thing to do was to see that the conditions that were prevalent in olden days should be brought about again. Those conditions were that the grandparents of the child lived with the child and looked after it. And it is the grand-parents more than the parents and anybody else that teach the children proper habits with the care and love necessary and, at the same time, prevent them from taking to these delinquent habits. We are moving rapidly—I do not know if we have already moved—towards a socialistic pattern of society which means many things, one of them being the disruption of home life. Therefore, there is a fundamental gap in the ideology of the Nation as to what are the things that are to be considered essential and what are not essential things. This is not the occasion for me to go into that question but I do feel that the fundamentals of child delinquency have not been grasped by many of us. They do not certainly find an echo in this particular Bill.

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [10th September 1958]

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p.m. Sir, I was in England recently when this awful thing was going on. There are 'Teddy boys', as they are called, of ages between twelve and fourteen. They are going in for crimes of a nature which one cannot possibly imagine at that tender age. Why has it come about? It is because children are not cared for, are not educated and are left to look after themselves. When a group of such children join, whether they are four years or fourteen years old, the first thing they develop is a certain amount of, what they call, sternness. You may ask any Psychologist and you will know that this is a psychological factor. They develop sternness or what they call manliness and practise some provocative method of attacks by which they think they can justify nature. This is going on to such an extent that not only the boys but the girls also have taken to it. And, Sir, when girls take to anything, they beat the boys hollow. That is the experience all over the world. I believe it won't be the experience under Indian conditions.

Now, whatever one might say about the various provisions of the Bill, they are more in the nature of punitive measures than in the nature of preventive measures. Proper care of the children is in the direction of adopting preventive measures. For this purpose there are a large number of well-known theories, and there are people who are known as psychiatrists. The psychiatrist does not find any place in the measures that have been thought of to deal with juvenile delinquency. There is no use of asking organizations to look after the children. I am a little dreadful and frightened about these organizations. There are very many excellent organizations, no doubt. Let me not create the impression that I do not realise the good work done by some of these organizations. But the Government will have to be very careful in recognizing these after-care organizations as they have promised in clause 22 of the Bill. When they say 'Government', I do not know who the person responsible for recognizing these organizations will be. It is like the definition of 'some person' referred to by my hon. Friend Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar. It may be some person; which person nobody knows. It is a vague thing indeed to recognize these organizations and to give these organizations the duty of looking after the children whose conduct in the approved schools requires their being placed on probation or whose rehabilitation, on discharge from approved schools, requires further attention, or such other children, as in the opinion of the State Government, require to be kept in suitable custody. I do not know how the State Government can come to any opinion in individual cases. It must be the responsibility of the court. The State Government must accept the verdict of the court. The State Government cannot come into the picture. The State Government is a lifeless thing. Some people call it a soulless body. I will not go so far. But certainly it is not a body which can be in regular touch with, what may be called, the real pulse of the nation or the pupils that have to be looked after.

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Sir, though I have said this, all that I want to point out is that a measure of this nature will not bear much fruit unless certain essential steps are taken. What are they? First and foremost, the children should be employed in some sort of—I do not say 'business'—work. Get them to the schools, put them there, make them work for long periods and train them. Sir, when I was in Toronto, a gentleman, who was a Russian by birth and had settled in the United States, gave an excellent description of the Soviet system of education. Many people admire the Soviet system of Government and, in fact, I am told that something in everything is much better in Soviet Russia than anywhere else. Being a chronic disbeliever of many things, I do not take them as easily as people want me to take them. But there is no doubt at all that the system of education in Russia—although it is a State-controlled and regulated system—is one which employs the children in a useful way to such an extent that the child has little time to dissipate its energies in other ways. You must have education spread throughout. You must have playgrounds for children. You must get them to play and see that they get themselves tired by such play. You have done nothing of the kind. We pick up children in the streets and say that either they are delinquents or that they are juvenile offenders. That is not the proper psychological approach to tackle the problem of juvenile delinquency. It is a very difficult thing, I realise, to give them that sort of suitable occupation which will make them feel that they are being looked after, that they are being educated and that they are being trained in a healthy manner to prove themselves worthy citizens.

Now, Sir, crime, juvenile delinquency and such other unfortunate trends will be there in some measure or other. There is no doubt that we cannot make the whole nation overnight adopt higher standards of moral rectitude. But a nation, which does not prepare itself to see that the children are looked after, that they are brought up in such a way that their wants are fulfilled and that they are given the exercise that is necessary for keeping their minds and bodies healthy, can never hope to reach the level which would provide even the minimum amount of efficiency required by that nation. Where are the facts that these things are being done so that we may depend on them to become useful citizens? Sir, starvation is existing to such an extent that to-day unfortunately in Delhi, it is common complaint that it is the South Indian vagrants that are committing more simple crimes than other people. We are earning a bad name indeed. And, unfortunately, we cannot afford to say anything in contradiction to that because the facts speak for themselves. It is necessary, therefore, for us—besides passing all these measures, which, I say with all the good intentions of the Government and of the Joint Select Committee, will not go far—to take up the whole question and see in what way and to what extent it is possible for us with the help of the Government and the co-operation of private agencies that are already at work to take proper care of these young children. To put them in an

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after-care institution or a Senior or Junior Certified School may look all right. But I know, because of my knowledge of these certified schools, that more crimes are committed in the certified schools than people generally imagine. There are dangers even in putting these children in the certified schools. There are dangers in putting a large number of delinquent children together. Isolation, personal attention, treatment by a psychiatrist to discover what the hidden emotions of the children are and how best to remove those emotions—very often it is due to a suppressed emotion due to some unfortunate incident with the parents or others that these young children turn delinquents—this is the sort of thing that has got to be done. I realize the enormity of the problem that awaits us, especially in a country where the population is growing at such a tremendous rate. But, at the same time, let us not go away, as I said, with the impression, the false impression that this Bill would solve the problem of juvenile delinquency.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are six more hon. Members who have expressed their desire to speak on this Bill. I would, therefore, request hon. Members to take only five minutes each.

*SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, சென்னை குழந்தைகளைப்பற்றிய சட்டம் 1920-ம் ஆண்டு இயற்றப்பட்டதை 38 வருஷங்களுக்குப் பிற்பட்டாவது திருத்த வேண்டிய நிலை வருகிறது என்றால், அதனுடைய ஒரு உண்மையையும் அதனுடைய நேர்மையையும் செய்ய வேண்டிய கடமையையும் அறிந்த அமைச்சர் அவர்களை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

இதுகாறும் பேசிய நண்பர்கள் குழந்தைகளைக் காப்பாற்றுவதைப்பற்றியும் குழந்தைகளை வளர்ப்பதுபற்றியும் பேசினார்கள். இவைகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் ஒரு திருக்குறளில் அமைத்து விடலாம்.

“தக்கார் தகவிலர் என்ப தவரவர்
எச்சத்தாற் காணப் படும்.”

என்று வள்ளுவர் கூறியிருக்கிறார். ஒரு தேசத்திலுள்ள தாய் தந்தையர்கள், (குலத்) தலைவர்கள், ராஜாங்கம் எல்லாம் எப்படி மதிக்கப்படுகிறது என்பது அந்த தேசத்தின் குழந்தைகளைப் பொறுத்தது. ஆகையால் குழந்தைகளை வளர்க்க வேண்டிய விதத்தில் நமக்கு எவ்வளவு பொறுப்பும் கடமையும் இருக்கிறது என்பதை நாம் யோசிக்கவேண்டும். என்னென்ன வழிகளில் குழந்தைகளை நாம் பராமரித்து அவைகளை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும் என்பதை இரண்டாயிரம் ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னர் பேசிய திருவள்ளுவர் வற்புறுத்தியிருக்கிறார் என்பதை நினைவூட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

அனாதைக் குழந்தைகள் செய்யும் கொடுமைகள் சொல்லவொண்ணாதது. இப்பொழுதும் கூட சின தேசத்தில் இரவு எட்டு மணிக்கு மேல் வீதியில் செல்வானாகில் பத்து வயதுச் சிறுவன் கூட வழிப்பறியும் கொலையும் செய்யும் அளவுக்கு இருப்பதைக் காண முடியும். அது இப்பொழுதும் நடந்து வருகிறது. ஆகவே, குழந்தைகளை வளர்ப்பதில், அவர்களைச் சரியாகக் கண்காணிக்க வேண்டும். அநேகம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொன்ன படி அதை நல்ல விதமாகச் செய்வார்களென்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

நான் அதிகமாகச் சொல்ல விரும்பாவிட்டாலும், ஒன்று மட்டும் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். 12-வது பிரிவில் 3-வது கட்டத்தில் “Any Police Officer or other person authorized by the State Government in this behalf may bring before a court any person apparently of the age of sixteen years” என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இங்கே ஒரு

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

விளக்கம் தரவேண்டும். சட்டப்படி போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அதிகாரம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். “Or other person authorized by the State Government” என்றால் அவர்கள் எவ்வாறாக இருக்க வேண்டும், அவர்களுடைய கருத்து என்ன, இதைப்பற்றி விளக்கம் சொல்ல கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களை வேண்டிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

இரண்டாவதாகச் சொல்ல வேண்டியது என்னவென்றால், 36-வது “பி” பிரிவின்படி, யார் வசம் குழந்தைகள் இருக்கின்றனவோ அவர்கள் அந்தக் குழந்தைகளைப் பிச்சை எடுக்கச் செய்வார்களானால், அவர்களுக்குத் தண்டனை ஒரு வருஷச் சிறைவாசம் அல்லது அபராதம் 300 ரூபாய் வரைக்கும் என்று விதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. குழந்தைகளைப் பிச்சை எடுக்கச் செய்கிறவர்களுக்கு இவ்வளவு பெரிய தண்டனை கொடுக்கத்தான் வேண்டும். அதைக் குறைக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லவில்லை. ஆனால் 36 “சி” பிரிவின்படி அதே குழந்தைகளை, சாராயம், போதை வஸ்துக்கள் முதலியவைகளை ஒரு இடத்திலிருந்து மற்றொரு இடத்திற்குக் கொண்டு செல்வதற்கு உபயோகப்படுத்தினால், அந்தக் குற்றத்திற்கு அபராதம் மாதிரம் தான் என்று கண்டிருக்கிறது. குழந்தைகளைப் பிச்சை எடுப்பதற்குப் பயன்படுத்திய குற்றத்திற்கு ஒரு ஆண்டு சிறைவாசம் என்று இருக்கும் போது, அதே குழந்தைகளைச் சாராயம், போதை வஸ்துக்களைக் கொண்டு போகப் பயன்படுத்தினால் அபராதம் மட்டும் தான் என்று இருக்கிறது. தண்டனை விதிப்பதில் ஒரு ஒழுங்கு இருக்க வேண்டும். ஆகவே இதற்கும் கண்டிப்பாக தண்டனையை உயர்த்த வேண்டும் என்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

கடைசியாக, ஒன்று மட்டும் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நாம் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து குழந்தைகளை நல்ல வழியில் கொண்டு வரவேண்டியது அவசியம். அரசாங்கம் ஐந்து வயதுக்கு மேற்பட்ட குழந்தைகளை மாதிரம் கண்காணித்தால் போதாது. ரஷ்யாவில் ஒரு குழந்தை பிறந்த மாதத்திலேயே அது நாட்டின் குழந்தையாக வந்துவிடுகிறது. தாய்மார்கள் பிரசவத்திற்கு முன்பும் பிரசவத்திற்குப் பின்பும் கவனித்துக்கொள்ளப்படுகிறார்கள். ஒரு ரஷிய தேசத்துக் குழந்தை என்றால் அது பருமனாகவும் பளுவாகவும் இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுடைய தேசத்துக் குழந்தைகளைப் போன்ற பளுவான குழந்தைகள் வேறு எந்த தேசத்திலும் இல்லை. குழந்தைகள் ஐந்தாண்டுகளுக்குள்ளேயே கவனிக்கப்பட்டால்தான் அவைகளின் உடல் உணர்வும் சக்தியும் பெறுகிறது. ஐந்து வயதுக்குப் பிற்பட்டு அவைகளை எப்படிச் கண்காணித்தாலும் அதனால் பெரிய பலன் ஏற்பட்டு விடுவதில்லை. இப்பொழுது அரசியலார் கர்ப்பத்தடைக் கொள்கையைக் கடைப்பிடித்தாலும் பிறந்த குழந்தைகளை நன்றாகக் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டிய பொறுப்பு இருக்கிறது. ஐந்து வயது வரைக்கும் உள்ள குழந்தைகளை நாட்டுக் குழந்தைகளாகப் பாவிக்க வேண்டுமென்ற கருத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு, அதற்கும் சில விதிகளை அமைத்தால் இந்தச் சட்டம் பயன் படும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

5p.m.

SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR: டிபுட்டி சேர்மன் ஸார், குற்றம் செய்யும் குழந்தைகளையும் அனாதையாகத் தெருக்களில் விடப்படும் குழந்தைகளையும் பராமரிப்பதற்கு நிலையங்களை ஏற்படுத்தி அவை மூலமாக அவர்களைப் பராமரிப்பதற்கு இப்பொழுது சட்டம் செய்ய முன்வந்திருப்பதை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். ஆனால், குழந்தைகள் நன்றாக நடத்தப்பட வேண்டுமென்றால், குழந்தைகள் மாதிரம் குற்றம் செய்கிறது என்கிற முறையில், நாம் அதற்குச் சட்டம் செய்து விட்டால் போதாது. குழந்தைகள் குற்றம் என் செய்கின்றன? பெரியவர்கள் குடும்பங்களில் நல்ல முறையில் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்த முற்படுவதில்லை. அதைப் பார்த்துத்தான் குழந்தைகள் தவறுதல்கள் செய்கின்றன.

தனி மனிதனை இருந்தாலும், குடும்பமாக இருந்தாலும், சமூகமாக இருந்தாலும், ஒவ்வொருவரும் எந்த முறையில் நடந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும், தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை எந்த முறையில் நடத்த வேண்டும்

[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar] [10th September 1958]

என்று சிந்தித்துத் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நல்ல முறையில் நடத்த வேண்டும். அப்படி நடத்துவது தங்களுக்கு மட்டும் அல்ல, மற்றவர்களுக்கும் அது வழி காட்டியாக இருக்க வேண்டும். அந்தக் குடும்பங்கள் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை தாங்கள் நினைத்தபடி நடத்துவதால்தான் இந்தமாதிரியான குற்றங்கள் நடைபெறுகின்றன. பெரியவர்களிடத்தில் தான் அதிகப்படியான குற்றம் இருக்கிறது. வருஷா வருஷம் கிரிமினல் கேஸ்கள், சிவில் கேஸ்கள் எவ்வளவு அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டு வருகின்றன என்பதைப் பார்க்கும்போது, எவ்வளவு குற்றங்கள் செய்யப்படுகின்றன என்பது நமக்குத் தெரிய வருகிறது. இப்பொழுது எத்தனை பேர்கள் கோர்ட்டு முன்னதாக வருகிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்த்தால், அதிகமாக வருவது தெரியும். இப்படி எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் வருகிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்த்தால், குற்றங்கள் அதிகமாக வருவதையும் எந்த முறையில் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள், நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது என்பதையும் நாம் எல்லோரும் பார்க்கலாம். நல்ல முறையில் இவர்கள் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துவதற்கு ஏதாவது ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். பெரியவர்கள் நல்ல முறையில் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்த முன்வர வேண்டும். பெரிய குடும்பங்கள் தனிக் குடும்பங்கள் தர்மங்களை எடுத்துப் பார்த்து நல்ல முறையில் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துவதற்கு முன்வர வேண்டும். முன் காலத்தில் அப்படித்தான் பெரியவர்கள் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்திக் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளும் செய்யப்பட்டு வந்தன. பழைய காலத்தில் இப்படிப்பட்ட காரியங்களைத் தனிப்பட்ட மனிதர்களும், குடும்பங்களும், சமூகமும், அரசாங்கமும், மடாதிபதிகளும், மற்றவர்களும் செய்துகொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அவைகள் எல்லாம் இப்பொழுது நின்று போய்விட்டன. ஆதலாலே, அடிப்படையை நாம் முதலிலே செப்பனிட வேண்டும். இந்தச் சட்டம் செய்யப்படுவதுடன் கூட, ஹிந்து மத பரிபாலன போர்டு சட்டத்தையும் தகுந்த முறையிலே திருத்தியாக வேண்டும். அதன் மூலமாகப் பெரியவர்களும் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நன்றாக நடத்தப் பிரசாரம் செய்வதற்குத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யப்படவேண்டும்.

அது மட்டுமல்ல. வறுமையினால் குற்றவாளிகளாக ஆகிறார்களே, அவர்களுக்கு ஒழுக்கத்தையும் சீலத்தையும் கற்பிக்கும்படியான முறையிலேயும் தகுந்த ஏற்பாடுகள் இல்லை. ஏதோ இங்குமங்கும ராமகிருஷ்ண மிஷன் ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்கிறார்கள், மற்ற மதஸ்தர்கள் செய்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், அவை அதிகமாக இல்லை. அதற்கும் ஏதாவது ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். ஏனென்றால், குழந்தைகள் மாத்திரம் தவறுகள் செய்கின்றன என்று நாம் நினைத்துக்கொண்டு பெரியவர்கள் தவறுகள் அதிகமாகச் செய்வதை நாம் கண்காணிக்காமல், கவனிக்காமல், தகுந்த முறையிலே அவர்களுக்கு தர்மத்தைப் போதிக்காமல் இருந்தால், நாட்டினுடைய நிலைமை நாளாவட்டத்தில் சீர்கேடுதான் அடையும். ஆகையால், ஒழுக்கம் கடவுள் பக்தி அடிப்படையில் வாழ்க்கையை எப்படி நடத்த வேண்டும், கடமையை எப்படிச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதை மக்களுக்கு எடுத்துக் காட்ட அரசாங்கம் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கம் அதை உணர்வதில்லை, இந்தக் காலத்திலே. ஆகையால்தான் இந்தத் தொந்தரவு.

பழைய காலத்தில் தனி மனிதனும், சமூகமும் எப்படி நடக்க வேண்டுமென்பதில் வழி காட்டுவதற்குத் தகுந்த ஸ்தாபனங்களும் தனி மனிதர்களும் இருந்தார்கள். பிரம்மச்சரியம், கிரஹஸ்தாசிரமம், வானபிரஸ்தம், சந்யாசம் முதலிய நிலைகள் படிப்படியாக ஒருவனுக்கு அமைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன. தனி மனிதர்களும், மதஸ்தர்களும் இந்த வழியில் மக்கள் நடப்பதற்கு வழிகாட்டி வந்திருந்தார்கள். அதனால் அந்தக் காலத்தில் நம்முடைய வாழ்க்கை நன்றாக நடத்தப்பட்டு வந்தது. மடாதிபதிகளும், பெரியவர்களும், மதஸ்தர்களும் அதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் மக்களை அவ்வப்போது திருத்திக்கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். தனி மனிதன் தன்னுடைய வாழ்க்கையில் முதலில் பிரம்மச்சரியத்தைக் கடைப்பிடித்து, அதில் பயிற்சி அடைந்து, பிறகு கிரகஸ்தாசிரமத்தில் பிரவேசித்து, அதிலும்

[10th September 1958] [Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar]

நல்ல வாழ்க்கை நடத்தி, அதைக் கடந்து கடவுளைப்பற்றிச் சிந்திக்க வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் ஏற்பட்டு, வானபிரஸ்தம், சந்யாசம் ஆகிய ஆசிரமங்களில் இருந்து வந்தார்கள். அதெல்லாம் இப்பொழுது போய் விட்டது. ஆகையால்தான், அடிப்படைத் தத்துவத்தை நாம் திரும்பவும் அறிவுறுத்தி, தகுந்த முறையில் ஏதாவது செய்யாமற்போனால் இம்மாதிரி ஆயிரக்கணக்கான சட்டங்களைத்தான் நாம் செய்துகொண்டிருக்க வேண்டும். நான் முதலமைச்சராக இருந்தபோது செய்த சட்டங்கள் எனக்கே தெரியும். எந்த அமைச்சருக்கும், எந்தச் சட்ட நிபுணருக்கும், என்ன சட்டம் என்று தெரியாத அளவில், சட்டங்கள் அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. எத்தனையோ சட்டங்கள் செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறோம். எங்கே அதிகமாகச் சட்டங்கள் செய்கிறோமோ, அங்கே ஜனங்கள் நன்றாக வாழ்க்கை நடத்தவில்லை என்பதைத்தான் அது சட்டிக் காட்டுகிறது.

ஜனங்கள் தங்களுடைய பொறி புலன்சகை அடக்கி, தகுந்த முறையில் சமூகமும் தனி மனிதனும் வாழ்க்கை நடத்தும் முறையில் இருக்க வேண்டும். சட்டம் எப்பொழுது வரும்? எப்போதைக்கப்போது தவறுதல் ஏற்படுகிறதோ அப்பொழுதுதான் சட்டம் வரும். ஆதலால், அந்த நிலை மாறுவிட்டால் நாம் முன்னேற முடியாது.

இந்த நாட்டில் வறுமை அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது, அறியாமை அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது, ஆதரிப்போர் இல்லாமல் குழந்தைகள் அநேகமாக ஏழ்மையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அது மாத்திரமல்ல. தாயோ தந்தையோ இறந்துவிட்டால் அவர்கள் விட்டுச் சென்ற குழந்தைகளைப் பராமரிப்பதற்கும் தகுந்த முறையிலே குழந்தைகளைக் கவனிப்பதற்கும், தகுந்த முறையிலே தனி மனிதனும் இல்லை, சமூகமும் இல்லை. அரசாங்கம், மாத்திரம் இதற்குச் சட்டம் செய்தால் போதாது. ஆகையால், தனி மனிதனும் சமூகமும் அரசாங்கமும் சேர்ந்து இதையெல்லாம் செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்யாமல், சட்டங்களை மாத்திரம் செய்துகொண்டுபோனால், நடைமுறையில் அதிகத் தொந்தரவுகள், தொல்லைகள்தான் இருந்தുകொண்டிருக்கும். ஆகையால், ஒவ்வொருவனும் தன் கடமையை உணர வேண்டும். குற்றம் புரிகின்ற குழந்தைகளை ஆதரிக்க வேண்டியது ஒவ்வொருவருடைய கடமையாகும் என்பதைத் தனி மனிதனும் சமூகமும் உணரப்படி செய்து, லொழிய, இந்தச் சட்டங்களின் மூலம் நாம் மேல்புச்சாக எவ்வளவுதான் செய்தாலும் பயன் இல்லை. ஆகையால், அடிப்படையான தத்துவங்களைப் புகுத்த நாம் தகுந்த முறையில் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். அந்தந்த மதஸ்தர்கள் மூலமாகவோ, சமூக ஸ்தாபனங்கள் மூலமாகவோ இதைச் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

இம்மாதிரி நிலையில் லட்சக்கணக்கான குழந்தைகள் நம் நாட்டில் இருக்கின்றார்கள். நாம் இங்குமங்கும் ஏதோ செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று ஆரம்பித்திருக்கிறோமே தவிர, இந்தப் பிரச்சனையை மொத்தமாக எடுத்துக் கொண்டு தீர்வு காணும் முறையில் ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை. இப்பொழுது 5-10 எத்தனை குழந்தைகள், எங்கெங்கே இருக்கின்றார்கள் என்பதற்கான P-m. சர்வே செய்து, புள்ளி விவரங்கள் எடுத்தால், உண்மை நிலை தெரியும். ப்ளாக் டெவலப்மெண்ட் ஆங்காங்கே நடைபெறுகிறது. எல்லா ஊர்களிலும் நிறைய உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை, எவ்வளவு பேரை “அப்பாயின்ட்” செய்ய வேண்டுமோ அதைவிட அதிகமாக, “அப்பாயின்ட்” செய்திருக்கிறோம். அவர்களைக்கொண்டு, நான்கைந்து மாதங்களிலே இதைச் சர்வே செய்து முடித்துவிடலாம். எந்தெந்த கிராமத்தில், எந்தெந்த நகரத்தில் பிச்சை எடுக்கும் நிலையில் எத்தனை எத்தனை அனாதைக் குழந்தைகள் இருக்கிறார்கள், ஆதரவற்ற கைம்பெண்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள், அவர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்ய வேண்டிய கடமை சமூகத்திற்கு எவ்வளவு இருக்கிறது என்பதைச் சமூகம் அறிந்துகொள்வதற்காகவாவது இதைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்தப் பொறுப்பைச் சமூகமும் அரசாங்கமும் நிறைவேற்ற முடியுமோ, முடியாதோ, அதைப்பற்றித் தெரியாது. ஆனால், இது மிகையத்தில் சமூகத்தினுடைய பொறுப்பு எந்த அளவுக்கு இருக்கிறது

[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar] [10th September 1958]

என்பதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்வதற்காகவாவது, இத்தகைய சர்வே நடத்தி, எல்லோரும் தங்களுடைய கடமையை உணரும்படி செய்ய வேண்டும். அதன் பிறகு, தனி மனிதன், சமூகம் முன்வந்து, எவ்வளவு தூரம் அவர்களைப் பராமரிப்பதற்குத் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை அரசாங்கமும் உணரும். அரசாங்கமும் தங்களால் முடிந்ததைச் செய்ய முடியும். ஆகையால், அந்த முறையிலே ஆரம்பித்தாலொழிய, பிரச்னை என்ன என்பதையும், அதன் அளவு என்ன என்பதையும் கூட தெரிந்துகொள்ளாத நிலைமையில் தான் நாம் இருப்போம். எனக்குத் தெரியும். இன்னும் என்னுடைய குருகுலம் சரியான முறையில் ஆரம்பிக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆனால், அதற்குள்ளாக எத்தனை ஆதரவற்ற குழந்தைகள் வருகிறார்கள், ஆதரவற்ற கைம்பெண்கள் வருகிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் பார்க்கின்றேன். குழந்தைகளைப் பராமரிக்கக்கூட முடியாத நிலையில் தாய் தந்தையர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய குழந்தைகளுக்குச் சாப்பாடு போடக்கூட முடியாமல் இருக்கிறதென்பதைப் பார்க்கும்போது, ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படி வருகிறவர்களில் நூற்றுக்கு 95 பேர் ரொம்ப ஏழ்மை நிலையில் இருப்பதால், இந்தப் பிரச்னையைச் சமாளிப்பது ரொம்பக் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது.

பராமரிப்பற்ற குழந்தைகளையும், ஆதரவற்ற கைம்பெண்களையும், மற்றவர்களையும் தகுந்த முறையில் பரிபாலிக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், அதற்கு இம்மாதிரிச் சட்டங்கள் மூலமாகவும் ஸ்தாபனங்கள் மூலமாகவும் ஏற்பாடு செய்வது தவிர, அவர்கள் அதில் பயிற்சி அடைந்த பிற்பாடு அவர்களை வெளியே விட்டு விட்டால் அவர்களுக்கு எங்கே வேலை இருக்கும் என்பதையும் நாம் கவனிக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இவர்களுக்கு தர்மத்தையும் ஒழுக்கத்தையும் கடவுள் பக்தியையும் தொழிலையும்பற்றி பயிற்சி கொடுத்து அதன் பிறகு அவர்களுக்கு வேலை எங்கே இருக்கிறதென்பதையும் நாம் கவனித்தாலொழிய திரும்பவும் பழைய நிலைமையே வரும். அவர்களுக்கு வசதி இல்லையென்றால் அவர்கள் பல இன்னல்களுக்கு உட்பட்டு, பழையபடி தெருவிலே போகும்படியான நிலையில் தான் அவர்களை சமூகமும் சந்தர்ப்பமும் வைக்கிறது என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும். அவர்களை ஏதோ 20 முதல் 22 வயது வரையில் பராமரித்துவிட்டு, அதன் பிறகு அவர்களை வெளியே விட்டுவிட்டால், அவர்களுக்கு என்ன வசதி இருக்கிறது, சமூகம் எந்தத் துறையிலே அவர்களுக்கு வசதி அளிக்கிறது என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். இன்னும் தனி மனிதன் எந்த முறையிலே வசதி கொடுக்க முடியும், ஸ்தாபனம் எவ்வளவு கொடுக்க முடியும், அரசாங்கம் எவ்வளவு தூரம் கொடுக்க முடியும், இதையெல்லாம் பார்க்க வேண்டும். சரியான முறையிலே இதை எப்படி நடத்த முடியும் என்பதைப்பற்றி அடிக்கடி சிந்தையிலே தொந்தரவு பண்ணிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். இதை அரசாங்கம் கவனித்து, இந்தச் சட்டத்தைச் செய்வதற்கு முயற்சி செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் மேலும் மேலும் அதிகமாகச் செய்வதற்குத் தனி மனிதனும், குடும்பமும், சமூகத்திற்கு என்ன செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்வதற்கு சர்வே எடுக்க வேண்டும். எவ்வளவு தூரம் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவாவது, முதலில் சர்வே எடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்கிறேன். அப்படி எடுத்தால்தான் நாம் செய்ய வேண்டிய பளு எவ்வளவு இருக்கிறதென்பதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடியும். கிராமங்களிலேயும் சர்வே எடுக்க வேண்டும். நகரங்களிலேயும் சர்வே எடுக்க வேண்டும். நகரங்களில்தான் கூக்குரல் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. எங்கே நாகரீகம் இருக்கிறதோ அங்கேதான் நகரமும் ஜாஸ்தி. அங்குதான் இழிவான செயல்களும் ஜாஸ்தி. குழந்தைகளைப் பலவிதத் திலேயும் உபயோகப்படுத்தும் பழக்கமும் இருந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. மனிதன் மிருகமாய்க்கொண்டே போகிறான். நகரங்களுக்கு வந்தால் பிச்சை எடுக்கலாம், அங்கே பல துறைகளிலே வாழ்க்கை நடத்த முடியும் என்ற எண்ணத்துடன் கிராமத்தில் உள்ளவர்கள் நகரத்திற்கு வருகிறார்கள். அங்கே செல்வம் இருக்கிறது, அங்கே அதிக ஜனங்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள், அங்கே அதிகமான சந்தர்ப்பங்களும் (ஆப்பர்ட்ச்யூனிடிகள்) கிடைக்கும் என்றுதான் கிராமத் தவர்கள் நகரத்தை நோக்கி வந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar] 10th September 1958]

இதையெல்லாம் கவனித்து, பொது ஜனங்களும் தனி மனிதனும் சமூக ஸ்தாபனங்களும் தக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member can take only three minutes.

* Dr. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : துணைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் காலத்தினுடைய அருமையை உணருவேன். ஆகையால், சுருக்கமாகச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

இந்த மசோதாவானது பிச்சைக்காரர்களுடைய தொல்லைகளை நீக்குவதற்கு ஏற்பட்டது என்று என்பதை நான் நன்றாக உணருகிறேன். ஆனால், குழந்தைகளும் சிறுவர்களும் பிச்சைக்காரர்கள் ஆகிவிடக் கூடாது என்ற நோக்கத்திலேதான் இம்மசோதா கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதையும் உணருகிறேன்.

ஆனால், குழந்தைகள் பிச்சைக்காரர்களாக உலவுகிறார்கள் என்ற கருத்தினாலே அவர்களைப் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் பிடித்து, சில நேரங்களிலே கோர்ட்டுக்கும் இழுத்து வீணாகத் தண்டனைக்கு ஆளாக்கிவிடுவார்களோ என்ற ஐயம் இருக்கிறது. அவ்வாறு சட்டத்தைச் செயற்படுத்தும்போது மிகவும் கவனமாகவும் எச்சரிக்கையாகவும் செயற்படுத்த வேண்டிய நிலைமை இருக்கிறது என்பதைக் கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் நன்றாக அறிவார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி விளக்கமாக, தனியாக, போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கு உத்தரவுகள், ஆணைகள் பிறப்பிக்கப்படும் என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன்.

மேலும்கூட பிச்சைக்காரர்களே இல்லை என்ற நம்பிக்கையில் சிலர் பேசினார்கள். மேலும்கூட பிச்சைக்காரர்கள் இல்லையென்றால், அங்கே எவ்வளவு தூரம் மக்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது என்பதை நாம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். வாழ்க்கைத்தரத்தை ஏதோ ஓரளவுக்குத்தான் நாம் உயர்த்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறபோது, பிச்சை யெடுக்கும் பிள்ளைகளைப் பிடித்து இழுத்துச் சிறையிலே வைப்போமா அல்லது வேறு இடத்திலே அடைத்து வைப்போமா என்பதை நாம் சிந்திக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

இந்த மசோதாவில் '16 வயதிலிருந்து 18 வயதுக்குட்பட்ட சிறுபையன்கள் கடன் வாங்கினால் குற்றம், அதன் காரணமாகக் கோர்ட்டுக்கு இழுக்கப்படலாம்' என்று ஒரு பிரிவு சொல்கிறது. பதினாறு வயதிலிருந்து 18 வயதுக்குட்பட்ட சிறுவர்கள் கடன் வாங்கினால், அதன் காரணமாக அவர்கள் கோர்ட்டுக்கு இழுக்கப்பட்டு தண்டிக்கப்படுவது என்றால், அது எவ்வளவு மோசமான நிலையாக இருக்கும் என்பதை நாம் சிந்திக்க வேண்டும். பிச்சை எடுப்பதை வேண்டுமானால் தடுக்க ஏதாவது செய்யலாம். ஆனால், பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் படிக்கும் ஒரு சிறுவன் ஒன்று அல்லது இரண்டு ரூபாய் கடன் வாங்கினான் என்றால், அதைத் தன் தந்தையிடமிருந்து கேட்டுப் பெற்றுத் திருப்பிக் கொடுத்துவிடப் போகிறான். அப்படியிருக்கும்போது கடன் வாங்கினாலும் குற்றம் என்று சொல்வது அவ்வளவு சரியன்று. "Borrowing is an offence under this Bill." ஆதலினாலே தான், அதை விட்டுவிடுவதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கம் சிந்திக்க வேண்டும். நான் தனியாக இதுபற்றித் திருத்தம் கொடுக்கவில்லையென்றாலும், இந்தச் சட்டத்தை நடைமுறையில் செயற்படுத்துகிறபோது மிக எச்சரிக்கையாகக் கவனம் செலுத்தி, வெகு ஜாக்கிரதையாக இருக்கும்படி பிரத்தியேகமான உத்தரவுகள் பிறப்பிக்குமாறு கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். இந்த மசோதாவை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன்.

SRI M. SESHACHARIAR : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to refer to one or two matters only, as others have already spoken about other matters. In regard to criminal offences, it so happens that we have got to prove beyond reasonable doubt that

[Sri M. Seshachariar] [10th September 1958]

the offender has committed the crime. What happens in the juvenile courts in the mufassal—it may be otherwise in the courts in the Madras City—is this. There are only a Judge and the District Probation Officer and no one else. The Judge is the prosecutor as well as the defender. Actually the Probation Officers comes to the rescue of the child. Therefore, in the courts where there is an enquiry, there ought to be some kind of cross-examination. It may be that the instigator who has instigated the child to commit the crime may cleverly manoeuvre to put in his own witnesses before the court, there is no question of cross-examination arising there. Therefore, there must be a public defender. In that connection, we have suggested that the officers concerned should not wear robes, that there should be no prosecutor and that the Police also should not come in their uniforms.

The other matter that I wish to refer to relates to destitutes. We have to establish that a person is a destitute before we put him in the reformatory as we have got *habeas corpus* and other writs. It is for us to see that he is kept separate from other approved schools, as they would say. We are all anxious to see that they are kept separate. But there is no purpose in our keeping them along with the delinquents. It will surely accelerate the criminal propensities in the child. I would, therefore, submit, Sir, that we must surely keep them separate from the delinquents in the reformatory.

The other thing that I would like to say is about the probation officer. I find that the probation officers are all anxious to do something in the matter. But the probation officers are not proficient enough to handle the matter. They are not competent; they are only a little educated. They are not capable of understanding the children and classifying them before they submit their reports to the courts. It so happens unfortunately in the case of criminal courts that the report of the probation officer is placed before the court even before a decision is given by the judge. An adverse report may turn the scales against the child. Therefore, we have to be wary in regard to this. What I would like to suggest is that the probation officers must be competent and proficient enough. One probation officer attends four or five courts in four or five taluks. He has to submit thirty or forty reports. We cannot expect all the reports to be clear and complete. They cannot be useful in any manner. I would suggest, therefore, that more probation officers should be appointed and that they must be proficient enough to understand the psychology of the child and also to suggest ways and means for rehabilitating the child.

*SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI: மன்ற உதவித் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவின் மீது பல அறிஞர்கள் போசிவிட்டார்கள். எனக்குப் பேச சந்தர்ப்பம் இல்லை என்று நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிற சந்தர்ப்பத்திலே நான் அழைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். இந்தச் சட்டத்தை அமுல் செய்வதில் கஷ்டங்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கும் என்பதை நான் உணருகிறேன். நானும் சிறுவர்களைக் கொண்ட ஹாஸ்டல் நடத்திய அனுபவம் பெற்றிருக்கிறேன். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீமதி மஞ்சபாஷிணி பேசும்போது எனக்குத் திகைப்பாக இருந்தது. மனோதத்துவ நிபுணர்களுக்கு இதில் இடம் கிடையாது

[Sri B. K. Nallaswami] 10th September 1958]

என்று அவர் சொல்லும்போது, எவ்வளவு தூரம் நம்முடைய இந்த மசோதா வெற்றிபெறும் என்பதிலே எனக்கு ஒரு பெரிய சந்தேகம் ஏற்பட்டது. ஏனென்றால் முன்னமே ஒரு அங்கத்தினர்

“தக்கார் தகவிலர் என்ப தவரவர்தம்
எச்சத்தாற் காணப்படும்”

என்ற குறளை மேற்கோள் காட்டினார். பெற்றோர்கள் எப்படிப்பட்டவர்கள் என்பதை அவர்களுடைய குழந்தைகளைக்கொண்டு அறியலாம் என்பதுதான் அதன் கருத்து. குழந்தைகள் வாழ்க்கை பெற்றோர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு அமைந்திருக்கிறது என்பதுதான் அந்தக் குறளின் ஆழ்ந்த கருத்து. குழந்தைகளின் சூழ்நிலை இன்று எப்படி இருக்கிறதோ அதை அனுசரித்துத்தான் அவர்கள் குற்றவாளிகளாகவும் குறைபாடுள்ளவர்களாகவும் ஆகிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது வெட்ட வெளிச்சமாகத் தெரிந்த விஷயம்.

சர்ட்டிபைட் ஸ்கூல்கள் நல்ல வேலை செய்கின்றன. ஆனால் டாக்டர் முதலியார் அவர்கள் சொன்னதுபோல் சர்ட்டிபைட் ஸ்கூல்கள் அவற்றில் செல்லக்கூடிய குழந்தைகள் இன்னும் புதிய குற்றங்களைக் கற்றுக்கொண்டு வரும் அளவிலே இன்று வரையில் இருக்கின்றன என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். சிறை அனுபவம் எனக்கு ரொம்ப இருக்கிறது. சிறையில் இருக்கும்போது இதைப்பற்றியெல்லாம் மற்றக் கைதிகளுடன் விவாதித்திருக்கிறேன். அந்த முறையிலே முதல் குற்றவாளிகளை இம்மாதிரிப் பள்ளிகளில் அனுப்புவது ரொம்ப ஆபத்தான விஷயம் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்.

தனிப்பட்ட நபர்கள் இந்தக் குழந்தைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு சீர்திருத்துவதைப்பற்றி ஒரு அங்கத்தினரும் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. அங்கே அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தவில்லை என்றுதான் நான் கருதுகிறேன். முதல் குற்றவாளிகளைத் தனிப்பட்ட நபர்களோ அல்லது ஆசிரமங்களோ எடுத்துக் கொண்டு திருத்த முன்வருவதுதான் உசிதமான விஷயம். ஸ்ரீமதி க்ளப்பாலா ஜாதவ் அவர்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கும் திருத்தத்தை நான் மிகவும் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். மனோ தத்துவ நிபுணர்கள் இல்லாத சமயத்தில் ஒரு தனி நபர் கோர்ட்டை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். இதைச் சிறிது கூர்ந்து கவனிக்க வேண்டும். ஒரு கோர்ட்டு மனோ தத்துவ சாஸ்திரியாக இருக்க முடியாத என்ற அடிப்படையை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பார்த்தால், நன்றாகப் பயிற்சி பெற்று, அந்தக் குழந்தைகளைச் சீர்திருத்துவதில் அனுபவம் பெற்ற ஒரு கமிட்டி இருந்து யோசனை சொல்வதுதான் சிறந்தது என்பதை யாரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்வார்கள். ஸ்ரீமதி ஜாதவ் அவர்கள் நினைப்பது போன்ற காரணத்திற்காக நான் அதை ஆதரிக்கவில்லை. கோர்ட்டு என்ற சொல்லால் குழந்தைகளுக்கு இழிவு ஏற்பட்டு விடும் என்ற காரணத்திற்காக அதை நான் ஆதரிக்கவில்லை. மனோ தத்துவ நிபுணர்கள் கிடைக்காத நிலையில் பயிற்சி பெற்ற ஒரு சிலரைக் கொண்டு கோர்ட்டுக்கு ஆலோசனை கூறி குழந்தைகளைத் திருத்துவதுபற்றி முடிவு செய்வது மிகவும் உபயோககரமாக இருக்கும் என்ற நிலையிலே அதை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். வேறு காரணத்திற்காக நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன் என்பதை மிகவும் பணிவுடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

இந்த நிலையிலே நம்முடைய நாட்டில் மனோ தத்துவ சாஸ்திரிகள் குறைவு என்று கருதினால் அது தவறு. என்னுடைய அனுபவம் வேறு. நம்முடைய நாட்டில் யோகிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். நம்முடைய மனதில் என்ன இருக்கிறது என்பதைக்கூடச் சொல்லக்கூடிய சந்நியாசிகளுடன் நான் பழகியிருக்கிறேன். நம்முடைய எண்ணங்கள், நம்முடைய பூர்வ சம்ஸ்காரங்களைக்கூட அறிந்துகொள்ளக்கூடிய சக்தியுடையவர்கள் இன்னும் நம் நாட்டில் குறைந்துவிடவில்லை. அவர்கள் போன்றவர்கள் இந்தப் பணியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நடத்தலாம். அரசாங்கம் இவர்களைப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். நம்முடைய நாட்டில் மனோ தத்துவ சாஸ்திரிகள் இல்லை என்று கருதி டாக்டர்களையும் நிபுணர்களையும் வெளிநாடுகளிலிருந்து இறக்குமதி செய்ய வேண்டியதில்லை.

[Sri B. K. Nallaswami] [10th September 1958]

இது வரைக்கும் சர்க்கார் கடைப்பிடிக்கும் கொள்கை மடங்களிலோ தர்ம ஸ்தாபனங்களிலோ இந்த அனாதைக் குழந்தைகள் விடுதிகளை ஏற்படுத்திக்கொள்வதற்குத் தடையாக நம்முடைய சட்டங்களும் விதிமுறைகளும் இருந்தனென்றிருக்கின்றன. எங்களுடைய தரவாகாலில் ஒரு அனாதைக் குழந்தைகள் ஆசிரமம் ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் கால் கோலினார்கள். இப்பொழுது மூன்று வருஷமான பிறகும் சட்டம் கூட எழுப்பப்படவில்லை. காரணம் ஒரு வேலையும் நடத்த முடியாத நிலையில் நம்முடைய எண்டோமென்ட் சட்டங்கள் குறுக்கிடுகின்றன. ஆகையால், இவைகளையெல்லாம் திருத்தி, குழந்தைகள் முதலில் அதிகமாகக் குற்றங்கள் செய்வதற்கு வழி இல்லாமல் செய்ய வேண்டும். அடுத்தபடி, குழந்தை பிச்சை எடுக்கக் கூடாது என்பது சரியல்ல என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். பெரியவர்கள் பிச்சை எடுப்பதைப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டு சிறியவர்கள் இன்னது செய்கிறோம் என்று தெரியாமல் கை நீட்டிக் காச வாங்கும் பழக்கத்தில் வந்துவிடுவதை நம்முடைய நாட்டில் தெருவில் பார்க்கிறோம். கையை நீட்டி காலணை அரையணு வாங்கும் பழக்கம் குழந்தைகளிடம் இருக்கிறது. பெற்றோர்களுக்குத் தெரியாமல் பிச்சை எடுக்கப் போகும் குழந்தைகளும் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

பிச்சை எடுப்பது என்று சொன்னால் உண்மையான சந்நியாசிகளுக்கு இடையூறு வந்துவிடும் என்று இன்னொரு அங்கத்தினர் சொன்னார். சந்நியாசிகளுக்கு ஒரு இடையூறும் வராது. உண்மையிலேயே மதுக்கரி பிச்சை எடுக்கும் உண்மை சந்நியாசிகளைப் பார்க்கும்போதே மக்கள் புரிந்துகொண்டு விடுவார்கள். இந்தச் சட்டம் பாலர்களுக்கானது. பதினெட்டு வயது பால சந்நியாசிகளை நான் பார்த்ததில்லை. அப்படிப்பட்டவர்கள் ரொம்பவும் அபூர்வம். பதினெட்டு வயதுக்குக் கீழ்ப்பட்ட சந்நியாசிகளுக்கு ஏதோ பாதகம் வந்துவிடும், ஆகையால் பிச்சை எடுப்பதைத் தடுக்கக் கூடாது என்று சொல்வதை நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவில்லை. பிச்சை எடுப்பதைத் தடுக்கத்தான் வேண்டும். ஆனால் பெரியவர்கள் பிச்சை எடுப்பதைத் தடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் பெரியவர்கள் செய்வதைப் பார்த்துத்தான் சிறியவர்களும் பிச்சை எடுக்கப் பழகிக்கொள்கிறார்கள். இதற்கு ஒரு உதாரணம் சொல்லலாம். பெரியவர்கள் பீடி அல்லது சிகரெட் குடித்து விட்டு எறிந்துவிட்ட துண்டுகளை எடுத்து சிறுவர்கள் குடிப்பதை நாம் பார்த்திருக்கிறோம். இம்மாதிரித் தான் பெரியவர்களுடைய பழக்கம் சிறுவர்களுக்கும் வந்துவிடுகிறது. ஆகையால் இதை அடிப்படையாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு நம் குழந்தைகளை ஆசிரமங்களில் நல்ல மனோ தத்துவம் தெரிந்த சந்நியாசிகளிடம் ஒப்படைப்பது குழந்தைகளுக்கு நன்மை பயக்கக்கூடும். இப்பொழுதும் ராமகிருஷ்ண மிஷன் போன்ற ஸ்தாபனங்கள் இப்பணியில் ஓரளவு ஈடுபட்டிருக்கின்றனர். அப்படிப்பட்ட ஆசிரமங்களுக்குக் குழந்தைகளை அனுப்புவதற்கும் அவைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளையும் சர்க்கார் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்த மசோதாவை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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2.11.

*THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : கனம் துணைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த விவாதத்திலே கலந்துகொண்ட அங்கத்தினர்கள் அனைவருக்கும் முதன் முதலாக என்னுடைய நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். குழந்தைகளைத் திருத்தும் விஷயத்தில், பராமரிக்கும் விஷயத்தில் எவ்வளவு கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும் என்பது கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் எல்லோராலும் வற்புறுத்தப்பட்டது. அது மிகவும் அவசியம் என்பதை நான் முதலிலேயே ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்தச் சட்டம் செய்வதினாலேயே மட்டும் இந்த மகத்தான பிரச்சனையை நாம் தீர்த்துவிட முடியாது என்பதை அரசாங்கமும் உணர்ந்துதான் இருக்கிறது. சட்டம் செய்துவிட்டால் மட்டும் கடமை தீர்ந்து போய்விடும் என்று அரசாங்கம் கருதவில்லை. ஆனால் சட்டத்தின் அடிப்படையில் சில உருப்படியான நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்றால் அதற்கு

[10th September 1958] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

வேண்டிய அதிகாரம் வேண்டும், அதற்கு வேண்டிய சட்டம் வேண்டும். அந்த வகையில்தான் இந்த மசோதா பழைய சட்டத்தை மாற்றியமைக்கும் மசோதாவாக இங்கே கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

மற்றொன்று, குற்றம் செய்தவர்களைத் தண்டிப்பது மட்டுமல்ல, குற்றம் செய்வதற்கு முன்னமேயே தடுப்பு நடவடிக்கைகள் அதாவது 'ப்ரிவென்டிவ்' நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டியதும் அவசியம் என்பதை அரசாங்கம் நன்றாக உணர்ந்துதான் இருக்கிறது. குற்றம் செய்வதைத் தடுப்பதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகளைச் சட்டத்தினால் எடுக்க முடியாது. அது பொது மக்கள் கையில் இருக்கிறது. முக்கியமாகக் குழந்தைகள் கெடுவதற்குக் காரணம் வறுமைதான் என்பதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ள முடியாது. ஏனென்றால் பெரிய பணக்காரக் குடும்பங்களிலுள்ள குழந்தைகளும் கெட்டுப்போவதை நாம் பார்க்கின்றோம். ஸ்ரீயான் ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் சொன்னதுபோல் குழந்தைகளைப் பெற்றோர்கள் கவனிக்காமல் இருப்பதும் அவர்கள் கெடுவதற்குக் காரணமாக அமைகிறது. பெரிய குடும்பங்களாக இருந்தாலும் ஏழைக் குடும்பங்களாக இருந்தாலும் பெரியவர்கள் கவனிப்பு இல்லாத காரணத்தால்தான் குழந்தைகள் பெரும்பாலும் கெட்டுவிடுகிறார்கள்.

பெற்றோர்கள் கவனிக்காத குழந்தைகளைத் தனி நபரிடம் விட வேண்டும் என்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஒருவர் சொன்னார். அவர்கள்தான் எப்படிக் குழந்தைகளைக் கவனிக்கப் போகிறார்கள்? இந்த மசோதா நன்றாகப் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டுத் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டது. இந்தச் சட்ட சபையில் பிரேரேபிக்கப்பட்டு இரண்டு சபைகளின் பிரதிநிதிகள் அடங்கிய ஜாயிண்ட் செலெக்ட் கமிட்டியினிடம் ஒப்புவிக்கப்பட்டு அந்தக் கமிட்டி ரொம்ப கவனத்துடன் பல நாட்கள் ஆலோசித்த பிறகு ஒவ்வொரு பிரிவாகப் பரிசீலனை செய்துதான் இந்த முடிவுக்கு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இருந்தாலும் அந்த செலெக்ட் கமிட்டியில் இல்லாத கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர் அவர்கள் போன்றவர்கள் ஏதோ சில திருத்தங்கள் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று அவர்களுக்குப் பட்டுத் திருத்தங்கள் கொண்டுவந்தால், அந்தத் திருத்தங்களை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுவதில்லை என்ற சித்தாந்தம் ஒன்று மில்லை. என்னைப் பொறுத்த மட்டில் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய திருத்தம் ஏதாவது பிரேரேபிக்கப்பட்டால், அதை நான் நிச்சயமாக ஒப்புக் கொள்வேன். எனக்கு இதில் ஒரு சிரமமும் இல்லை. ஏனென்றால் சட்ட சபை இந்த மாதக் கடைசி வரையில் நடக்கப் போகிறது. இங்கே ஏதாவது திருத்தங்கள் கொண்டுவந்து நிறுவேற்றினாலும் மீண்டும் அந்தச் சபைக்குப் போய் அதனுடைய அங்கீகாரத்தையும் வாங்கி வருவதில் சிரமம் இல்லை. ஆகவே திருத்தங்கள் ஒன்றையும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது என்ற பிடிவாதம் இல்லை.

குழந்தைகள் பிச்சை எடுப்பதுபற்றியும் கடன் வாங்கக்கூடாது என்பது பற்றியும், அதற்குத் தடை இருக்கிறது என்பதைப்பற்றியும் கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசினார்கள். இந்த மசோதாவில் குழந்தைகள் பிச்சை எடுப்பதைக் குற்றமாகக் கருதவில்லை. அது "ப்ரிவென்ஷன் ஆப் பெக்கிங் ஆக்ட்" இல் வருகிறது. இந்த மசோதாவில் "Employing children and young persons for begging" என்று இருக்கிறது. அதாவது பிச்சை எடுப்பதற்கு யார் குழந்தைகளைத் தங்களுக்குக் கருவியாக உபயோகப்படுத்திக்கொள்ளுகிறார்களோ அவர்களைத்தான் தண்டிக்க வேண்டும் என்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

குழந்தைகள் கடன் வாங்குவதுகூடத் தப்பா என்று சில கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் கேட்டார்கள். குழந்தைகள் கடன் வாங்குவதைக் குற்றம் என்று சொல்வது தவறுதான். இந்த மசோதாவில் "Inciting child or young person to bet or borrow" என்றுதான் இருக்கிறது. எவ்வளவு வேண்டுமானாலும் கடன் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளட்டும், அதைத் திருப்பிக் கொடுக்கட்டும். ஆனால் ஏன் குழந்தைகளை மற்றவர்கள் இதற்கு உபயோகப்படுத்திக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்? தான் 'கடன் வாங்குவதற்காகக்

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [10th September 1958]

குழந்தைகளை உபயோகப்படுத்துவதுதான் பெரிய குற்றமாகக் கருதப்படுகிறது. அற்குத்தான் தண்டனை. குழந்தைகள் கடன் வாங்குவதில்லை. இந்த மசோதாவின் அடிப்படையே அதுதான். குழந்தைகளைப் பிச்சை எடுக்கவோ, மற்ற தீயக் காரியங்களைச் செய்யவோ பயன்படுத்துகிறார்களே அவர்களைத் தண்டிக்க வேண்டுமென்பதுதான் இந்த மசோதாவின் அடிப்படை.

இப்படிப்பட்ட குழந்தைகளை இரண்டு விதமாகப் பிரிக்கலாம். சூழ்நிலை காரணமாகக் குற்றம் செய்யக்கூடிய குழந்தைகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் திக்கற்றவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களே அவர்களுக்கும் சூழ்நிலைதான் காரணம். அது குழந்தைகளுடைய பொறுப்பு அல்ல. இவர்களைத் தனித் தனியாக வைத்துப் பராமரிக்க வேண்டுமென்ற அடிப்படையான கொள்கையை அரசாங்கம் ஒத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த வகையில் ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டியது அவசியம். இந்த மசோதாவில் அதைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிடவில்லை என்றாலும், சாதாரணமாகக் குற்றம் செய்கிறவர்கள், தொத்து வியாதி உள்ளவர்கள் இப்படிப்பட்டவர்களைத் தனித்தனியாக “ஹோமில்” வைப்பது என்று இந்த மசோதாவில் இருப்பதைக் கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் கவனித்திருப்பார்கள். “சர்ட்டிபைட் ஸ்கூல்” கட்டப்படுகிறது என்று பொதுவாகச் சொல்வதில் பயன் இல்லை. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ நல்லசாமி அவர்கள் தம்முடைய சிறை அனுபவத்தைப்பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். நான் சொல்லுகிறேன், அவருக்குச் சிறைவாச அனுபவம்தான் இருக்கிறது, சர்ட்டிபைட் ஸ்கூலிலே அனுபவம் இருந்ததாக நான் நினைக்கவில்லை. அவருக்கு “சர்ட்டிபைட் ஸ்கூல்” அனுபவம் இருந்ததில்லை. ஆகவே இது இரண்டையும் ஒரே மாதிரியாகச் சொல்வதில் பயனில்லை. சர்ட்டிபைட் ஸ்கூலிலிருந்து வருகின்ற குழந்தைகள் திருந்திக்கொண்டு தான் வருகிறார்கள், அங்கு இருப்பதால் கெட்டுப்போகிறார்கள் என்று பொதுவாகச் சொல்வதில் பயனில்லை.

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : நான் முதல் குற்றவாளிகளைப் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டேன்.

***THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** முதல் குற்றவாளிகளைக்கூடத் தகுந்தபடிதான் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். மனோ தத்துவ நிபுணர்களைக்கொண்டு குழந்தைகளின் மனோ நிலையைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். இது முக்கியம் என்பதை இந்த அரசாங்கம் கொஞ்ச காலத்திற்கு முன்பாகவே உணர்ந்திருக்கிறது. ஒரு நிபுணரையும் நியமித்திருக்கிறது. ப்ரசிடென்சி கல்லூரியில் ஒரு ஆசிரியர் அப்படி நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார். அது மட்டுமல்ல, “ஜுவனைல் கடைன்ஸ் பியூரோ” ஒன்று அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொரு குழந்தையினுடைய மனோ நிலையையும் நன்றாக ஆராய்ந்து அதற்கு ஏற்றவாறு குழந்தைகள் கவனிக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்று அரசாங்கம் ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதில் கவனம் செலுத்திக் கொண்டும் வருகிறது. மனோ தத்துவ நிபுணர்கள் யாரும் இல்லை என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல. ஏதோ ஆசிரியர்களைக் கட்டி அவைகளிலே குழந்தைகளை வைத்துவிடுவதால் மட்டும் மனோ நிலை வந்து விடும் என்று சொல்லி விட முடியாது. இதற்கு நிபுணத்துவம் வேண்டும், அனுபவம் வேண்டும், படிப்பு வேண்டும். புத்தகப் படிப்பு மட்டும் அல்ல; நேரடியான அனுபவமும் வேண்டும். அப்படிப்பட்ட உதவி அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இருக்கிறது. அந்த உதவியை இன்னும் விரிவாக்க வேண்டுமென்பதுதான் அரசாங்கத்தின் எண்ணம்.

திக்கற்ற குழந்தைகளைக் கவனிக்கும் ஆர்ப்பேஜ்களை சில மத ஸ்தாபனங்கள் வைத்து நடத்துவதிலே மத பரிபாலனைச் சட்டம் குறுக்கே நிற்பதாக ஒரு அங்கத்தினர் குறிப்பிட்டார். பல அற நிலையங்கள் இத்தகைய ஸ்தாபனங்களை நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகின்றன. அதற்கு ஒன்றும் தடை எழுப்பவில்லை, தடை எழுப்புவதற்கும் இல்லை. இப்படிப்பட்ட திக்கற்ற குழந்தைகளைப் பராமரிப்பது பகவானுக்கு மிகவும் உகந்தது என்பதைச் சிறந்த ஆஸ்திகராகிய நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர்

[10th September 1958] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

அவர்களும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுவார்கள். சில இடங்களில் விரிவாக்கப்படவில்லையானால் அதற்கு வேறு காரணங்கள் இருக்கலாமே தவிர சட்டமோ, விதியோ குறுக்கே நிற்கவில்லை என்பதை மட்டும் இந்தச் சமயத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

சட்டம் செய்தால் மட்டும் போதாது. பெற்றோர்களும் போதிய கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும். பொது மக்களுடைய உதவியும் ஒருபுறம் இருக்க, பெற்றோர்களும் தங்களுடைய குழந்தைகளை நன்றாகக் கவனிக்க வேண்டும் என்பதற்காக பொது ஜன அபிப்பிராயம் திரட்டப்பட வேண்டும். அதுதான் முக்கியமானது.

சிறுவர்கள் புகை பிடிப்பதுபற்றிக் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டது. நாம் சட்டம் செய்வதினால் என்ன பயன் என்றும் கேட்கப்பட்டது. கூடிய வரையில் நிறைவேற்றப்படக்கூடிய சட்டங்களைத்தான் அரசாங்கம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். வெறும் எட்டுச் சரைக்காய்ச் சட்டங்களைச் செய்வதில்லை. அப்படிச் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னால், அதற்கு அரசாங்கம் மட்டும் பொறுப்பாளி அல்ல, இந்தச் சட்ட சபையிலுள்ளவர்கள் எல்லோருமேதான் பொறுப்பாளியாவார்கள். அப்படிச் சொல்வது சட்ட சபையைப் பாதிக்கும்; நடைமுறையில் நிறைவேற்ற முடியாத சட்டங்களைத்தான் நாம் செய்தவர்களாகவும் ஆவோம். அப்படிப்பட்ட அபிப்பிராயத்திற்குக் கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் யாரும் இடம் கொடுக்க மாட்டார்கள் என்றதான் நான் நம்புகிறேன். ஆனால் புகை பிடிப்பதைத் தடுக்கச் சட்டம் செய்வதில் பயன் இல்லை. இதைப்பற்றி நாங்கள் பரிசீலனை செய்து பார்த்தோம். பள்ளிக்கூடம் போகும் குழந்தைகள் புகை பிடிப்பதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு என்ன வழி என்று யோசித்துப் பார்த்தால், பெற்றோர்கள்தான் அவர்களுக்கு வழி காட்டியாக இருக்க வேண்டும். குழந்தைப் பருவத்திலிருந்தே பெற்றோர்களுடைய இந்தப் பழக்கத்தைப் பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருந்து பிறகு குழந்தைகளும் புகை பிடிக்க ஆரம்பிக்கிறார்கள். இது பெரும்பாலும் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு வெளியிலேதான் நடைபெறுகிறது. இந்தப் பழக்கத்தைக் குழந்தைகள் விட வேண்டும். இதுபற்றி செலெக்ட் கமிட்டியிலும் யோசனை கூறப்பட்டது. இதற்கு எந்தச் சட்டம் செய்தும் பயனில்லை என்ற கருத்தில் தான் ஜாயின்ட் செலெக்ட் கமிட்டியில் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப்படவில்லை.

ஸ்ரீமதி ஜதாவ் அவர்கள் தம்முடைய நீண்ட அனுபவம், உத்சாகம், அக்கறை இவைகளைக்கொண்டு ஜாயின்ட் செலெக்ட் கமிட்டியில் பல யோசனைகளைத் தெரிவித்தார்கள். ஜுவனைல் கோர்ட் என்பது கூடாது என்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். பெயரில் என்ன இருக்கிறது? இந்தக் கோர்ட்டை நடத்துகிறவர்கள் மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட்டுகள் அல்ல. “கோர்ட்” என்ற பெயர் இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் “கோர்ட்” என்னும் ஆங்கிலப் பதத்திற்கு எத்தனையோ அர்த்தங்கள் இருக்கின்றன.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : “கோர்ட்” பண்ணுவது என்று கூட ஒரு அர்த்தம் இருக்கிறது. (சிரிப்பு.)

***THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :** இதில் சிறந்த சமூக சேவகிகள், பெண்மணிகள் எல்லாம் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தச் சட்டத்தில் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பது என்னவென்றால் ஒரே கோர்ட்டில் விசாரிக்கக் கூடாது; இடம், சமயம், இவைகளையொட்டி வெவ்வேறு இடங்களில் விசாரணை நடத்த வேண்டும் என்பதுதான். தீர யோசித்துத் தான் இந்த முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஸ்ரீமதி ஜதாவ் அவர்கள் இதை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு தங்களுடைய திருத்தப் பிரேரணையை வற்புறுத்த மாட்டார்கள் என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன்.

மற்றப்படி இன்னும் ஒன்றிரண்டு யோசனைகள் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டன. இது சட்டமாக்கப்பட்ட பிறகு, ஸ்ரீமான் பாலசுப்ரமணிய அய்யர் சொன்னது போல, மத்திய சர்க்காரின் அங்கீகாரத்தைப் பெறலாம். அதைப்பற்றி சிரமம் இல்லை, அதை நாங்கள் உணர்ந்துதான் இருக்கிறோம். இங்கே குறிப்பிட்ட சில யோசனைகளை இது சம்பந்தமான விதிகள் செய்யும்போது

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [10th September 1958]

கவனித்துக்கொள்ளலாம். மற்றப்படி கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குக் குழந்தைகள் விஷயத்தில் எவ்வளவு ஆவனும் கவலையும் இருக்கிறதோ அதே ஆவலோடும், கவலையோடும் தான் இந்த மசோதாவை அரசாங்கம் தயாரித்திருக்கிறது. இந்த மசோதா இங்கே நிறைவேற்றப்படுமானால் இதன் மூலம் நம்முடைய நாட்டின் சிறந்த செல்வங்களாகிய குழந்தைகளைப் பாதுகாத்துப் பராமரித்துத் திருத்துவதற்கு உதவ முடியும் என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன். இந்தச் சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதன் மூலம் நம்முடைய சமுதாயத்தில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் பேராபத்தை அகற்றக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஓரளவு ஏற்படும், அதோடு மக்களுக்கும் குழந்தைகள் விஷயத்தில் புதிய அக்கறை ஏற்பட்டு இந்தப் பிரச்சினையை நாம் சுமுகமாகவும் வெற்றிகரமாகவும் தீர்ப்போம் என்ற நம்பிக்கையோடு இந்த மசோதாவை கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் எல்லோரும் ஆதரிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

5-50
p.m.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is—

‘That the Madras Children (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 10 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.

Clauses 2 to 11 were put and carried.

Clause 12.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

‘That clause 12 do stand part of the Bill.’

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is the hon. Member Srimathi Clubwala Jadhav moving her amendment?

* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: Yes, Sir, I move the following amendment:—

‘In section 29 of the principal Act for the words “a court” wherever they occur, *substitute* the words “a Welfare Committee”.’

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the light of what the Hon. Minister has stated, is the hon. Member pressing her amendment?

* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: Just for the conscientious satisfaction that this has been suggested for the sake of the child, I have moved it and I should like to quote what the greatest exponent in children's welfare work, Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi has stated—

‘Orphan destitutes are not properly taken care of in the Presidency. I served on the Committee of a Home in Madras for a number of years. Though the donor donated a certain amount for the Orphanage, I found in the year 1927, when I became a member of that Committee, that it was only a Junior Certified School, i.e., a school admitting vagrant and delinquent children committed by the Police and the Magistrates and I also discovered that the orphan destitutes had to go through a Magistrate or Police before gaining admission into that Home and further, after the completion of their tenth year, they were transferred to the

[10th September 1958] [Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav]

Reformatory Schools at Chingleput and Rajahmundry. The certified children according to the Madras Children Act, include the youthful offenders, the vagrants, those destitutes. Youthful offenders are those convicted of thefts, murders and uncontrollables. I naturally protested against the procedure as the will of the donor was to the effect that it should be run as a simple orphanage for children. The management told me then that they were forced to commit the children through the Police and the Magistrate simply because the certified school children got a grant through the Jail Department Rs. 10 per head whereas a mere orphan gets only two or three rupees per head. However, largely due to my pressure, few orphans were admitted into that Home as orphans and the majority were certified even two years before . . .

Though I served for a number of years on the committee and made many improvements therein, I could not induce the Committee to convert it into an orphanage. Therefore, I resigned from the committee . . .

Sir, this happened many years ago. I am only saying that in the case of destitute children, they should not come through a court. I am saying this again only for my conscientious satisfaction. I did say also in the Joint Select Committee that there might be some lady magistrates on this body though not by the name of Magistrates. I have not cast any reflection on the honorary Magistrates. There were present three honorary lady Magistrates, namely, Mrs. Gopala Ratnam, Mrs. Sarojini Varadappan and myself and I said, ‘Appoint us by name but not as honorary Magistrates.’

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have seconder for your amendment?

* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: I know, Sir, one by one my seconders are not available.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For want of a seconder, the amendment falls through.

Clause 12 was put and carried.

Clauses 13 to 25 were put and carried.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

‘That the Madras Children (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1958), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.’

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is—

‘That the Madras Children (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1958), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.’

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

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DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

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

* 139. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2185, Public Works (Electricity), dated 9th August 1958, regarding framing of rules prescribing the term of office of the Chairman and other members of the Madras State Electricity Board, the conditions under which they shall be eligible for reappointment and their remuneration, allowances and other conditions of service.

* 140. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2732, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 11th July 1958, regarding amendment to the rules made under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932).

Bill passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council—

† The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1958).

* Laid on the table of the House on 9th September 1958.

** Sent by special messenger on 9th September 1958.

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APPENDIX.

[Vide item IV on page 70 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 10 OF 1958)

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill further to amend the Madras Children Act, 1920.

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

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

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Children (Amendment) Act, 1958.

2. *Substitution of long title and preamble in Madras Act IV of 1920.*—In the Madras Children Act, 1920 (Madras Act IV of 1920) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for the long title and preamble, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“An Act to provide for the custody, trial, maintenance, welfare, education and character training of youthful offenders and the care, protection, maintenance, welfare, education and character training of children and young persons who are uncontrollable or are in moral danger, or destitute, or in need of care and protection.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the custody, trial, maintenance, welfare, education and character training of youthful offenders and the care, protection, maintenance, welfare, education and character training of children and young persons who are uncontrollable, or are in moral danger or destitute, or in need of care and protection;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—”.

3. *Substitution of certain provisions of Madras Act IV of 1920.*—The provisions of the principal Act specified in the first two columns of the annexed schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner specified in the third and fourth columns thereof.

4. *Amendment of section 3, Madras Act IV of 1920.*—In clauses (2) and (3) of section 3 of the principal Act, for the word “sixteen”, the word “eighteen” shall be substituted.

5. *Amendment of section 16, Madras Act IV of 1920.*—In section 16 of the principal Act, for the words “may decline to receive any youthful offender or child proposed to be sent to them in pursuance of this Act, but when they have once accepted any such offender or child”, the words “shall receive, subject to the

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availability of accommodation in such school, any child or young person proposed to be sent to them in pursuance of this Act, and when they have once accepted any such child or young person" shall be substituted.

6. *Amendment of section 18, Madras Act IV of 1920.*—In sub-section (1) of section 18 of the principal Act, for the word "sixteen", the word "eighteen" shall be substituted.

7. *Insertion of new section 19 in Madras Act IV of 1920.*—After section 18 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

" 19. *Custody in certain cases pending inquiry or trial.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any other law for the time being in force, whenever—

(a) under clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 29, any person apparently under the age of sixteen years, or

(b) under section 36-H, any girl under the age of sixteen years, or

(c) any child or young person arrested on a charge of an offence under section 7 or section 8 of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 (Central Act 104 of 1956), is brought before a court, such court shall, pending inquiry or trial, make an order placing such person, girl, child or young person in such custody and in such manner as may be prescribed."

8. *Amendment of section 23, Madras Act IV of 1920.*—In section 23 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1), for the words "twelve years of age but less than sixteen years of age", the words "twelve years of age or upwards but less than eighteen years of age" shall be substituted;

(ii) sub-section (5) shall be omitted.

12. *Amendment of section 29, Madras Act IV of 1920.*—In section 24 of the principal Act,—

(i) in clause (a), for the word "eighteen", the word "twenty-one" shall be substituted;

(ii) for clause (b), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

" (b) in the case of a child sent to a junior approved school, such time not being less than two years as to the court may seem proper for the training and education of the child, but not in any case extending beyond the time when the child will, in the opinion of the court, attain the age of eighteen years."

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10. *Amendment of section 25, Madras Act IV of 1920.*—In section 25 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1),—

(a) in clause (b), for the words "committed to", the words "placed in" shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (c), for the words "committed to the custody of any suitable person, whether a relative or not, who is willing to undertake the care of the youthful offender, until he attains the age of sixteen years", the words "placed in the custody of any suitable person, whether a relative or not, who is willing to undertake the care of the youthful offender, until he attains the age of eighteen years" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (3), for the words "The parent, guardian, relative, or other person, to whose custody a youthful offender has been committed, or the probation officer or other person under whose supervision a youthful offender has been placed, may, at any time while the order committing him to such custody or placing him under such supervision remains in force and while the offender is under the age of sixteen years", the words "The parent, guardian, relative or other person in whose custody a youthful offender has been placed or the probation officer or other person under whose supervision a youthful offender has been placed, may, at any time while the order placing him in such custody or placing him under such supervision remains in force and while the offender is under the age of eighteen years" shall be substituted.

11. *Amendment of section 28, Madras Act IV of 1920.*—In section 28 of the principal Act,—

(i) in clause (b), for the words "by committing the offender to the custody", the words "by placing the offender in the custody" shall be substituted;

(ii) for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely,—

" (c) by placing the offender discharged under clause (a) or placed in custody under clause (b) under the supervision of a person named by court; or "

(iii) in clause (d), for the words "by committing the offender to the custody", the words "by placing the offender in the custody" shall be substituted;

(iv) clause (g) shall be omitted.

12. *Amendment of section 29, Madras Act V of 1920.*—In section 29 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1),—

(a) in the opening paragraph, for the word "fourteen", the word "sixteen" shall be substituted;

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(b) after clause (d), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

“(dd) is found in any street or place of public resort begging or receiving alms, whether or not there is any pretence of singing, playing, performing or for the purpose of so begging or receiving alms; or”;

(ii) in sub-section (2), for the words “for the committal of the child to suitable custody in the prescribed manner until he attains the age of sixteen years”, the words “placing him in suitable custody in the prescribed manner until he attains the age of eighteen years” shall be substituted;

(iii) for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

“(3) Any police officer or other person authorized by the State Government in this behalf may bring before a court any person apparently of the age of sixteen years so circumstanced that he would come within one or other of the descriptions mentioned in sub-section (1) and the court if satisfied, on inquiry of that fact and that it is expedient so to deal with him, may make an order placing him in suitable custody in the prescribed manner until he attains the age of eighteen years or for any shorter period;

Provided that a girl coming within the description mentioned in clause (e) of sub-section (1) may be placed in such custody until she attains the age of twenty-one years or for any shorter period.”;

(iv) in sub-section (4), for the words “committing a child or young person to”, the words “placing a child or young person to” shall be substituted.

13. In the heading under Part V of the principal Act, for the words “or committed to suitable custody”, the words “or placed in suitable custody” shall be substituted.

14. *Amendment of section 31, Madras Act IV of 1920.*—In sub-section (1) of section 31 of the principal Act, for the words “the committal of a child or young person to”, the words “placing a child or young person in” shall be substituted.

15. *Amendment of section 34, Madras Act IV of 1920.*—In section 34 of the principal Act, for the words “to whose custody he is committed”, in the two places where they occur, the words “in whose custody he is placed” shall be substituted.

16. *Amendment of section 35, Madras Act IV of 1920.*—In section 35 of the principal Act,—

(i) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

“(1) The State Government may at any time discharge a child placed in suitable custody or a youthful offender or child detained in an approved school, either absolutely or on such conditions as the State Government approves.”;

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(ii) in sub-section (2),—

(a) in clause (a), for the word “fourteen”, the word “sixteen” shall be substituted;

(b) after clause (b), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely :—

“(bb) a child placed in suitable custody to be transferred to an approved school;

(bbb) a child detained in an approved school to be transferred to suitable custody;”;

(c) in clause (d), for the word “fourteen”, the word “sixteen” shall be substituted;

(d) in clause (e), for the word “sixteen”, the word “eighteen” shall be substituted;

(iii) in sub-section (2-A), after the brackets and letter “(b)”, the brackets and letters “(bb), (bbb)” shall be inserted.

17. *Insertion of new section 35-B in Madras Act IV of 1920.*—After section 35-A of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

“35-B. *Child to be placed under the supervision of a probation officer.*—In respect of a youthful offender, child or young person detained as an inmate in an approved school, due for discharge or release, the Chief Inspector, if satisfied that he is incorrigible and that in the interests of the inmate it is expedient to place him, after discharge or release, under the supervision of a probation officer, or in an after-care organization, may make an order placing the inmate so discharged or released under the supervision of a probation officer or in an after-care organization established or recognized under the rules made under section 38-A, for a period to be specified in the order.”

18. *Amendment of section 36, Madras Act IV of 1920.*—In section 36 of the principal Act,—

(i) in sub-section (2), the words “unless the child or young person is tried jointly with any other person not being a child or young person” shall be omitted;

(ii) after sub-section (2), the following sub-sections shall be added, namely :—

“(3) Any court dealing with any case under section 29 shall, whenever practicable, sit either in a different building or room from that in which the ordinary sittings of the court are held or on different dates or at different times from those at which the ordinary sittings are held.

(4) When any juvenile court is, whether on application made to it or otherwise, of opinion that an accused in any trial before that court has committed the offence solely at, and in consequence of, the instigation of an adult, it may direct an investigation to be made by any Police Officer against that adult

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and such investigation shall be deemed to be an investigation under Chapter XIV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Central Act V of 1898)."

19. *Insertion of new Part VI-A in Madras Act IV of 1920.*—After Part VI of the principal Act, the following Part shall be inserted, namely :—

" PART VI-A.

SPECIAL OFFENCES IN RESPECT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

36-A. *Punishment for cruelty to children and young persons.*—

(1) Whoever having the actual charge of, or control over, a child or young person wilfully assaults, ill-treats, neglects, abandons or exposes him or causes or procures him to be assaulted, ill-treated, neglected, abandoned, or exposed or neglects, in a manner likely to cause unnecessary mental or physical suffering to provide adequate food, clothes or medical aid or lodging for the child or young person shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment of either description, for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both :

Provided that where the offence under this section is committed against a woman, being a married young person, the court trying the offence may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, permit the offence to be compounded by the husband or if the husband is the person accused of such offence by some person who had care of her before her marriage.

(2) The infliction of reasonable punishment on a child or young person for a proper reason shall not be deemed to be an offence under this section.

36-B. *Employing children and young persons for begging.*—

Whoever employs any child or young person for the purpose of begging or whoever having the custody, charge or care of a child or young person connives at or encourages or allows the employment of such child or young person for the purpose of begging, and whoever uses a child or young person as an exhibit for the purpose of begging shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees or with both.

36-C. *Penalty for giving intoxicating liquor or dangerous drug to child or young person.*—Whoever gives or causes to be given to any child or young person any intoxicating liquor or dangerous drug or employs any child or young person for carrying or transporting liquor or dangerous drug the consumption of which is an offence under any law in force, shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

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36-D. *Penalty for permitting child or young person to enter places where liquor or dangerous drug is sold.*—Whoever takes a child or young person to any place where intoxicating liquor or dangerous drugs are sold and whoever being the proprietor, owner or a person in charge of such place permits a child or young person to enter such place, and whoever causes or procures a child to go to such place, shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

36-E. *Inciting child or young person to bet or borrow.*—Whoever by words either spoken or written or by signs or otherwise incites or attempts to incite a child or young person to make any bet or wager or to enter into or take any share or interest in any betting or wagering transaction or to borrow money or to enter into any transaction involving the borrowing of money, shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with both.

36-F. *Taking on pledge or purchasing articles from child or young person.*—Whoever purchases or takes on pledge any article from a child or young person whether offered by that child or young person on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

36-G. *Allowing or permitting child or young person to be in brothel.*—Whoever allows or permits a child over the age of four years or a young person to reside in or frequently go to a brothel shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

36-H. *Young girls exposed to risk of seduction, etc.*—If it appears to a court on the complaint of any person that a girl under the age of sixteen years is with or without the knowledge of her parent or guardian, exposed to the risk of seduction or prostitution, the court may direct the parent or guardian to enter into a recognisance to exercise due care and supervision in respect of such girl.

36-I. *Withholding of or living on earnings of child employees.*—

(1) Whoever secures a child or young person ostensibly for the purpose of employment of labour and withholds or lives on the earnings of such child or young person, shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(2) Whoever exposes a child or young person to the risk of seduction, sodomy, prostitution or other immoral condition, shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

36-J. *Offences under this Part cognizable.*—All offences under this Part shall be cognizable."

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20. *Amendment of section 37, Madras Act IV of 1920.*—In sub-section (1) of section 37 of the principal Act, for the word “sixteen”, the word “eighteen” shall be substituted.

21. *Amendment of section 38, Madras Act IV of 1920.*—In sub-section (2) of section 38 of the principal Act, for the words “committed to suitable custody under this Act, the court in determining the person to whose custody the child or young person shall be committed”, the words “placed in suitable custody under this Act, the court in determining the person in whose custody the child or young person shall be placed” shall be substituted.

22. *Insertion of new sections 38-A and 38-B in Madras Act IV of 1920.*—After section 38 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“38-A. *After-care organizations.*—(1) The State Government may, by rules made under this Act, provide for the establishment or recognition of after-care organizations and may vest them with such powers as may be necessary for effectively carrying out their functions under this Act.

(2) Every such organization shall take care of—

(a) children whose conduct in the approved schools, requires their being placed on probation;

(b) children whose rehabilitation on discharge from approved schools, requires further attention; and

(c) such other children, as in the opinion of the State Government, require to be kept in suitable custody.

38-B. *No joint trial of child or young person and adult.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 239 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Central Act V of 1898), or any other law for the time being in force, no child or young person shall be charged with, or tried for, any offence together with an adult.

(2) If a child or young person is accused of an offence for which under section 239 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Central Act V of 1898), or any other law for the time being in force, such child or young person and an adult would, but for the prohibition contained in sub-section (1), have been charged and tried together, the court taking cognizance of that offence shall direct separate trials of the child or young person and the adult.”

23. *Insertion of new sections 39-A, 39-B, 39-C and 39-D in Madras Act IV of 1920.*—After section 39 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

“39-A. *Circumstances to be taken into consideration in making orders under this Act.*—For the purpose of making any order in respect of a child or young person under this Act, a competent court shall have regard to the following circumstances, namely:—

(a) the age of the child or young person;

(b) the circumstances in which the child or young person or parent of the child or young person is living;

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(c) the reports made by or obtained from the probation officer;

(d) the reports made by or obtained from any person or organization approved by the State Government for the purpose;

(e) the religious persuasion of the child or young person; and

(f) such other circumstances as may, in the opinion of the competent court, require to be taken into consideration in the interests of the child or young person as the case may be:

Provided that in the case of a youthful offender, the above circumstances shall be taken into consideration after the competent court has recorded a finding against the person that he has committed the offence.

39-B. *Appointment of Probation Officers.*—(1) The State Government or such authority as may be empowered by it in this behalf may appoint probation officers for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) Subject to any rules that may be made under this Act, it shall be the duty of the probation officer—

(a) to visit children and young persons in need of protection and youthful offenders at such intervals as the probation officer may think fit;

(b) to report to the competent court on the behaviour of any child or young person in need of protection or any youthful offender;

(c) to advise and assist children and young persons in need of protection or youthful offenders and if necessary, endeavour to find them suitable employment;

(d) where a child or young person in need of protection or a youthful offender is placed under the care of any person on certain conditions, to see whether such conditions are being complied with; and

(e) to perform such other duties as may be prescribed.

39-C. *Reports to be treated confidential.*—The report of the probation officer or any other report considered by the competent court under section 39-B shall be treated as confidential:

Provided that if such report relates to the character, health or conduct of, or the circumstances in which, the child or young person or parent of the child or young person is living, the competent court may, if it thinks it expedient, communicate the substance thereof to the child or young person or parent of the child or young person concerned, as the case may be, and may give the child or young person or parent an opportunity to produce such evidence as may be relevant to the matter stated in the report.

39-D. *Prohibition of publication of names, etc., of children and young persons involved in any proceedings under this Act.*—(1) No report in any newspaper, magazine or news sheet of any inquiry

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regarding a child or young person under this Act shall disclose the name, address or school or any other particulars calculated to lead to the identification of the child or young person nor shall any picture of any such child or young person be published :

Provided that for reasons to be recorded in writing the court holding the inquiry may permit such disclosure, if in its opinion such disclosure is in the interests of the child, or young person as the case may be.

(2) Any person contravening the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees."

24. *Amendment of section 40, Madras Act IV of 1920.*—In section 40 of the principal Act, for the words " Any person to whose custody a child or young person is committed ", the words " Any person in whose custody a child or young person is placed " shall be substituted.

25. *Amendment of section 44, Madras Act IV of 1920.*—In section 44 of the principal Act—

(1) in sub-section (2)—

(i) after clause (a), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely :—

" (aa) the establishment or recognition of rescue homes and the classes of children, young persons or youthful offenders that may be sent to such homes;

(aaa) the establishment or recognition of homes and institutions to which children, young persons and youthful offenders who are mentally deficient or physically handicapped or are suffering from contagious or incurable diseases may be sent for detention; "

(ii) in clause (b), after the word " schools ", the words " rescue homes " shall be inserted;

(iii) for clause (e), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

" (e) the maintenance of the inmates of approved schools and the education and training of such inmates either in such schools or in special cases, in educational institutions or institutions for professional, vocational or technical training outside the limits of such schools; "

(iv) in clause (l), for the words " committed to ", the words " placed in " shall be substituted;

(2) after sub-section (3) the following sub-section shall be added, namely :—

" (4) All rules made under this Act shall, as soon as possible after they are made, be placed on the table of both the Houses of the Legislature and shall be subject to such modifications by way of amendments or repeal as the Legislative Assembly may make within fourteen days on which the House actually sits either in the same session or in more than one session."

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THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 3.)

Section.	Sub-section.	For the words.	Substitute the words.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3	(1)	a certified	an approved
3	(3)	transportation or imprisonment	imprisonment
3	(5)	certified	approved
3	(6)	junior certified school a certified school	junior approved school an approved school
3	(7)	senior certified school a certified school	senior approved school an approved school
5	(1)	a certified school	an approved school
Part II—Heading		senior certified and junior certified schools	senior approved and junior approved schools
6	Marginal note	certification	approval
	(1)	certified	approved
	(2)	certify that any senior certified or junior certified school not established under sub- section (1) is fit.	approve any senior approved or junior approved school not established under sub-section (1) as being fit
7	..	certified	approved
8	..	certified	approved
9	..	a certified school	an approved school
10	..	certified	approved
11	(including marginal note)	certificate a certified school	approval an approved school
12	(including marginal note)	certificate a certified school	approval an approved school
13	(including marginal note)	certificate a certified school	approval an approved school
14	(including marginal note)	a certified school other certified school certificate	an approved school other approved school approval
15	..	certified certify the certificate a certificate	approved approve the approval an approval
16	..	a certified school certificate	an approved school approval
17	Marginal note	uncertified	unapproved
21	..	certified	approved
22	..	transportation or imprisonment certified	or imprisonment approved
23	(including marginal note)	certified transportation or imprisonment senior certified school junior certified school a certified school	approved approved senior approved school junior approved school an approved school
Marginal note		sixteen	eighteen

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Section.	Sub-section.	For the words.	Substitute the words.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
24	..	a certified school senior certified school	an approved school senior approved school
25	(1) and (3) Marginal note	a certified school to commit him to	an approved school to place him in
28	..	certified school	approved school
29	(including marginal note)	certified schools transportation or imprisonment certified school	approved schools imprisonment approved school
29	(2) Marginal note	power to commit child to suitable custody	power to place child in suitable custody
29	(3) Marginal note	power to commit young person to care of relative or fit person in certain cases.	power to place young person in suitable custody
30	..	a certified school certified school	an approved school approved school.
Part V—Heading		certified	approved
31	(1)	a certified school	an approved school
32	..	certified	approved
33	(1) and (8)	a certified school	an approved school
34	(a)	a certified school	an approved school
35	(2)	senior certified school junior certified school	senior approved school junior approved school
35-A	(including marginal note)	certified schools	approved schools
	(1)	certified school	approved school
	(2)	a certified school	an approved school
	(3)	any certified school	any approved school
38	(1)	a certified school	an approved school
44	(2)	any certified school certified certification uncertified	any approved school approved. approval unapproved.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Thursday, the 11th September 1958.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at ten of the clock, the Deputy Chairman (SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ) in the Chair.

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

I.—ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The first item on the agenda to-day is the election of the Chairman under Article 182 of the Constitution of India. Nominations for this Office have already taken place.

Under rule 12 (4) of the Madras Council Rules, I have first to read out to the House the names of Members who have been duly nominated together with those of their proposers and seconders. They are—

Serial number and name of candidate.	Name of proposer.	Name of seconder.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Dr. P. V. Cherian ..	Dr. T. V. Sivanandam ..	Sri S. R. P. Ponnuswami Chettiar.
2 Dr. P. V. Cherian ..	Sri V. S. Balasundaram ..	Sri S. P. Sivasubramanya Nadar.

As only one Member has been proposed for election, namely, Dr. P. V. Cherian, I declare him duly elected as Chairman, Madras Legislative Council, unopposed. (Loud cheers.)

It only remains for me to tender to the Hon. Dr. P. V. Cherian my sincere congratulations on his election and I call upon him to occupy the Chairman's Chair. When the Hon. the Chairman goes to occupy the Chair, I request all hon. Members to stand up and resume their seats only after the Chairman has taken his seat. After he takes the Chair, congratulatory speeches will be made. Now, I call upon the Hon. the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition to conduct Dr. P. V. Cherian to the Chair.

Then, the Hon. Dr. P. V. Cherian was conducted to the Chair by the Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman and Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.

II.—CONGRATULATORY SPEECHES ON THE ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer the felicitations of the Government and the Members of this House on your unanimous election as Chairman of the Madras Legislative Council. Sir, on occasions like this, it is customary to dwell at great length on the importance of the office and the qualities required for effectively conducting the proceedings of this

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [11th September 1958]

House and for maintaining its dignity, decorum and so on and so forth. But, all these things have become superfluous on this occasion because of the excellent work which you have turned out as Chairman of the Madras Legislative Council during the first term of office as its Chairman. Sir, your fairness to the Government and to the Opposition, your firmness against any deviation, in decorum or the limits of the debate and your friendliness to all Members of this House have endeared you to all the Members of this House as well as the people of Madras. It is only in the fitness of things that one who has occupied this high office with rare distinction should be called upon to continue to render useful service as you have now been asked to do to-day. (Cheers.) More than the personal qualities which you possess, it is your great regard for the traditions of parliamentary institutions and parliamentary democracy in this country in the early, formative period that has come to play a very prominent part during your term of office as Chairman.

Sir, this is an occasion when I have to refer to another more important aspect of your election. We are to-day establishing a very healthy convention, well-known in parliamentary democracies, of continuing to elect as the Presiding Officer of a Legislature, a person who has filled that office during the previous term. (Cheers.) This convention is very important in democracies, because it ensures that the person who holds the office of Chairman will not have to look to the support of either the Government or the Opposition for the purpose of being returned to the same office again. I am aware, Sir, that, in the choice of the Chairman of the Legislative Council, Government had to balance a large number of considerations, such as social justice to other minority communities and so forth. But, I am very happy to inform this House that the Government ultimately came to the conclusion that observance of the convention was more important and a proper duty on their part than to yield to questions of social justice. So, it is with very great pleasure, Sir, that we are to-day inaugurating a convention which I am sure will be followed both in this House and in the other House in times to come. (Cheers.)

Sir, I may not be pulled up for being somewhat irrelevant if I take this occasion to welcome the new Members who have come into this House. It is a matter for great pleasure and gratification to all of us that the distinguished Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, has been returned to this House again. (Cheers.) He has filled the office of the Leader of the Opposition with rare distinction. In fact, he has struck a balance between opposing the Government and giving them discriminatory support in such a manner that very few people can improve upon though many people may try to imitate it. We are happy that he is back with us for taking this role of Leader of the Opposition again. The personnel of the House is also enriched by a very eminent jurist, who has held the highest office in the Judiciary in India. (Cheers.) I look forward to very helpful co-operation from him.

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I shall be failing in my duty if I do not mention the inclusion of the talented artiste of South India, the greatest exponent of art and culture of Tamil Nad. I am sure she will be able to enthral the Members of this House as she has been enthralling large numbers of people with her delightful music. (Cheers.) I also welcome the distinguished educationists and other public men who have come into this House. We look forward to an era of fruitful co-operation under your guidance, Mr. Chairman, in this House. (Cheers.)

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Mr. Chairman, I wish to associate myself wholeheartedly with the felicitations that have been offered by the Hon. the Leader of the House on your unanimous election as Chairman of this Legislative Council. Having known you for so many years, for a longer period than any other Member of this House, I can very well vouch for the fact that this House is indeed very happy and fortunate in having secured for itself your services to act as its Chairman.

Sir, to one who is elected to this office for a second term, it would be sheer impertinence on my part to suggest what the traditions should be, how the Chairman is expected to get on with the Members who are not always easily amenable and who do not see eye to eye with the Chairman, what he should do and what he should not do and all those things. On this occasion, I am sure that with your rich experience in this House and of the other Houses in this country and the richer experience that you have gained by your visit to the Parliament, the mother of democracies and other Assemblies, your views, advice and guidance will be of the greatest moment.

Sir, speaking of parliamentary traditions, I do not wish to strike a discordant note, but I may be permitted to state that it is the usual convention in Parliaments, when the Chairman or the Speaker is to be elected, for the Leader of the House or those sitting on the Treasury Benches to consult those in the Opposition. On this occasion, though I am not sorry it has not been done, I do wish that this sound convention and parliamentary tradition and courtesy would be extended on all possible occasions so that we may set an example to the rest of India as to how a Legislature should conduct itself.

Sir, I am sure that you will realize that we who are sitting on this side do not count for numbers at all. But I hope we do count for something. Therefore, I beseech your benignant left eye to cast its vision sometimes on persons who are sitting on this side of the House as you have done so often and to give us a little more of charitable disposition as you have always given, more particularly to me, Sir, a person who is not always limiting himself to the time much to your inconvenience and that of other Members.

Let me also add this, Sir; in my opinion, the position of Speaker or Chairman in a Legislature is far more important than the position of the Members of the Treasury Bench or of the

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a.m.

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Opposition. And as I look back upon the record of this House, I must congratulate you, Sir, first and foremost, on having maintained the highest tradition in that respect. I wish to assure you of our wholehearted support and we shall unquestionably follow your rulings and will obey whatever your decisions may be in that respect. I can assure you on behalf of my Party that there is not one of us here who will question your rulings under any circumstances because of the parliamentary tradition that the Chair is occupied by a person who does not see anything in common with this or that Party, this or that individual, but only plays the highest role of maintaining the honour and dignity of the House.

I wish also to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House in welcoming such a large number of Members to this House. I am a little disappointed that I will not be in a position to welcome some of them or more of them to this side of the House. (Laughter.) But I give the pleasure to the Hon. the Leader of the House to have more Members behind him than are necessary for him even. (Laughter.) That apart, I wholeheartedly welcome them because whatever differences of views we may have, I have enjoyed my position in this House for the last ten years because of the very friendly atmosphere that has prevailed amongst its Members. Every single Member sitting on one side of the House or the other has been friendly and I hope that that tradition will continue for all time to come.

Sir, let me once more express, on behalf of all of us here, our great appreciation of the fact that you are occupying this place again and will help the parliamentary traditions to continue to be observed in this House. Thank you, Sir.

DR. MAHOMED USMAN : May I be permitted to sit and speak?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes.

* DR. MAHOMED USMAN : Sir, I beg to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House and the hon. the Leader of the Opposition on your re-election. You have been a very successful Chairman during the last six years. And I am very glad you have come back to guide us for another six years. I take this opportunity of congratulating you most heartily on your re-election as Chairman of the Council. I wish you every good luck.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Mr. Chairman, I rise to congratulate you on the occasion of your unanimous election as Chairman of this House. With your rich experience of parliamentary traditions and the working of Parliaments in Western countries, gathered as a result of your visit as our country's representative to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference last year, you have contributed not a little in establishing wholesome conventions and conducting the deliberations of this House in a most remarkable way to the satisfaction of all Members of this House. I am sure,

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in your own inimitable way, you will see that opportunity is given to all Members of this House to take part in the deliberations of this House in spite of the fact that there is only limited time allotted for the discussion of the various subjects that come up for discussion here. I hope you will continue to carry on your duties with the same amount of zeal as before, maintaining at the same time due decorum and dignity in the House.

Permit me, Sir, on this occasion to refer to a few matters which, I feel, should receive your kind attention. It has been the common complaint from the Opposition—and I believe that there is a certain amount of justification also for that—that our business rules are not very strictly followed in the matter of notice of motions given by the Hon. Ministers and notice of amendments given by hon. Members. The Hon. the Leader of the House, a strict parliamentarian as he is, is very keen on maintaining high parliamentary traditions and observing the rules strictly. Yesterday, he said, with reference to motions to be made in the House, that it was not the Government but the Business Advisory Committee that was to blame in the matter. I hope, Sir, you and the Hon. the Leader of the House will discuss these matters and see that no opportunity is afforded to the Opposition or any other Member of the House for making any remarks on this important question.

I would also request you to see that more non-official days are allotted for transaction of non-official business in the House. Hon. Members have spoken to me about this and I felt that this was the fittest occasion to bring the matter to your notice as well as to that of the Leader of the House, so that you may see whether the rules on the subject require any modification. More days and more time should be allotted for the transaction of non-official work so that the demand of non-official Members may be satisfactorily met.

The constitution of a Parliamentary Association was discussed some time ago and we had a report also of the proceedings of the last Conference of Presiding Officers published in the newspapers. Yesterday, during question-time, hon. Members desired that the Members of Parliament from this State should have full opportunity to plead our case in parliamentary discussions. The constitution of an Indian Parliamentary Association, I believe, will afford an excellent opportunity for such discussions. The aim of the Association was stated to be to provide a forum where Members of Parliament as also Members of State Legislatures could constitute themselves into a parliamentary or legislative group irrespective of party affiliations and discuss freely questions of policy and programmes affecting the respective States. I hope you will use your good offices to see that the Association is established and starts functioning in an efficient and useful way.

Another matter to which I wish to refer is the proposal to construct a new Council Chamber. You are certainly aware of the urgency for this and I am not asking for any special comforts for

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10-20 a.m. hon. Members. (The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman: Poor advocate!) Dr. Sreenivasan, who is not here now, would also agree with me that we must have moving space in the Council Chamber. After the passing of the Legislative Councils Act in 1957, we have 63 Members. For want of accommodation, we find sofas on either side of the Chair to provide accommodation for the additional Members. In the present Chamber there is very little provision made for the Press and Visitors' galleries. The first row in the galleries is set apart for the Press and the next row for the visitors. The portion on the western side of the second and third rows is set apart for ladies. There is no provision for the Chairman's gallery, the gallery for M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s and the Governor's box. You see, Sir, a most distinguished visitor now, the Mayor of Madras, is occupying a corner there. She deserves to be provided with a better seat in the Chamber.

You may remember, Sir, you constituted an *ad hoc* committee to consider this question. The Hon. the Finance Minister assured me the other day in reply to a question that plans and estimates would be called for and that necessary funds would be provided when these plans and estimates were ready. I request you, Sir, especially to take all the interest in the matter and see that this gets through and that necessary funds are provided in the coming budget. I am sure, Sir, you will do this.

Sir, I would also invite your kind attention in this connexion to Article 187 (1) of the Constitution which states that each House of the Legislature of a State shall have a separate Secretariat staff. Of course, there is a proviso that nothing in this clause can be interpreted to prevent the creation of posts common to both the Houses of the Legislature in the State. Certainly, you can have posts common to both the Houses as we have common posts for all Secretariat departments. But the Constitution definitely states that each House of the Legislature shall have a separate Secretariat. That is so in the Central Parliament. The proviso to the Article I referred to only permits the creation of common posts. There is no objection to it. But that does not mean that there should be a common Secretariat as at present. A separate Secretariat is certainly necessary. I feel that the Council should have a Secretariat of its own. I trust you will examine this question thoroughly and do the needful about it and see that a separate Secretariat is provided for the efficient working of the Legislative Council.

Lastly, Sir, I should like to bring to your notice that a system of passes has now been introduced. I do not see any necessity for it at all. This is a small House and there are the security officers posted all round the House and they know the hon. Members of this House. I feel there is no necessity for the pass system and I request you to see that it is annulled. With these few words, Sir, I have great pleasure in congratulating you on your unanimous re-election as Chairman.

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* SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, permit me to offer my warmest felicitations to you on your unanimous re-election to the exalted office of Chairman of this august House, the Madras Legislative Council. Your unanimous re-election is a fitting tribute to the signal services you have rendered to this House for the past six years. You have maintained the dignity and decorum of this Upper House and filled the office with grace, dignity and colour. You have maintained the traditions of the House, created and established by the earlier Indian Presidents of the Council like Sir P. Rajagopalachariar, and Sri L. D. Swamikannu Pillai. You have never permitted any levity to creep into the proceedings of the House. I am sure God will give you the grace, strength and happiness to carry on the duties of this high office not only for another six years but for another term of six years, say, for another twelve years at least. With these words, I once more congratulate you on your unanimous re-election.

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is needless for me to reiterate that I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House and the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham, though he threatened to mar the pleasantness of the occasion by talking so much of boring shop. (Interruption.) As the Hon. the Leader of the House confessed, his Party, I am glad to note, has created a healthy convention that the incumbent of the office of Chairman should be continued for another term of six years unless the Chairman himself chooses to step down in favour of younger blood, which I am sure, Mr. Chairman, you will do at the end of this term.

Sir, the only wisest thing the Congress leadership in this State has done in all the ten years of its administration is this thing.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: The only thing!

AN HON. MEMBER: Only wisest thing.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There are perhaps wise and wiser things.

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, before your nomination to the office was announced finally by the Congress Party, I was hearing so many rumours and the hon. the Leader of the Opposition also unfortunately hinted at these rumours in his speech when he mentioned about social justice and other things. (An hon. Member: It is the Hon. the Leader of the House.) Yes.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: The hon. Member seems to be predicting that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition will become the Leader of the House.

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I would only wish for that day when at least we can have a better administration.

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Sir, I was hearing a spate of rumours and I could not really compromise myself with those rumours I heard. Mr. Chairman, in all these six years you occupied the Chair intellectually in the matter of efficiency as well as physically so well (laughter), that it was simply impossible for me to visualise you sitting as an ordinary Member somewhere in a corner, as was observed by the hon. Member Sri Purushotham, about the Mayor sitting in a corner. Later on, just two days ago, I heard about the choice of the Congress Party and I was really happy.

As the hon. the Leader of the Opposition observed, it is not for me to suggest, how you should conduct yourself during this term of your office as Chairman. But one simple request I would make of you is this. During your last term you have been quite impartial. You have never shown any peculiar predilections to the Party which assisted you in becoming the Chairman. Now and then I have noted a slight disinclination on your part to hamper the business of the Government by giving opportunity to the Opposition, rather too much opportunity to criticise or make speeches. As the hon. the Leader of the Opposition rightly observed, the Congress organization has too many people than are necessary for it. That being so, the Opposition must be given greater chances to speak on Bills than the Congress Members. The Ministers sponsor Bills and reply to the debate. So, it is not absolutely necessary for every Congress Member to speak. But here, myself and my hon. Friend Sri Karayalar represent the Indian National Democratic Congress. We have seceded from the Congress and have formed a separate organization.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: We are sorry for that.

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Some two and a half hours are allotted for discussion on a particular Bill. The Ministers take up well-nigh an hour. In the remaining one and a half hours only twenty minutes must be given to the Congress side and one hour and ten minutes must be allotted to the Opposition side. I am not criticising you, Sir. Rather no such convention was established. My only request to you is that you may establish such a healthy convention. That is being followed in the Mother of Parliaments. The Opposition is given much greater chance than the Treasury Benches because the Ministers have their say. They initiate the debate and then wind it up. So, the Congress side is more than represented by the Ministers.

SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER: All the same they have to attend the meetings.

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: They have to attend because they have to raise their hands to vote for the Bills and not to speak on the Bills.

Mr. Chairman, I once again congratulate you and wish you a very long life. I am sure you will live for many more years. Though I may not completely agree with the hon. Member Sri John

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Asirvatham that you should continue for another term also as Chairman, you should live to see another Chairman being elected and this healthy convention being carried on continuously.

Thank you, Sir.

* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to associate myself with the many expressions of congratulations on your re-election to this House. You have been a distinguished Chairman, maintaining the high dignity of this great office. Your reputation and your stewardship of this high office have been internationally known and acknowledged. High encomiums were paid to you by the members of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association while I was in London. We wish you a long term, not for six years but all over the years, of this great office which you fill so well. (Interruption) I am definitely against the remark of Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthy that you should be Chairman only for one term.

As the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham said, I would also like to put in a plea. You have been very fair, Sir, to the lady Members of this House. But I would like you to associate the ladies with many more committees than they are associated with now, because I feel that except in a few cases the lady Members are relegated only to not so important committees. I think we are as capable as our men Members and I hope you will see that we are associated more and more with the committees though we are only five in number in this House. I associate myself with the congratulations offered to you.

* DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: தலைவர் அவர்களே, தாங்கள் மீண்டும் இம்முறை தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டது பற்றி என்னுடைய மகிழ்ச்சியையும் பாராட்டுதலையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். தங்களுடைய திறமையும், நடு நிலைமையும், சாமார்த்தியமும் யாவரும் அறிந்தவையே. ஆதலினாலே, அவற்றைப்பற்றி நான் அதிக நேரம் பேசப் போவதில்லை.

பிரிட்டன் பாராளுமன்றத்திற்கும், பிற தேசங்களுக்கும் சென்று, தாங்கள் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்து, அந்த நாட்டு அனுபவங்களோடு திரும்பிவந்திருக்கும் செய்தி நம்முடைய இந்தக் கவுன்சிலுக்கு கட்டாயம் மிகவும் பயன்படும் என்றும் அதற்கு இலாபமாக இருக்கும் என்றும் நான் உறுதியாக நம்புகிறேன். ஆகையால், மிக்க நல்ல பண்பும், திறமையும், சாமார்த்தியமும் வாய்ந்த தாங்கள் மீண்டும் தலைவராகத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டது பற்றி என்னுடைய மகிழ்ச்சியையும் பாராட்டுதலையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு அமருகிறேன்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me talk about my credentials first. I have been a Member of this House along with you all these five or six years, and I hope to be here for another four years without any break. With the grace and blessings of all of you, I may come back again, and I hope the hon. Member Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthy will not object to it, (laughter) even though I am fairly old enough, according to his principle. I shall not mar this occasion by any references to our various grievances or our quarrels or any occasion on which you

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [11th September 1953]

might not have asked me to speak. All those things I forget. You have not given room for any such criticism. This is a happy occasion when we should forget such things and express our sincere good feelings about you.

For the last six years I have noted with great care and also with a critical eye your conduct of the proceedings of this House and I can say without any fear of contradiction that you have upheld the dignity of this House, that you have followed an impartial procedure which the Chairman should adopt and that you have conducted the proceedings with decorum, kindness and courtesy to all Members of this House. That is a great thing for a Speaker or Chairman of an august assembly like this.

I feel that this House is not inferior to any other House either in this State or in any other State or even to the Mother of Parliaments. This House consists of very distinguished Members. Some of them are an asset to this House. I shall name only one or two like Dr. Mahomed Usman and our Leader of the Opposition here. One more distinguished Member has been added to this House recently, namely, Sri Patanjali Sastry, retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Therefore, this is an august House, consisting of very distinguished people and to sit as Chairman of this House is itself a signal honour and that honour you deserve. Therefore, your re-election is certainly a matter for congratulation not only to you but to all of us here.

As a Member of the Opposition here, I can vouch for your impartiality and your courtesy to the Members of the Opposition. I won't agree with the hon. Member Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthy that we have not been given enough opportunities to speak. Some of us may not have had sufficient time, but the Opposition as such has been given sufficient time by you. I must state that because of my experience here as a Member of the Opposition. There are other Opposition Parties. I am not talking about them. But as far as the Opposition that has been officially recognised is concerned, I can say that you have always given us sufficient opportunities to express our criticisms and views.

You have visited other countries and I am glad you have not visited Soviet Russia and I mention that because I do not know whether there is any parliamentary institution there worth imitation by us. In the Conference of Presiding Officers of the Legislatures in this country your part has been very notable and that has been recognised by the Speakers and the Chairmen of Legislative Assemblies and Councils in the other States also. Hence, your unanimous re-election as Chairman of this House is befitting. I would add, as was done by Sri Parthasarathy Ayyangar and Sri Sivaswami Ayyar, you will fit the Chair and fit it fittingly.

* SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: தலைவர் அவர்களே, நாட்டில் இயங்கும் மக்கள் ஆட்சி முறையிலே சில மரபுகளும் முறைகளும் கையாளப்படவேண்டும், நிலைநிறுத்தப்படவேண்டும் என்ற உறுதிப்பாடு உடைய எங்களைப் போன்றவர்கள், அது தகர்க்கப்படுமோ என்று கவலைப்படக்கொண்டிருந்த நேரத்திலே, தங்களையே மீண்டும் இந்தத் தலைமை

[11th September 1953] [Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

பதவிக்கு நியமனம் செய்வதாகக் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியினர் முடிவு செய்ததைக் கேட்டு நாங்கள் மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சி அடைந்தோம். ஆகவே, இந்தச் சபையிலுள்ள எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் தங்களிடத்திலே இருக்கின்ற நன்மதிப்பை நன்கு அறிந்து, இந்த மரபை அவர்கள் நீடிக்கும்படி செய்து, தங்களால் அவர்களுக்குள்ள நம்பிக்கையைத் தெரிவித்த தற்காக மிகவும் பாராட்டுவதுடன் என்னுடைய மகிழ்ச்சியை மீண்டும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

நமது சபையின் முதல்வர், கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தான் பேசும் போது, தாங்கள் ஒரு மனதாகத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டது மிகவும் பாராட்டத்தக்கது என்று மிகவும் நன்றாகச் சொன்னார்கள். அந்த மரபுக்கு ஒரு மெருகு கொடுத்திருந்தால் மிகவும் அழகாக இருந்திருக்கும் என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். எப்படியெனில், தங்களை நியமனம் செய்யும்போது, காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிக்குக் கொடுத்த வாய்ப்பைப் போலவே, மற்றக் கட்சிகளும் தங்களுக்கு இஷ்டமானவருடைய பெயரைப் பிரேரேபிக் கும்படி வாய்ப்புக் கொடுத்திருந்தால், இந்த மரபுக்கு எவ்வளவோ மெருகு கொடுத்ததாக இருக்கும் என்று நான் உண்மையிலேயே கருதுகின்றேன். ஆகவே, வருங்காலத்திலாவது இந்த மரபு கடைப்பிடிக்கப்படும் என்று நான் நினைக்கின்றேன்.

தங்களுடைய வரலாற்றைப் பற்றியோ, பரந்த அனுபவத்தைப்பற்றியோ, நீங்கள் செய்திருக்கின்ற பல வேலைகளைப்பற்றியோ சிறியோனாகிய யான் சொல்லப் போவதில்லை. என்னென்றால், தாங்கள் எல்லாவற்றிலும் முதிர்ந்தவர்கள். தங்களுடைய அனுபவம்பற்றி மற்ற கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் நன்றாகப் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். நான் ஒன்றிரண்டு விஷயங்களை மாதிரம் சொல்லி என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

சட்டசபைக் கட்டிடம் போதாத நிலைமையில் இருப்பதால், புதிய கட்டிடம் தங்கள் காலத்திலேயே கட்டி முடியும் தருவாயில் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, அந்த மன்றம் கூடுகின்ற கூடம், அதைச் சுற்றி உறுப்பினர்கள் தங்கக் கூடிய இடங்கள், அறைகள் எப்படி இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று தெரிந்து கொள்வதற்காக சபை அங்கத்தினர்களை அழைத்து அவர்களுடைய கருத்தை அறிந்து செய்தால், மிகவும் உபயோககரமாக இருக்கும் என்ற கருத்தினை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இந்த இடத்திலே ஒரு விண்ணப்பம் செய்துகொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். அதாவது, சபையிலே கேள்வி கேட்கும்போது மூலக் கேள்வி போட்டவர்களுக்கு உப-கேள்விகள் கேட்கும் வாய்ப்பு முதலில் அளிக்கப்பட வேண்டும், அவர்களுக்கு அடிக்கடி வாய்ப்புக் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் இருக்கவேண்டும். அதைத் தடுக்காத முறையிலே, ஆட்சியினர் பக்கத்தில் இருக்கின்றவர்கள் இடைஞ்சல் பண்ணாமல் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்பதுதான் எங்களுடைய விண்ணப்பம் என்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். ஆனால், இந்தக் காரியத்திலே மிகவும் சலுகை காட்டி, எங்களை ஆதரித்திருக்கிறீர்கள். அதுபோன்றே, இன்னும் தொடர்ந்து ஆதரித்து வருவீர்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். குறிப்பாக, என்னைப் போன்றவர்கள், முன் அறிவிப்பு இல்லாமலே திடீரென்று பேசவேண்டுமென்று விரும்பும் தெரிவிக்கும்போது, அதற்குக்கூட சலுகை காட்டி, நேரமும் கூட்டிக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறீர்கள். அந்தச் சலுகையையும் ஆதரவையும் நாங்கள் இழந்துவிடமாட்டோம் என்று கருதுகிறேன்.

தாங்கள் தங்களுடைய இருக்கையில் கம்பீரமாக வீற்றிருக்கிறீர்கள். பார்ப்பதற்கு எங்களுக்கே அது ஒரு பெருமையைக் கொடுக்கிறது. ஆனால், இந்தச் சபையைச் சுற்றி இருக்கும் காப்பாளர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கும் குல்லாயைப் பார்க்கும்போது, எனக்குக் கொஞ்சம்கூட பிடிக்கவே இல்லை. அதை எப்படியாவது மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டும். நமக்குரிய சிவப்பு நிறத்தை யாவது அவர்களுடைய குல்லாய்க்குக் கொடுத்து, ஒரு பார்வையாகச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] [11th September 1958]

ஆகவே, அந்தக் காரியத்திலே நீங்கள் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, உங்கள் பதவிக் காலத்திலே இன்னும் நல்ல மரபுகள் ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்றும், எங்களைப்போன்ற எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருக்கின்றவர்கள் இந்தச் சபையில் நல்ல பணி ஆற்றுவதற்குத் தாங்கள் வாய்ப்புக் கொடுப்பீர்கள் என்றும் நம்பிக்கை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, தங்களுடைய பதவிக்காலம்நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்று என்னுடைய மகிழ்ச்சியையும் வாழ்த்துக்களையும் தெரிவித்து என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். வணக்கம்.

10.40
a.m.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Mr. Chairman, I associate myself with the very good sentiments expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House and by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and others in offering their felicitations to you. On this important and happy occasion of your being re-elected as Chairman of this House for a further period of six years, as was rightly said by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition—and I share his views as a Member of the Opposition for the last four or five years—I want to say that we have had no real cause for complaint against you. You have been very fair, more so to the Opposition and particularly to me, and I hope you will maintain that tradition in the years to come also. On the occasion of your re-election, at least for two or three days you may allow us to say whatever we wish to say *suo motu*. I hope you will allow it, Sir. (Laughter.) Rules could be relaxed in our favour once in a way.

Sir, I do not want to enter into any controversy on this occasion, if I refer to the speech made by the hon. Member Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthy. Some such change is always necessary. If all the speeches are of the same type, they may not be good and interesting. Sir, it was said that it was the Government's decision to have you re-elected as Chairman for a second term. I do admit that it is wrong to say that it was the decision of the Government. It is the decision of the House. The House thought it fit to re-elect you for a second term. Of course, the party in power has to take a decision in the matter. But, what I wish to state is this. A good number of the Opposition Members, if not all, would have supported you if, unfortunately, there had been a contest. I leave the matter at that.

Coming to the question of social justice, we have heard some clarification. It was not made very clear. Still, mention was made about it. Now, my hon. Friend Sri Purushotham has rightly taken this opportunity to expatiate on many subjects. The hon. Member Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthy who is not here now was unfair to him, when he said that his speech was boring. It was not so. His speech was very interesting. While listening to his speech, I was really feeling whether I was in this House or the other House. He discussed the subjects threadbare and gave various suggestions. I hope the Government will consider all these suggestions of his. But, the real difficulty with the hon. Member Mr. Purushotham is that he is making too many suggestions and proposals and that, therefore, the Government do not take cognizance of any of them. Therefore, if he confines himself to a few of them, I hope the Government will give due weight to them, wherever necessary.

[11th September 1958] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House was right and it was in the fitness of things when he welcomed the new Members. We have Sri P. T. Rajan whom we have welcomed already. He has proved to be an asset to this House. I wish he is more harsh and vehement with the Government hereafter. I am not casting aspersions on anybody. We have a great jurist in Mr. Patanjali Sastry who has come into this House. In these days, when Government rush up with all sorts of legislation, when the legal aspects have to be carefully studied, it is good that we have eminent jurists in this House. We have already Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar, who is no doubt very helpful. Still, we are all the more happy that we have persons of the standing of Mr. Sastry, who will be able to point out the various defects in some of the Bills. At least the public will know what legal lacunae we are able to point out, in present-day legislation. We are also happy to have Members like Mr. Damodaran and Dr. Chidambaramanathan whom we welcome. I am also happy to welcome my colleague to my right, Mr. Karayalar. I know him from the days when we both were Members of the Legislative Assembly. He is a very good friend of mine. Unfortunately, he was behind the Treasury Benches all along in the past, but fortunately, he is now with us. We want such people who know the weaknesses of the party in power. We want such enthusiastic persons of a different type and of a different character. (Sri T. Purushotham: Of a different character!). I am sorry. We want people in various walks of life. We, in the Opposition, do want a few politicians. We want the Government to realize that they cannot carry on things in their own way. If there were people who have the necessary experience in the working of the administration, they could express their views without any feeling or bias. They can bring to our notice all the shortcomings of the Government. I do not say that the Government have shortcomings always. But, wherever they exist and whenever they commit mistakes, the Opposition should be able to point them out. It is in this connexion I say that I am very happy to have Mr. Karayalar on our side. I am sure that, as long as he is a Member, he will be with us. Especially for politicians, there is no safer place than the Opposition. To be a Member of the Opposition is the safest at the present time. I am not saying this because we cannot come and we have no chance now to come to the other side and as a matter of consolation. If one is in the Opposition, one can at least express what one wants to express boldly and bring to the notice of the House any shortcomings of the Government. Many a time, we have boldly put forth our case and have also been successful.

Last but not the least, I congratulate the Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman on his re-election. We are really happy that he has been re-elected to this House. He has contributed to the proceedings of this House a great deal. He has been very fair towards the Opposition and has accommodated us as far as possible; I use the phrase 'as far as possible' advisedly. Now, on the eve of his going to the United Nations Organization to represent our country there,

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [11th September 1958]

we wish him well. We shall watch with interest and pride the great contributions that he will be making in that august Assembly. We will really be happy that a representative of our State and the Leader of our House has a great deal of contribution to make in the United Nations Organization.

On this occasion, I once again offer my felicitations to you, Mr. Chairman, on your re-election. Surely, we will be having the benefit of the wide experience which you have had all over the world. We can really be proud of the fact that this House is really second to none in any country in regard to its proceedings. Thank you, Sir.

10-50
a.m.

* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Mr. Chairman, let me associate myself with the sentiments expressed and felicitations offered to you by the Hon. the Leader of the House and other hon. Members on your re-election as Chairman. When I became a Member of this House two years ago, I was a little bit diffident. But I noticed that you, as Chairman, were indulgent and kind to new Members and my diffidence disappeared. You did not frown upon new Members when they made irrelevant remarks. That is a tip I can give to the new Members of the House now. Indulgent you have been and kind you have been and I request you to continue to be the same. You fill the Chair with dignity and grace. Your re-election is one more proof to show that the members of the teaching profession also could occupy positions of responsibility with grace, dignity and efficiency. We have in this House two great teachers—the Leader of the Opposition and the present Chairman. The teaching profession is particularly glad to know that you have been re-elected. You are level-headed. I would like to point out that teachers are generally level-headed and that great teachers are more level-headed. Once more I offer you my sincere felicitations.

* VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : மாண்புமிக் மேல் மன்றத்தின் மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் அவர்களே, வணக்கம். உங்களை மனமார நாங்கள் வாழ்த்தி வரவேற்கின்றோம். புதிய அங்கத்தினர்களின் சார்பாக, சிறப்பாக, நான் உங்களை வரவேற்கக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன்.

பெரியீர், இந்த மன்றத்திலே இனி புதிய ஆங்கிலப் பெரும் புயற் காற்று வீசும்; இனிய தீந்தமிழ்த் தென்றல் தவழும்; அழகிய தமிழ்ப் பெருமழையும் பொழியும்; இன்ப சங்கீதமும் சங்கீதப் பெருவெள்ளமும் புரண்டு வந்து, உங்களை ஆட்கொள்ளப் பார்க்கும். நீங்கள் விழிப்புடன் இருந்து, நேர்மையுற நடத்துவீர்கள் என்று நாங்கள் திண்ணமாக நம்புகின்றோம். நீங்கள் உடல் தத்துவத்தையும்; மனோ தத்துவத்தையும் மிக நன்றாக உணர்ந்தவர்கள். அந்த முறையிலே, இந்த மன்றத்திலே தொடர்ந்து தலைவராக இருப்பதற்கு மிக மிகத் தகுதி வாய்ந்தவர்கள் என்பதுதான் எங்களுடைய உண்மையான கருத்து.

பெரியீர், இளைஞர்களுக்கு வாய்ப்பு அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்று இங்கே பேசிய ஒரு அன்பர் குறிப்பிட்டார். நான் அவர்களுக்குத் தாழ்மையுடன் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன் “உங்களைப்போல் ஊக்கத்திலேயும், உணர்ச்சியிலேயும், உற்சாகத்திலேயும் இளையவர்கள் வேறு ஒருவரும் இருக்க முடியாது” என்று. அத்தகைய சிறந்த அறிவு சான்ற, ஆற்றல் படைத்த, அன்புமிக் நீங்கள் மறுபடியும் தலைவராக வந்திருப்பது நாங்கள் செய்து பாக்கியம் என்று தான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

11th September 1958] [Vidwan T. Muthukannappan]

நாங்கள் எல்லாம் புதியவர்கள். இப்பொழுதுதான் இந்த மன்றத்திலே அடியெடுத்து வைத்திருக்கிறோம். நீங்கள் பழம் பெரும் தலைவர். மறு படியும் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறீர்கள். ஆகையால், அனுபவம் இல்லாதிருக்கின்ற எங்களுக்கு முதிர்ந்த அனுபவம் உள்ள உங்களுடைய சிறந்த தலைமை பெரிதும் பயன் பெறும் என்று நிச்சயமாக, திண்ணமாக நம்புகின்றேன்.

எல்லாம் வல்ல இறைவன் உங்களுக்கு நீண்ட ஆயுளும் நோயற்ற வாழ்வும் கொடுப்பார் என்று மனப்பூர்வமாக வேண்டிக்கொள்கிறேன். வணக்கம்.

* SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் அவர்களே, மாண்புமிக் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சித் தலைவரும், மதிப்பிற்குரிய எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவரும் கூறியது போன்று, உங்களை நானும் மனப்பூர்வமாக வாழ்த்துகின்றேன். இதனிடையிலே, சட்டசபையிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு நல்ல முறையிலே பல முறை தாங்கள் வாய்ப்பு அளித்திருந்த போதிலும், இன்னும் சரியான வகையில் அங்கத்தினர்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் வாய்ப்பு அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ள நான் விரும்புகிறேன்.

ஒரு விஷயத்தில் பேசினவர்களை பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களே தவிர, சில குறிப்பிட்ட அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசுவது என்றால் மிகவும் கஷ்டமான நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டு விடுகிறது; பேச முடியாத நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறது. அவகாசம் இல்லாத நிலையும் ஏற்பட்டு விடுகிறது. இந்த நிலை இல்லாமற் படிக்கு வருங்காலத்தில் எல்லோருக்கும் தகுந்த வாய்ப்பு அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்று தலைவர் அவர்களை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

தவிர, என்னுடைய நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ வி. வி. ராமசாமி நாடார் அவர்கள் இந்தச் சபையைச் சுற்றி எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் வெள்ளைக் குல்லாய் போட்டவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள், பார்ப்பதற்குச் சகிக்க முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறது, உடனடியாக அதை அகற்றிவிடுவதற்காகத் தலைவர் அவர்கள் பாடுபடவேண்டும் என்று கூறினார்கள். நான் சொல்கிறேன்—ஒரு கருப்புக் குல்லாவாகவோ, சிகப்புக் குல்லாவாகவோ இல்லாமல், பரிசுத்தமான வெள்ளைக் குல்லாவாக போட்டுக்கொண்டு கம்பீரமாக இருப்பதைக் காண மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன். ஆகையால், இப்பேர்ப்பட்டதைத் தாங்கள் மாற்றிவிட வேண்டாம். என்றென்றைக்கும் அப்படியே அவர்கள் குல்லாய் அணிந்து இங்கு சேவை செய்யவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால், இது பண்டைய இந்திய நாட்டின் சின்னம். ஒரு அங்கத்தினர் சொன்னார் என்பதற்காக இதைத் தாங்கள் மாற்றிவிடக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு தங்களைப் பரிபூர்ணமாக வாழ்த்துகிறேன்.

* SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : Mr. Chairman, I am very happy indeed to associate myself with the fine sentiments expressed by the speakers who preceded me. Whatever happened before your unanimous re-election as Chairman of this august body, we are all happy to have you. It is a visible symbol of the affection of our people and of how they feel and act in matters like this. You, as a citizen of India, have made the West Coast meet the East Coast. With your international reputation, I am sure you will make the East and the West also meet—I mean the Asians, the Europeans and the Americans—and make them feel as one, since mankind is one. You know the world is shrinking in distance and time and it cannot live without an international outlook and catholicity of views. All these days many among us have been feeling that you are the fit person to occupy this exalted position. We feel that this House deserves you so well. It is said that “people get the Government they deserve” and so is the case with this House. I am so happy that a healthy convention has been established and

[Sri K. M. Ramasamy Gounder] [11th September 1958]

I feel that you must occupy this position as many times as you can. After all, it is not a ministerial post, though it may be made to look like that. Anybody can be a Minister but everybody cannot be the Chairman of this Council. That is my feeling. With these few words, I once again congratulate you most heartily on your re-election.

Thank you, Sir.

11 a.m. * SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நீங்கள் சென்ற ஆறுவருட காலமாக இந்தச் சபையின் தலைமைப் பதவியிலிருந்து மீண்டும் பட்டதாரிகளால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு, இந்தச் சபையின் தலைமைப் பதவி மீண்டும் உங்களுக்கு வருமோ வராதோ என்ற எண்ணத்திலே எங்கிக்கொண்டிருந்த நாங்கள், எங்களுடைய உள்ளத்தில் ஏற்பட்ட அன்பி னாலும், தாங்கள் எங்கள்மீது கடந்த ஆறு வருடமாகக் காட்டிய பரிவினாலும், எங்களுடைய உள்ளக் கிளர்ச்சி ஒருவிதமாக வெற்றி பெற்றது என்றுதான் நான் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

தாங்கள் எங்களிடத்திலே காட்டிய அன்பு, பண்பு, பரிவு இவையெல்லாம் நாங்கள் என்றென்றும் மறக்க முடியாதவை. ஆறு வருடமாகத் தெரிந்தோ தெரியாமலோ இந்த மன்றத்தில் பேசக்கூடாத வார்த்தைகளை எவ்வளவு பேசினாலும், அவைகளையெல்லாம் பொருட்படுத்தாது, நீங்கள் எங்களை அன்புடன் நடத்தியிருக்கிறீர்கள். நீங்கள் இந்த மன்றத்திற்கு மட்டுமல்ல, இந்த நாட்டுக்கே, கல்வித் துறையிலும், மருத்துவத் துறையிலும் ஆற்றியிருக்கின்ற பணி, இந்த மாநிலம் மட்டுமல்ல, அகில உலகமே நன்றாக அறிந்த விஷயம். நீங்கள் மட்டும் அல்ல இந்த நாட்டுக்குச் சேவை செய்து. உங்கள் அன்பு மனைவியாரும் கூட இந்த நாட்டிலே செய்திருக்கின்ற சேவையைச் சொல்ல முடியாது. அதற்கு எடுத்துக்காட்டாகத்தான், நீங்கள் இந்த சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திற்கே மேல்சபைத் தலைவராக இங்கு வீற்றிருக்கிறீர்கள். 15 லட்சம் ஜனத்தொகை கொண்ட சென்னை நகரத் திற்கு உங்களுடைய மனைவியார் தலைவியாக வீற்றிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆக, நீங்கள் இருபெரும் தலைவராகக் காட்சி அளிக்கின்றீர்கள். இந்த நாட்டிலே நீங்கள் இருவரும் தான் இந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறீர்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

இந்த நிலையில் உங்களிடத்திலே இன்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய இரண்டொரு கோரிக்கைகள் இருக்கின்றன. எதிர்க் கட்சியிலே இருக்கும் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு அதிக நேரம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று எங்கள் பக்கத்தில் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு 20 நிமிஷம் கொடுத்தால்போதும் என்றும் ஒரு அங்கத்தினர் தெரிவித்தார். இந்தச் சபையிலே என்னுடைய அனுபவத்திலிருந்து நான் சொல்கிறேன். இங்கு எதிர்க் கட்சி என்று ஒன்று இருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஆனால், சம்பிரதாயத்திற்கு மட்டும் எதிர்க் கட்சித் தலைவர் என்று இருக்கிறார். ஏன் இதைச் சொல்கிறேன் என்றால், எல்லோரும் ஒரேவிதமாக, நிரந்தரமாக அவர்களெல்லாம் பேசுவதிலிருந்து எல்லோரும் ஒருமுகமாகத்தான் விருப்பு வெறுப்பின்றி செயலாற்றுகிறார்கள் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். இந்த நாட்டு மக்களுடைய கோரிக்கைகளைச் சிரமேற்கொண்டு உட்கார்ந்திருக்கும் நீங்கள், ஒருகில அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொல்லியதுபோல், எங்கள் விஷயத்தில் அந்த இடத்திலே முற்றுப்புள்ளி வைக்காமல், அவர்கள் பேசும் அளவுக்கு எங்களுக்கும் நேரம் அதிகமாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். எதிர்க் கட்சி என்ற முறையிலே அவர்களை இதுவரை நீங்கள் நடத்தியதில்லை. இன்னும் அது போலவே மீண்டும் நடத்தவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இந்த சபையில், தமிழ் பேசும் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பெருவாரியாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை உங்களுடைய ரூபகத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். ஆங்கிலம் பேசுபவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு தான் நீங்கள் அதிக நேரம் கொடுத்தபோதிலும், அதே நேரத்தில் தமிழ் பேசும் எங்களுக்கும் ஆதரவு கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆங்கிலம் பேசுபவர்

[11th September 1958] [Sri M. Ethirajalu]

களுக்கும் தமிழ் பேசுபவர்களுக்கும் அடுத்தடுத்துப் பேசுவதற்கு நேரம் கொடுக்கும்படியாக நாங்கள் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றோம். அப்படி இல்லா விட்டால் ஒருவிதமான எண்ணம், ஒருவிதமான உணர்ச்சி எங்களுக்கும் ஏற்படுகிறது. அதை யாரும் தவிர்க்க முடியவில்லை. உங்களைப் புகழ்ந்து துதிபாடும் இந்த நேரத்தில், நாங்கள் எங்களுக்குள்ள குறைகளையும் சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை.

நீங்கள் இந்தச் சட்டசபைக்கு எவ்வளவு பொருத்தமானவர் என்று நான் சொல்வது ஒருபுறமிருக்க, வெளியிலே போகும்போது பிறர் சொல்லுவதையும் கேட்டிருக்கிறோம். இருக்கும் இடத்திற்கும், உருவத்திற்கும் எவ்வளவு பொருத்தம் என்று சொல்கிற நேரத்திலே நாங்கள் எவ்வளவோ சந்தோஷமும் மகிழ்ச்சியும் அடையக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறோம். அனுபவசாலியான நீங்கள் இந்தச் சபைக்கு, இப்பொழுது மட்டுமல்ல, என்றென்றும் தலைவராக வந்திருந்து, புதியவர்களுக்கும் மற்ற வர்களுக்கும் வழிகாட்டியாக இருந்து, எங்களைத் திறம்படக் கொண்டு செல்வதற்கு ஆண்டவன் அருள் புரியவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு, உங்களுக்கு நீண்ட ஆயுளையும், திடகாத்திர சரீரத்தையும் கொடுக்கும்படி எல்லாம் வல்ல இறைவனைப் பிரார்த்தித்துக்கொண்டு, என்னுடைய வணக்கத்தையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, என்னுடைய உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I won't trouble you or anybody now with a speech in Tamil. On this occasion of welcoming you, I like to speak in the language which you will understand and appreciate. Sir, I was not present here in this House at the time when you first came in as Chairman. I was elected to this House afterwards. But I am glad to find that during the term of my membership in this House, you have again been elected as Chairman. I welcome you for the reason that you are the fittest in this Council to occupy the Chair. In welcoming you here, I will be failing in my duty if I do not welcome your loving wife Mrs. Tara Cherian also whom I knew before I came to know you. She was my neighbour. I was watching her grow into fine womanhood and when she chose you as her husband, I was wondering whether you would fill the place as her husband. Now I find that you are fit to be her husband by becoming the Chairman of this Council. She is doing very good work as Mayor of the Corporation. I welcome you both, the good lady on the right carrying on the work of the Corporation and an equally good person on the left who will carry out the work of Chairman of this august body to the satisfaction of everybody.

One thing more, Sir, I should say in this connection. The Chairman is not a mere figurehead. I am not advising you. You must not only take orders but also give directions. You must be able to direct matters. The one thing I want to say now is that I have given notice of several questions in this Council. Answers to those questions are yet to come though several months have passed. I do not mean to say that you have not done your duty in calling for answers to those questions. But there is a certain amount of delay in calling for answers from the departments concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No.

[11th September 1958]

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : I wish you exercise more control and direction and see that the departments send the answers in due time. I am not making it a matter of complaint. I wish they come earlier.

Further, Sir, as many speakers have stressed the point, there can be no use of taking refuge behind the Business Advisory Committee. We are all here and everyone has a right, a birth-right to speak at least what he has got to say on a subject. Without any disparagement to anybody, I can say that on one occasion when an important subject was discussed for four days, I was waiting for all the four days for an opportunity to speak on the subject, but I did not get an opportunity to speak. I do not want to blame anybody for this. I took it as my misfortune. Every hon. Member of this House, either on this side or on the other side, owes it as duty to himself to speak what he thinks on a subject. Therefore, I expect you, Sir, to give equal opportunity to all Members, whether on the Opposition side or on the Government side, to speak on the subject on which they like to speak. I know you will very well do it.

Finally, Sir, I say that in this House as elsewhere, the time has come to conduct the deliberations in Tamil. The State has adopted Tamil as the official language of this State. Of course, the Government in power are trying to do their best. But my view is that they have not done as much as they ought to have done. Tamil typewriters are yet to come. Qualified shorthand typists are yet to be produced. The business of the House is not entirely conducted in Tamil. I request you, Sir, to expedite this work and facilitate the work of the Council being done in Tamil, so that it will give satisfaction not only to the Members but also to the general public outside. I chose to address you now in English and not in Tamil. Though I want to speak generally in Tamil, I wanted to show my regard for you by speaking in English because you know English, because I wanted my ideas to be expressed well, because other persons also must understand what I have spoken and because what I speak must be properly published. What all we say in Tamil is not properly translated and published in English.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Why do you speak in English?

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Because persons like the hon. Member are here who do not want to understand Tamil. If all of us here speak in Tamil, it will certainly be a great day. Then everyone will easily understand Tamil. Therefore, Sir, I request you to bear in mind this one duty you owe to Tamil Nad which has elected you to this high office for a second term and see that Tamil is promoted by all possible means so that it may be a language spoken, appreciated and understood by all.

Sir, I wish you good luck, great happiness and health and I also wish good luck, health and happiness for your wife and children so that all of you may be an asset to Tamil Nad.

11th September 1958]

* SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : சேர்மன் சார், இன்றையதினம் தாங்கள் இந்தச் சபைக்கு மறு முறையும் சேர்மனாகத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டதை மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் பாராட்டுகின்றேன். இந்த மகிழ்ச்சி என்னை மாதிரும் பொருத்ததல்ல ; இங்கு உள்ளவர்கள் எல்லோரையும் பொருத்தது. எல்லோரும் அதைப்பற்றிப் பேசினார்கள். தாங்கள் நீழி வாழவேண்டுமென்று ஆண்டவனைப் பிரார்த்திக்கின்றேன். நீழி வாழ்ந்து, சகல சம்பத்தும் பெற்று, பெரு வாழ்வு வாழ ஆண்டவனைப் பிரார்த்திக்கின்றேன்.

11-10
a.m.

இந்தச் சபையில் தமிழே பேசவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து ஒரு அறிக்கை வெளிவந்த பிறகும், தமிழ் பேசத் தெரிந்தவர்களும் ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே பேசிப் பழகிவிட்டதினாலே, பழகியதன் காரணமாக, அவர்கள், ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுகின்றார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இந்த நாட்டில் தமிழ் வளரவேண்டும், தமிழ் அபிவிருத்தி அடையவேண்டும், தமிழ் ஒங்கவேண்டும் என்று நினைத்தால், இந்தப் பாராளுமன்றத்திலே தமிழிலே பேசியாகவேண்டும். அந்தப் பழக்கம் நீடித்தால் நாடெங்கும் அது பரவி வரும். அன்னிய நாடுகளில் அவரவர்களுடைய பாஷைகளிலே தான் அவர்கள் பேசுகிறார்கள் என்று, சேர்மன் அவர்கள் உட்பட, பல இடங்களுக்குச் சென்று வந்தவர்கள் சொல்வதை நான் கேட்டிருக்கிறேன். இந்தச் சபையில் இருக்கக்கூடிய பெரிய தலைவர்கள், எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவர் கனம் டாக்டர் லக்ஷ்மணசாமி முதலியார் உட்பட எல்லோரும் தமிழர்கள். தமிழில் பேசுவதற்கு என்ன கஷ்டம் இருக்கிற தென்பது எனக்குப் புரியவில்லை. ஆதலால், இனிமேலாகிலும், தமிழில் பேசுவதைப் பழக்கத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன். நீங்கள் எல்லோரும் உயர்ந்த படிப்பு ஆங்கிலத்தில் படித்திருக்கலாம். ஆனால், இந்த நாட்டினுடைய கேஷமத்திற்கும், அபிவிருத்திக்கும், நாட்டு மக்களின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கும், தமிழ் வளருவதற்காகவும் தமிழிலேயே பேசவேண்டுமென்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சேர்மனும் அதற்கு அதரவு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று அவர்களை அடிபணிந்து கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : சேர்மன் அவர்களும் தமிழ் கற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

* SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : சேர்மன் அவர்களுக்குத் தமிழ் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அவர் நன்றாகத் தமிழ் பேசுகிறார், பேசுவதையும் புரிந்துகொள்கிறார். ஆனால், அங்கத்தினர்கள் தமிழில்தான் பேசவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்துவதற்கு அவருக்கு அதிகாரம் இல்லை. ஆகையால், வற்புறுத்தித்தான் பேசவேண்டும் என்ற அவசியம் இல்லாமல், மன்றத்தில் உள்ளவர்கள் நடக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, சேர்மன் அவர்கள் மீண்டும் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டதற்காக என் மகிழ்ச்சியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை இத்துடன் நிறுத்திக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Sri M. V. Sudarsanam Naidu will speak. His will be the last speech.

SRI M. V. SUDARSANAM NAIDU : சேர்மன் அவர்களுக்கும் மற்றவர்களுக்கும் என்னுடைய நமஸ்காரம். எல்லோரும் சொன்னதையே திருப்பிச் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. தாங்கள் இந்த மன்றத்திற்குத் தலைவராகத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதற்காக எல்லோரும் பெரு மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகின்றார்கள். இதிலே ஒருவருக்குக்கூட எந்தவிதமான ஆட்சேபமும் இல்லை என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஏனென்று கேட்டால், நாங்கள் சில காலமாகப் பார்த்தபோது, கிட்டத்தட்ட எல்லோருக்கும் திருப்தி உண்டாகும் முறையில் கூடுமானவரையில் தாங்கள் நடந்து கொண்டீர்கள் என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்.

[Sri M. V. Sudarsanam Naidu] [11th September 1958]

அது மாத்திரம் அல்ல. சேர்மனுடைய ஸ்தானம் காலியாயிற்று என்று சொன்னபோது, ரொம்பப் பேருக்கு வருத்தமாயிருந்தது. அதற்குக் காரணம் அவருடைய அன்பும் ஆதரவும்தான் என்று சொல்ல ஆசைப் படுகிறேன். ஸ்ரீமான் அண்ணாமலை பிள்ளை அவர்கள் சொன்னதுபோல, ஆங்கிலத்தை விட்டுவிடவேண்டும், தமிழிலேயே பேசவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்தி வந்த ஸ்ரீமான் கஜபதி நாயகர் கூட, இன்று ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுவதற்குக் காரணம் தங்களுடைய தேர்தலின் வெற்றி என்று தான் நினைக்கத் தோன்றுகிறது. தங்களுடைய தேர்தலினால் ஏற்பட்ட ஆர்வத்தின் காரணமாகவும் மகிழ்ச்சியின் காரணமாகவும்தான் அவர் இன்று ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசினார் என்று சொல்லவேண்டும். இனி அதைப்பற்றி நான் அதிகமாகப் பேச விரும்பவில்லை. அவரவர்களுடைய உள்ளமே சொல்ல வேண்டிய விஷயம். அதனால், அடுத்தபடியாக சேர்மன் அவர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு சந்தோஷத்தின் மிகுதியினால் நான் ஒரு வேண்டுகோள் விடுகின்றேன்.

எனது நண்பர் ஸ்ரீமான் ராமசாமி நாடார் அவர்கள் குல்லாயைப்பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். ஸ்ரீமான் டி. ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் பால்யத்தைப் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். விருத்தாப்பியர் வரக்கூடாதென்று சொன்னார்கள். இவர்கள் இரண்டு பேர்களுடைய கருத்தையும் ஒன்று சேர்க்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் இவ்வளவு நேரமாக சிந்தித்துப் பார்த்தேன். நமது சேர்மன் அவர்கள் உட்கார்ந்திருக்கும் நிலையில், அவரே ஒரு வெள்ளைக் குல்லாயை அணிந்துகொண்டிருந்தால் அது மிகவும் பொருத்தமாக இருக்கும். அவர்கள் வெள்ளைக் குல்லாய் போட்டு உட்கார்ந்தால் எவ்வளவு ஆனந்தமாக இருக்கும், பால்யம் திரும்பிவிடும் என்று நான் மனதிலே சிந்தித்துக்கொண்டிருந்தேன்.

அத்துடன் இன்னொரு விஷயத்தையும் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இவ்வளவு பெரிய சம்பிரதாயம் இங்கே நடக்கிறது. ஆனால், இங்கே குடிக்க நல்ல தண்ணீர் இல்லை. உப்புத் தண்ணீரைச் சாப்பிட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். மேயர் ஸ்ரீமதி தாரா செரியன் அவர்கள்கூட இங்கே இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து நல்ல ஜலம் சப்ளை செய்யவேண்டும். மேயர் அவர்கள் வந்திருப்பதன் அறிகுறியாகவும், நமது தலைவர் அவர்கள் மறுபடியும் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டதன் அறிகுறியாகவும் நல்ல ஜலம் சப்ளை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்திலே நானும் பங்குகொள்ள அனுமதித்ததற்கு நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்து, எல்லாம் வல்ல இறைவன் அவருக்கு நீண்ட ஆயுளைத்தந்து, அவர் நல்ல சேவை புரிய அருள் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கூறி, என்னுடைய உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the last speech. There is one more speaker. Sri P. T. Rajan will now speak.

* SRI P. T. RAJAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the first place, I am not a doctor. In the second place, I am a newcomer to this Council. Therefore, I have not the authority and experience to speak about you. Seeing that a number of hon. Members have been offering their felicitations to you, a humble person like myself would like to join in that chorus. However, I had been a Member of this House when it was the sole legislature and I had witnessed the proceedings of the House being conducted by a number of Presidents, as they were styled in the old Legislature; I may say, without fear of contradiction, from the short experience I have had of your conduct of the proceedings of this House, that you have maintained the highest traditions. No man is indispensable and when there is a person who is otherwise qualified to fill any office, his services should not be lost. In that sense, I expected you to be re-elected. I am glad that the majority Party decided to utilise

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your services. After all, traditions count a great deal in our life, be it public or private. We are happy to have your services so that this House may have the benefit of your experience and wisdom and earn the regard and respect of other States and other countries.

While offering their congratulations to you, many of the speakers referred to incidents which were not absolutely germane to your office. Perhaps they felt that this was an occasion when they could bring their grievances to your notice. As far as I see, nobody can have a grievance unless his temperament is to find fault with others. You have been fair to us, fair to us as Members of the House, and I hope you will continue to be fair to us—Members of the Government Party and the Members of the Opposition.

I would like to say that Members have been referring to the question of speaking here in Tamil as if every Member can express himself well, clearly and intelligently and to the point in Tamil. I would like to speak in Tamil. But, unfortunately, there are people like myself who perhaps can express themselves better in English. We feel that we might also speak in English. After all, if the criterion for a good Tamilian is to speak in Tamil, then I may attempt to speak in Tamil. I do not feel—and I have given expression to this in the past also—that merely speaking in Tamil, whether in daily life or on platforms, will entitle one to be called a Tamilian. I refuse to be convinced on this matter. To be a Tamilian, it requires other qualities, virtues. Merely because one talks in Tamil, one cannot be taken to be a true Tamilian.

Let me wish you, Mr. Chairman, a successful term of office. As long as you occupy this Chair, I want your office to be one of success so that the House may perform its duties efficiently, honestly and sincerely.

Sir, last but not the least, I wish you a very healthy life so that you may radiate your zeal and cheerfulness to the Members of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members of this House, I feel more than embarrassed after listening to so many good things you have said about me. You have been exceedingly cordial and friendly and the very many qualities you have mentioned about me, I fail to notice myself. But, I will put it down to your friendship and liberal-hearted affection towards me. The Hon. the Leader of the House, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and all the other speakers said very many good things about me. I am very grateful to them all for that. I have always felt that this House is the best Upper House in India, I won't say India alone. It has a great place and has earned a great reputation even outside. That reputation and name are not due to my presiding over this House, but due to you, hon. Members of this House. I have always received the greatest co-operation from you. Without your co-operation, I could not discharge my duties. Several things were brought to my notice during the speeches made by several hon. Members.

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The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman talked about conventions and traditions. We, who have been brought up in traditions and conventions for so many years under a foreign Government, which is very famous for its traditions and conventions, ought to know that in the British Constitution, there are no written articles and that it is all based on conventions. They have established certain rich, worthy and worth while conventions which democracies all over the world follow. That is why the election of a Presiding Officer becomes a very important question. In this respect, I thank you for electing me unanimously. More than that, you have placed Madras on the map of India. Madras has done very many good things. We have been pioneers in many things in the past. Now, this will go down in history just like so many other good things. I am most grateful to you all personally. You have reposed great confidence in me. That is why I say that you have been magnanimous enough to re-elect me as Chairman of this House.

The hon. the Leader of the Opposition rightly said that it would have been better if the Opposition had been consulted in regard to the election of the Presiding Officer. The Opposition is a very important body in any Legislature. It is the Opposition that does very great work. Of course, there is the Government party. But, party regulations, restrictions and everything else do not allow them to say everything that they want to say. It is the Opposition that does it. It does it in a critical and democratic way. When something is said by Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, an internationally-famous gentleman, naturally, it has got great weight behind. So, whenever the Government take any important decision or action in any matter, the Opposition should always be consulted. That will be a healthy convention and I hope we will be able to ensure that tradition and convention.

I am grateful to Dr. Mahomed Usman for the nice words he has said about me and also to most of the other Members. Sri Purushotham, as usual, has brought forward many, many points. He also talked about tradition, rules of the House and other things. He mentioned that non-official days had not been frequent. I agree with him. I hope that the Government will see that the Opposition parties get as many opportunities as possible to put forth their points of view and bring forward their Bills, Resolutions, etc. At the same time, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that the first one-hour—question-hour—given to the House is the best private Member's time that you have. It must be used properly and efficiently. You can bring to the notice of the Government anything during the question-hour and everything can be thrashed out on the floor of the House during that hour. It was also mentioned that the questions were not being answered without much delay. It is nobody's fault. Myself and my office have been sending reminders continuously. But, somehow or other, not only in this House, but in the Legislatures all over the country—I do not know what is the reason—it is never possible to answer questions in quick time. You know, in the House of Commons whose rules and conventions we follow in regard to most of our

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proceedings, the questions are answered within three or four days' time. They spend millions of pounds on communications, cables, wireless, telephones, long-distance calls, etc., so that they could give the information as early as possible to the House. I do not say that we will be able to achieve so much quickness in answering questions here at the present time. But, I must say that at present, the questions are answered very, very late. Something has got to be done. I have done my best during the last six years. I shall continue to do that.

Sri T. Purushotham referred to Parliamentary Associations. I hope the Indian Parliamentary Association of which, I think, all of us are Members, will continue to function properly and we will have many more meetings of that Association.

Now, Mr. Purushotham again made a very cogent remark, a very reasonable remark rather, about the Legislative Council Secretariat. According to our Constitution, we may have either a combined Secretariat for the Assembly and the Council or we may have two different Secretariats. I have always felt that the Council—our House rather—should have a Secretariat of its own. I am very glad Mr. Purushotham brought this issue to the notice of the House and I shall do my best to see that the Government agree to the proposal for a separate Secretariat of our own. 11-30 a.m.

Then, about the question of passes. I myself have not stuck my photograph as yet. I do not think it is very essential and I quite agree with hon. Members. After all, everyone of the hon. Members is well-known and if the Watch and Ward sees someone whom he does not know, he can refer to some Member and do something to see that strangers do not get entrance to the Council Chamber without proper authority.

Next is the question of affording chances to as many Members of the House as possible to speak. Believe me, hon. Members, it has always been my anxiety to allow as many Members as possible to speak. But I have felt sad several times that I could not put in as many names as are given to me. Hon. Members must understand that Government business must be carried on. If everybody wants to speak, it is impossible to do any business in the House. I would very earnestly request the Whips on either side of the House that they must come to my help in this matter. Everybody need not speak on everything. It is a well-established fact that the Presiding Officer calls mostly people who can contribute materially to the discussion to speak on the subject in question. Several people not only here but everywhere, speak at length. It is not necessary. At the same time, hon. Members should also bear in mind that other Members also would like to speak. Very often it happens, on the first day of the general discussion on the Budget, hardly anybody speaks. Towards the last day, a large number of names come to me when it is impossible to put in any of these people and allow them to speak. Hon. Members must bear with

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me in that and help me as much as possible. Then it will be easy. One Member need not speak on every Bill. The parties themselves—when I say parties, I mean the Whips—should arrange the names and it will be a great help to the successful working of the House. This is an occasion not for discussing all these things. I have made a note of every suggestion made by hon. Members.

I must not forget my great friend, Mrs. Clubwala, who insisted that more women must be put on Committees. Mary knows that I am the greatest friend of the lady Members of this House and I will do everything possible to put as many lady Members on the Committees as possible. But they must understand it is not in my gift. Names are given to me and I announce them as my own. (Laughter.) I shall certainly make a note and see that more and more ladies are put on the Committees.

Once again, I must thank you. I am very grateful to you and I appreciate your goodness towards me. All Members, including new Members, have paid me compliments, which shows their large-heartedness, and I would request them all to give the same co-operation during the period I preside here in future. I feel I have a right to expect co-operation from you. A majority of the Members, except the new Members, are my personal friends and I have got the greatest regard and respect for them.

I thank the hon. Members once again for this great honour they have done me; it is not an ordinary honour, it is the biggest honour, I have ever received in my life and I shall always remember that. Thank you very much.

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

The House then adjourned.

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

III.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Madras State and Subordinate Services Rules

* 11 Q.—SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have amended the Madras State and Subordinate Services Rules stipulating that persons to be recruited to Government service should possess an adequate knowledge of Tamil;

(b) if so, whether any representations have been received that it affects those whose mother tongue is not Tamil; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

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

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) The representations are under consideration.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is the Hon. the Leader of the House aware that for the last one year or rather since the amendment was made, all those persons, who have applied for appointment and whose mother-tongue is Urdu or Telugu or Malayalam, have been told that they cannot be recruited to Government service and that their applications are not entertained by the various Governmental agencies?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The matter has got to be examined in its several aspects. The Government have not yet been able to come to any definite conclusion with regard to the qualifications to be prescribed. But I do not think that there is such a serious situation as represented by the hon. Member. We have said that a person, who has acquired knowledge in Tamil up to the high school course, and who is able to speak, read and write Tamil, will be deemed to have knowledge of Tamil or, if he is in Government service, he should pass the Second-class Language Test in Tamil. Therefore, Sir, I do not think that any serious hardship is caused at present.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The matter might not be a serious one to those who are on the Treasury Bench, but it is a serious matter for those unfortunate boys who have suddenly been confronted with this order. Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that the applications of persons whose mother-tongue is not Tamil to the Madras Public Service Commission or to the Electricity Board or to any other Governmental agency have been rejected in the first instance itself, let alone the question of their being recruited afterwards?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, such a thing is possible. I only said that the number of cases was not very large. The Government are giving their most anxious consideration to this matter.

DR. V. K. JOHN : May I ask this question, Sir? What is the mother-tongue of a person who speaks, reads and writes Tamil very well but whose mother's language is not Tamil?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I do not know wherefrom the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition got that impression. The mother's language need not necessarily be Tamil.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : While I admit the fact that we are one with the Government in regard to the policy that Tamil should be the official language of the State, were not the Government aware of the fact that during the transitory period certain difficulties would be caused to those whose mother-tongue was not Tamil?

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THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The Government were fully aware of the difficulties caused and they were trying to minimise them. All that I said was that the matter was still under consideration and that a decision would be taken very soon.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN : Sir, how is the proficiency in Tamil assessed for those people whose mother-tongue is not Tamil? Is it with reference to the minimum qualification of S.S.L.C. or by any other test?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, by any one of these. A person who has acquired knowledge in Tamil in his high school course or a person whether the mother-tongue is Tamil or not who is able to speak, read and write Tamil or a person who has passed the Second-class language test in Tamil is qualified.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Government be pleased to reconsider the applications that have been rejected by the various departments of the Government in view of the fact that the Hon. Minister has been kind enough to tell us that even after recruitment, they can pass the examination in Tamil?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, that applies to persons who are in Government service or who are transferred or promoted to higher service. So far as new recruits are concerned, they must pass the Second-class language test in Tamil.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware that even last year the boys who appeared for examinations and who were otherwise qualified, except for the fact that they did not possess sufficient knowledge of Tamil, have not been recruited to the clerical services and that their number is more than two hundred?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, it is the realisation of that fact that makes the Government consider this. That is why I said that the matter was under consideration.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Do not the Government feel that even students are taken unawares by this Government Order.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I entirely agree that there is a little hardship, but the Government have to consider all aspects of the matter. It is not a question of one language but of several languages. That was why I said that the matter was under consideration.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : What is the remedy for those people whose mother-tongue is not Tamil if they want to get into Government service in the first instance?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, they should acquire knowledge of Tamil up to the high school course. Otherwise, they will not be eligible.

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SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திலே தமிழ் மொழி ஆட்சிமொழியாகச் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆட்சி மொழியாகச் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறதனால், தமிழிலே போதிய அறிவும், பழக்கமும் வேண்டுமென்று அரசியலார் வற்புறுத்துவார்களா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : ஏதாவது ஓரளவுக்குத் தமிழ் தெரிந்திருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்குக் காரணமே சில இலாகாக்களில் எல்லாம் அரசாங்க நடவடிக்கைகள் தமிழில் நடப்பதுதான். ஆகவே, சரியாக எழுதுவதற்கும், புரிந்துகொள்வதற்கும் தமிழ் தெரிய வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறோம்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is the Hon. Minister aware of this factor also that whereas persons who know Malayalam or Telugu can go to the neighbouring States for employment, those who know Urdu have to go over to Kashmir alone?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I am not so sure that members of the Madras State are so welcome in other States merely because they know the languages of those particular States.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN : Sir, when one declares that one's mother-tongue is Tamil or when a Muslim declares that he can speak, read and write Tamil, is he further subjected to any test?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, the point is this. Whether his mother-tongue is Tamil or not, he should be able to read, write and speak Tamil.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I may make a submission, Sir. Since this matter is an important one, a half-hour debate may be allowed on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The answers to the main question and the supplementaries have furnished ample information and I think there is no need for a half-hour debate.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : In spite of this, hon. Members are not satisfied, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I should like to know the views of the Hon. the Leader of the House in the matter.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not think I have anything more to add. If I have information with me, I would certainly place it before the House. A half-hour debate now may not be very useful. The hon. Member may revive this question some time later when probably we will be able to give more information.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I want to put only one more supplementary question. Supposing a person has become a graduate.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is a hypothetical question. The hon. Member begins his question with the word 'Supposing'.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : What happened to my request for a half-hour debate, Sir? Is that rejected?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The request is not granted.

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Temples in need of repair

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

3-10 p.m. (a) a district-war list of poor and needy temples which are in need of repairs and state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to renovate such temples;

(b) a list of temples renovated with Government grants during 1957-58 stating the amount of grant allotted to each of them;

(c) a list of temples proposed to be renovated with Government grants during 1958-59 showing the grant allotted to each; and

(d) state the general conditions under which State grant is given in the above cases?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) There are about 8,000 temples assessed for contributions in the State. Most of them will be financially poor. The labour and time involved in collecting the particulars of temples in need of repairs will not be commensurate with the benefits to be achieved.

(b) No State grant was sanctioned during 1957-58.

(c) A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been recently sanctioned for renovating poor and needy temples during 1958-59. The Commissioner has been asked to prepare a list of the temples, which deserve the Government grant, and send it to Government for approval in due course.

(d) No conditions have been prescribed.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Last time a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was given from the surplus which the Government had. Why not the same amount be given now?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Over and above this sum of Rs. 2 lakhs, another sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been granted, and this is being disbursed and spent.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Why not make an additional grant this year?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Just now a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been granted to various temples.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Government enlighten us on what is the maximum grant that is being given in the case of needy temples?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The maximum grant for any temple is Rs. 15,000.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Government be pleased to consider the applications for extra amount in very exceptional cases, say, cases of outstanding need and merit, as renovation cannot be completed satisfactorily with the help now provided by Government, namely, a maximum of Rs. 15,000?

[11th September 1958]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, as the funds that are available for this purpose are limited and as there is a very large number of temples which need this kind of aid, it will be difficult to exceed this limit of Rs. 15,000.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: கோயில்களைச் செப்பணிடுவதற்குப் பணம் கொடுப்பதாக அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். இம்மாதிரிச் செப்பணிடுவது உள்பிராகாரங்களை மட்டும் தானா, அல்லது கோபுரம் மதில் சுவர்களும் செப்பணிடுப்படுகின்றனவா? நமது மாநிலத்தில் இடிந்து விழக்கூடிய பல கோவில்கள் இருக்கின்றன. குறிப்பாக, பெரிய செடிகள், மரங்கள் வளர்ந்து அவைகள் விழக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கின்றன. அவற்றையும் செப்பணிடுவதற்கு இந்த நிதி பயன்படுத்தப்படுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: மதில் சுவர்கள் கூட கோவில்களில் ஒரு பகுதிதான். கோவிலைச் சேர்ந்த எந்தப் பகுதியிலும் அபாயம் ஏற்படக்கூடிய நிலையைத் தவிர்ப்பதற்காக மராமத்துச் செய்யவேண்டியிருந்தால், அதற்காக இந்த நிதியைப் பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ளலாம்.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, has any priority list been drawn up for renovation of these temples?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: There is no priority list in this matter. When the Government granted this sum of Rs. 3 lakhs, the Commissioner forwarded to the Government a list of temples to which he proposed to disburse the amount, and that list was under the consideration of the Government.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRY: Is the grant extended also to temples where worship has ceased for a variety of reasons, Sir?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: We do not consider those temples, where worship has ceased, as temples.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: மதுரையிலே ராயகோபுரம் என்ற பகுதி இருக்கிறது. அங்கே இருக்கிற கோவிலில் மேலே பூராவும் செடியும் புல்லுமாக வளர்ந்திருக்கிறது. கீழேயிருந்து பார்த்தால் கூடத் தெரியும். அதை எடுத்துக் களையாவிட்டால், நாளடைவில் அழகிய கோபுரத் திற்கும் தூண்களுக்கும் ஆபத்து ஏற்படலாம். சம்பந்தப்பட்ட கோவில் அதிகாரிகள் இதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்களா? அப்படியானால், அதன்மீது என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டது?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: மதுரை மீனாட்சி அம்மன் கோயில் ஒரு பிரசித்திபெற்ற கோவில். அதற்கெல்லாம் ரூபாய் 5,000, 10,000-ஐ வைத்துக்கொண்டு ரிப்பேர் செய்யவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. அங்கேயுள்ளவர்கள் அக்கறை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், வேண்டிய நிதியைத் திரட்டிக் கொள்ளலாம்.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: தொண்டை நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்த காஞ்சி ஏகாம்பரேஸ்வரர் ஆலயத்தின் கோபுரத்தின் மீது ஆலமரமும், அரசமரமும் கிளைத்து வளருவது அந்தக் கோபுரத்துக்கே ஊனம் விளைவிக்கக்கூடிய நிலையிலிருக்கிறது. இதைச் சரி செய்ய அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: இது "கோவில் ரிப்பேர்" என்ற வகையிலே வராது. கோவில் பராமரிப்பின் கீழ் வரும். பொதுவாக எல்லாக் கோவில் நிர்வாகிகளும் இவற்றையெல்லாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும் என்று அறிவிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

[11th September 1958]

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, will the Government consider the question of drawing up a plan—a Five-Year Plan—for taking up the renovation of these temples?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I do not think it worth while drawing up such a comprehensive plan before we can find the necessary funds that would be required for attending to the renovation of these temples.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, what agency has been employed by the Government to see that the peepul plants are removed periodically from the temple walls?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The temples have their own trustees. Particularly the executive officers have been asked to look into this.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Is there any condition that the grant should be given only to a temple where a particular amount is collected from the worshippers?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That is true, Sir. We do insist on local collections in this matter.

Protected Water-supply Scheme to Lakkampatti

* 13 Q.—SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that under the protected water-supply scheme, the Government generally supply water to villages through which main pipe lines pass; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal before the Government to supply protected water to Lakkampatti from where water is taken in pipe lines to Gobichettipalayam in Coimbatore district?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) Yes, Sir. The question of supplying water from municipal water-supply pumping mains to *en route* villages is considered wherever this is practicable.

(b) No, Sir.

SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER : அந்த கிராமங்களிலே இருக்கிற பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகளிடமிருந்து ஏதாவது தொகை (கிராண்டு) கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : இதைப் பராமரிப்பதற்கு “நான் ரெக்கரிங் செலவு” க்காக ரூ. 3.30 லட்சம் வேண்டியிருக்கும். இதைத் தவிர, வருஷா வருஷச் செலவிற்காக 3,000 ரூபாய் ஆகிறது. இதைச் சமாளிக்கக்கூடிய நிலையில் இந்தப் பஞ்சாயத்து இல்லை.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : Sir, this panchayat is having sufficient funds. It is possible to have the scheme introduced there simultaneously with the water-supply scheme for the Gobichettipalayam Municipal area. The panchayat also has sent in an application, subsequent to my sending this question.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : This panchayat has not sufficient funds to undertake this expenditure.

[11th September 1958]

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : Sir, I do not know on what basis the Hon. Minister says that sufficient funds are not there. An application given through me on 11th August 1958 states that the panchayat's income last year alone was a sum of Rs. 39,000. As such, it is in a position to meet the expenditure, and a 'T' junction has also been provided in the main pipe line. There is a very good case for consideration. If the policy of the Government is to give supply of water to the villages *en route*, it can be very easily done.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The panchayat can be moved to write to the Government about this.

SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER : வழியிலே இருக்கிற பஞ்சாயத்துக்கள் எல்லாம் சிறிதாக இருக்கின்ற காரணத்தினாலே, சிறிய பஞ்சாயத்துக்களுக்கு இலவசமாகத் தண்ணீர் சப்ளை செய்யக் கூடாதா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : பணம் இருந்தால் கொடுக்கலாம். பணம் இல்லாத காரணத்தினால்தான் கொடுக்க முடியவில்லை.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : I have already given the application required to you, Sir.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : ஏதாவது ஒரு பெரிய நகரத்திற்குத் தண்ணீர்த் திட்டம் வகுக்கும்போது, அந்தத் தண்ணீரை எங்கிருந்து அந்த ஊருக்குக் கொண்டுபோகிறார்களோ, அதன் வழியிலே இருக்கும் கிராமங்களுக்குத் தண்ணீர் கிடைக்கும் வண்ணம் இந்தத் திட்டம் போடப்படுமா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : கூடுமானவரையில் அப்படித்தான் நடக்கிறது. 10 அல்லது 20 மைல் தூரத்திலிருந்து ஒரு பெரிய ஊருக்குத் தண்ணீர் கொண்டுபோகும்பொழுது, வழியிலே இருக்கும் கிராமங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பது தான் நோக்கம். ஆனால் அந்த கிராமங்களும் பணம் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய நிலையிலே இருக்கவேண்டும்.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : இந்தக் கோட்டையில் அலுவல் புரிகிறவர்களும், இன்னும் அங்கத்தினர்கள் உட்பட அனைவரும் ஏழு கிணற்றுத் தண்ணீரைக் (protected water-supply திட்டத்தின் கீழ் உள்ளது) குடிக்கிறார்கள். புழலேரித் தண்ணீரைக் குடிக்கவில்லை என்பது அரசாங்கத்துக்கு தெரியுமா? அதைக் கொண்டுவர ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : கோயம்புத்தூர், ஜில்லா விலே கோபிச்செட்டிபாளையத்தைப்பற்றிய கேள்வி இது.

Trustees of Sri Othapanai Sudalaimandaswamy Temple at Vijayanarayanam.

* 14 Q.—SRI S. T. ADITYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) the number of trustees appointed for Sri Othapanai Sudalaimandaswamy temple at Vijayanarayanam, Nanguneri taluk, Tirunelveli district;

(b) whether there is any Harijan among them;

[11th September 1958]

(c) whether any representations have been received by the Government for appointment of Harijans as trustees of the said temple; and

(d) whether the temple is open to all communities for worship?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) Only one.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A Harijan by name, Sri M. Madaswamy, applied, among others for appointment as a trustee.

(d) Yes.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN: Sir, do not the Government consider it generally necessary to have more than one trustee in the case of temples which are public temples?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It is not necessarily so, Sir. So far as this temple is concerned, this was originally claimed by some heirs as a private temple. The then Endowments Board declared it as a public temple, and the High Court confirmed this declaration. But this is a very small temple. The income for four fasli years is as follows:—

	RS.
1363	3,805
1364	2,729
1365	36
1366	3,075

Only when 'Kodai' celebration takes place, there are 'Undial' collections once in three years. For a temple of this magnitude, it was not considered necessary to have more than one trustee.

3-20 p.m. SRI S. T. ADITYAN: May I know whether it is not a fact that the appointment of one more trustee will not cost the Government or the temple anything at all?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It is not merely a question of cost. If it will not cost anything, that does not mean that we may appoint 100 trustees for a temple. So, it is not a question of cost. This is a very small temple and so, it was considered that one trustee was sufficient.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN: Will the Government reconsider the question of appointing one more trustee belonging to . . . Sir, let me put the question in this way. We know that a particular community claimed it as its own even after the High Court's judgment and that a person belonging to the same community continues to be the trustee. That being so, is it not necessary that one more person from some other community should be appointed as a trustee in order to remove any possible wrong impression?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: In the first place, I may tell the hon. Member that the appointment of trustees is made by the local area committee, and the Government or the Endowment Board have nothing to do with it.

[11th September 1958]

Secondly, for a small temple like this temple, if there is one more trustee, there may perhaps arise some factions. Therefore, on the whole, I think it is best to leave it as it is.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU: பல கிராமங்களிலே இருக்கக்கூடிய கோவில்களில் உள்ளே செல்ல ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு முடியவில்லை. மேலும், இன்னும் பல கோவில்களில் ஹரிஜன டிரஸ்டியைக்கூடப் போட முடியாத நிலை இருக்கிறது. இதைத் தவிர்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள்?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: இதிலே சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டிய நடவடிக்கை ஒன்றுமில்லை. உள்ளூரில் இது பற்றிப் பொதுஜன அபிப்பிராயம் இருக்கவேண்டும். ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்குக் கோவில்களுக்குப் போகவேண்டுமென்ற அக்கறையும் இருக்கவேண்டும். கோவில்களில் ஹரிஜன டிரஸ்டிகள் இருப்பதனால் மட்டும், ஹரிஜனங்கள் கோவில்களுக்குப் போகிறார்கள் என்று நினைப்பது தவறு. அதை நான் கவனித்திருக்கிறேன்.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN: Is it known to the Hon. Minister that in this particular temple, the vast majority of the worshippers are Harijans?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It may be so. Even then, it does not necessarily follow that there should be a Harijan trustee. The information that I have is that in that village the largest population is one belonging to the marava community.

Tamil Nad House at New Delhi for the stay of Ministers.

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

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to establish a Tamil Nad House at New Delhi for the stay of Ministers and officials of this State during their official visit to New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter now stands?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: சட்ட சபை உறுப்பினர்கள் டெல்லிக்குப் போகும் சமயங்களில் அங்கே தங்குவதற்கும், அங்கே இருக்கிற நமது ராஜ்யப் பிரதிநிதிகளான பாராளுமன்ற உறுப்பினர்களைச் சந்தித்துப் பேசுவதற்கும், மற்றப்படி அங்கே இருக்கும் அரசாங்கத் தலைவர்களை அவர்கள் அலுவலகங்களில் சந்தித்துப் பேசுவதற்கும் வசதியாக இருக்குமாறு ஒரு நிலையத்தை அமைக்க அரசாங்கம் யோசிக்குமா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: மந்திரிமார்களுக்கும், அரசாங்கத்தில் அங்கம் வகிக்கும் அதிகாரிகளுக்குமே ஒரு கட்டிடம் கட்டவேண்டியதில்லை என்று சொன்ன பிற்பாடு, அங்கத்தினர்கள் அங்கு போகும் சமயத்தில் அங்கு தங்குவதற்கு ஒரு கட்டிடம் கட்ட வேண்டுமா என்பதைப் பின்னாலே யோசித்துப் பார்த்துத்தான் சொல்ல வேண்டுமே தவிர, இப்பொழுது ஒன்றும் சொல்லுவதற்கில்லை.

[11th September 1958]

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : அங்கத்தினர்கள் சேர்ந்து சந்தாப் போட்டு இம்மாதிரி ஒரு கட்டிடம் கட்ட முடியுமா என்று யோசிக்கலாமே? (சிரிப்பு).

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : எப்பொழுது ஸ்ரீ புருஷோத்தம் அவர்கள் டெபுடி மினிஸ்டராக வந்தார்கள் என்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. (சிரிப்பு).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

IV.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN.

(1) ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS TO THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to inform the House that the Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman and Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, M.L.C.'s, have been nominated for the election of two Members to the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1958-59 in the casual vacancies caused, consequent on the expiration of the term of membership of the Council of Sri R. Venkataraman and Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar. As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, two, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1958-59.

Under rule 154 (4) of the Madras Council Rules, I have nominated Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar to be the Chairman of the Committee.

(2) MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. SPEAKER : I have also to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 10th September 1958 from the Hon. Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly :—

'In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 28 of 1958), as passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 10th September 1958 and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council.'

V.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

STATEMENT re FOOD SITUATION IN THE MADRAS STATE.

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

"That the Statement in regard to the general food situation in Madras State be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

"That the Statement in regard to the general food situation in Madras State be taken into consideration."

[11th September 1958]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I move—

"Add the following at the end of the motion :—

'and on such consideration, this House is of opinion that the Government of Madras have failed to control the prices of rice in the State of Madras and that adequate steps should be taken to sell rice at a fair price.'"

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I second the amendment, Sir.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, I move—

"Add the following at the end of the motion—

'and on such consideration, this House condemns the policy of the Government which is leading the State and the country to an economic crisis resulting in the rise in the cost of agricultural products and the cost of living.'"

SRI S. T. ADITYAN : I second the amendment, Sir.

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

"Add the following at the end of the motion :—

'and on such consideration, this House approves the policy of the Government.'"

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the original motion moved by the Hon. Minister and the amendments moved thereto are before the House for discussion.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Mr. Chairman, I have to state . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just a minute. I have to announce that the business of the House for the day will close at 5 o'clock. So, I request the hon. Members to make their speeches as short as possible so that we may adjourn at 5 o'clock.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Yes, Sir. I shall try to finish my speech within ten minutes. At the outset, I have to state that the statement made by the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture is very disappointing. No doubt, he has given a very rosy picture, accustomed as he is to do, by saying that the food production has gone up by leaps and bounds in the State of Madras and that the increase is anything between 20 and 30 per cent. To say so is paradoxical. While, on the one hand, it is said that food production has gone up by 20 to 30 per cent, we see on the other side that the prices of foodgrains in the City have steeply risen. I do not know about the conditions obtaining in the mufassal districts. But, so far as the City is concerned, I know that the price of ordinary boiled rice on which the majority of the people of this City live, is round about fifteen annas or so. The price has nearly doubled. Thus, rice which was available in the past at a price of eight annas per Madras measure is today selling at 15 annas. (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar : It is not less than one rupee.) I am told that it is selling at Re. 1 and more per Madras measure

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p.m.

So, it is not a question of availability. But it is a question of price. It is the price factor which we have to take into account. Though rice, which is the staple food of the large majority of the people of this State, is available in sufficient quantities, people have to pay very high prices. It is for the Government to take such steps as are necessary to see that the rising prices are checked so that the same might be brought down to a reasonable level. It is not a question of availability. As a result of the various measures taken by the Government, food production has no doubt increased to some extent. What the Government have to do is to arrest the rise in prices. This is an important factor. Today, even the poorest quality of rice is selling at Re. 1 per Madras measure. It is a matter for consideration whether the prices have increased as a result of the policy adopted by the Government at the present time. Even during the days when there was rationing, rice was available at a very moderate price. Today, we have to pay double the normal prices. What is it due to? I think that the statement made by the Hon. Minister is rather incongruous because it is very difficult to understand the reason for the rise in prices, especially when it is said that there has been an increase in food production. Are the people to go on paying increased prices in this manner? Even two or three years ago the price was only twelve annas per measure. (The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam : No. No.) Anyway, the price has gone up by 100 per cent in the last five or six years.

I would like to ask how far the inclusion of Madras in the Southern Zone has helped her in the matter of food. The Hon. Minister has stated that nearly two lakh tons of rice is going to Kerala State. I for one do not oppose such things, particularly when the Minister has said that the rice sent to Kerala is such as cannot be ordinarily used by the people here. It is good that it is converted into money. But I want to know how the position is with reference to purchase of rice from the Andhra State. From the figures supplied, I find that the export of rice from Andhra State to Madras has fallen from 91,000 tons in 1954-55 to 19,000 tons in 1957-58. I am not asking whether the people in the City of Madras, who are accustomed to Nellore rice, have changed their habits. But I want to know whether it is a fact that Nellore rice is not available in the City. This is a very interesting question. I want to know whether consumption in the City has fallen or whether the Andhra State is not willing to send us more rice. It is only in this context that I ask how far the inclusion of Madras in the Southern Zone has helped her. I am told—I speak subject to correction—that there is pressure either at the ministerial level or at the trade level not to divert the surplus rice in Andhra to Madras. The surplus stated to be six lakh tons. Connecting this fact with the other one stated by the Hon. Minister that the price of rice in the Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is much more than that in Madras, one has to conclude that the surplus from Andhra is going to those places. The Hon. Minister congratulated himself that the price here was lower—he did not say it in so many words but meant it—than in those

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places and that Madras stood second, after Andhra, in the matter of economic prices. While there is a ban that rice should not be moved from the Southern Zone, am I to understand that deliberate attempts are made to divert the surplus rice in Andhra to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar because better prices are paid there than in Madras? Should not then the Madras Government bring to the notice of the Central authorities that the rice that should be made available to States in the Zonal pool is diverted elsewhere? It is true that they get a few rupees more there per bag. But the people in the City have been accustomed to Nellore rice for decades and it is they that are denied the Andhra rice. We send our rice to Kerala but we do not get any rice from Andhra. That is the position. The Madras Government should take up the matter with the Central authorities and see that the City's requirements are fully met. The question is not one of non-availability of rice. It is available in plenty. But the question is one of prices. The prices are too high. If things are allowed to go on at this rate, the price will go up to even Rs. 1.25 per measure. I am sure the Government would not be complacent in the matter but would take all appropriate measures to improve the position. Then, the question may be asked, 'What are the measures you suggest?'. Well, I cannot suggest any off-hand. If the Government feel that they should have price control, let them examine the question as to the manner in which it should be brought about. If we take fair price shops, these were started not on account of non-availability of rice in the market but with a view to bringing down the prices. So, whatever the measures are, I hope the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture will take early steps to ease the situation.

I do not want to take much of the time of the House, as you have given us the warning. I do maintain that food production would have been much more but for the policies adopted by the Government in the name of land reform, without any consideration as to how they would affect production. I must tell the Minister for Agriculture that his work will be judged by the way in which he tries to control the prices of foodstuffs. If really he succeeds in reducing the level of prices reasonably, the people of Madras will say: 'Well, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, you have done a good job; we are proud of you.' Otherwise, people will resort to things which the people in Uttar Pradesh have resorted to. If prices rise abnormally, that would be the result. Uttar Pradesh was once surplus in food and to-day we see the spectacle of famine there. It is unfortunate. We want that such a spectacle should not appear here. Such things are possible here also, if the situation does not improve and if the Government adopt policies which are not in the interests of the people. I am sure the Government will act betimes and see that the Uttar Pradesh experience is not repeated here. Only the labouring and the lower middle classes depend upon this. Our economy depends upon this. Therefore, I would request the Government to take action before the situation gets from bad to worse.

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* **DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN :** தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த உணவு நிலைமையற்றிய சிக்கலான நிலைமை நம் ஆலோசனைக்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. அதைப்பற்றி அமைச்சர் தன் அறிக்கையில் தந்துள்ள செய்திகளிலிருந்து, ஆந்திரா எல்லையிலிருந்து சுமார் ஆறரை லட்சம் டன் அரிசி அங்கே தேவைக்கு அதிகமாக இருப்பதாய்க் கிடைக்க வேண்டி வது, விலை உயர்ந்து இருக்கக்கூடிய காரணத்தால், கிடைக்கவில்லை என்று தெரிகிறது. அந்த ஆறரை லட்சம் டன் அரிசி கிடைக்க வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை அமைச்சரவை எடுக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்.

கேரளத்திற்கும், கன்னடத்திற்கும், உபரி அரிசி அனுப்பப்படுவதாக அறிக்கையில் காண்கிறேன். அறிக்கையிலிருந்து ஒரு செய்தி கிடைக்கிறது. வட இந்தியாவில் அரிசி விலை அதிகமாக இருக்கிறதிலே, அதை ஒட்டி எங்கும் தானிய விலை அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது என்று தெரிகிறது. அது உண்மையானால், கேரளத்தில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் உணவுப் பற்றாக்குறை தமிழ் நாட்டு எல்லையைப் பாதிக்கவில்லையா? அரிசி விலை உயர்வுக்குக் காரணம் என்று சிந்திக்கவேண்டும். சாதாரணமாக உணவுப் பொருள்கள் ஒரு எல்லையிலிருந்து வேறொரு எல்லைக்கு அனுப்பப்பட வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. பஞ்ச காலமானால், ஒரு உணவு எல்லையிலிருந்து, ஒரு மண்டல எல்லையிலிருந்து, மற்றொரு எல்லைக்கு, மற்றொரு மண்டலத்திற்கு உணவு அனுப்பவேண்டிய அவசியம் ஏற்படும். அவ்வளவு கட்டாயமாக அனுப்பவேண்டிய நிலை இருக்கிறதா என்பதை அமைச்சரவை சிந்திக்கவேண்டும்.

1954-55 முதல், அடுத்த வருகின்ற ஆண்டுகளில், நம் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து, குறிப்பாக தஞ்சை மாவட்டத்திலிருந்து, கேரளத்திற்கு நிறைய அரிசி போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்று புள்ளி விவரங்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். புள்ளி விவரங்கள் எல்லாம் ரயில் வழியாகப் போகும் அரிசியைத்தான் குறிப்பிடுகின்றன. சாலைகள் வழியாகப் போகும் அரிசியைப்பற்றிப் புள்ளி விவரங்கள் இல்லை. வண்டி, வண்டியாகப் போகும் அரிசியைப்பற்றிய புள்ளி விவரங்கள் கிடைப்பதில்லை. கேள்விப்படுகிறேன்—உண்மையோ என்னவோ தெரியாது—புள்ளி விவரங்களாகக் காணப்படுகிற அளவுக்கு மேல் தஞ்சையிலிருந்து கள்ள மார்க்கெட் வழியாக அதிக விலையில் வணிகர்கள் அரிசி வாங்கி வெளியேற்றுகிறார்கள் என்று. இதனால், தஞ்சை மாவட்டத்தில், பிற மாவட்டங்களைவிட அரிசி விலை உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. இதனையும் அமைச்சரவை விசாரித்து ஏற்றது செய்யுமாறு வேண்டிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

நியாய விலைக் கடைகள் 470 அளவில் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று அறிக்கையில் காணப்படுகிறது. இந்த நியாய விலைக் கடைகள் அவசியந்தான் என்று ஓர் ஐயத் தோன்றுகிறது. அநியாய விலைக்குக் கோதுமை இங்கே விற்கப்படவில்லை. சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் அநியாய விலைக்குக் கோதுமை விற்கப்படுவதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அவசியத்திற்கு மேல் அதிகமாகக் கிடைக்கிறது. நாளைக்கு எழுபது நியாய விலைக் கடைகள் கோதுமைக்காக வேண்டுமா என்பதை அமைச்சர் திரும்பவும் ஆலோசிக்க வேண்டும். இந்த நியாய விலைக் கடைகளைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்காக வைத்திருக்கிறோம் என்று அறிக்கை சொல்லுகிறது. தேவைப்படும்போது அரசாங்கத்தினால் அவற்றைக் கட்டாயம் உண்டாக்கிக்கொள்ள முடியும். ஆகையால், இந்த 470 நியாய விலைக் கடைகள் அவசியமா என்று கவனித்தல் நல்லது.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : நியாய விலைக் கடைகளால் என்ன பாதகம் ஏற்படுகிறது என்று தெரிவித்தால் அறிந்து கொள்வேன்.

* **DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN :** இந்த நியாய விலைக் கடைகள் இருப்பதாலேயே, உணவு நெருக்கடி அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது போலும் என்ற உணர்ச்சி ஏற்படுகிறது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இவைகள் இல்லையென்றால், மக்களிடையே கொஞ்சம் தன்னம்பிக்கை பெருகும்.

[11th September 1958]

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Are we eating wheat?

* **DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN :** இந்த நியாய விலைக் கடைகளை, இந்த அமைப்பினைப் பாதுகாக்கவே நடத்துவதுபோல் தோன்றுகிறது. அது அவசியந்தானது என்பதைப் பார்த்துத் தொடர்ந்து நடத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். ஆனால், பொதுவாக நம் நாட்டின் உணவு நிலைமையைக் கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் திறமையாகச் சமாளித்து வருவதுபற்றியும், அரசாங்கம் இதுவரையிலும் சமாளித்து வந்திருப்பது பற்றியும் நான் போற்றுகிறேன். அந்த அளவில் திருப்தி அடைந்து விடாமல் மேலும் மேலும் முயற்சிகள் செய்து சமாளிக்குமாறும், சேமிப்பு (reserve) அமைக்குமாறும் கூறி என் உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* **SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER :** கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் உணவு நிலைமை நன்றாக இருக்கிறதென்று கேட்பதற்குச் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். அதோடு கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீராகான் அவர்களும் சொன்னார்கள். இன்றுள்ள உணவு நிலைமையற்றிய நம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். முன்பு எப்படி இருந்தது? எவ்வளவு ரேஷன், எவ்வளவு தட்டுப்பாடு? அதன் காரணமாக நாம் எவ்வளவு கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருந்தோம் என்பதையும் இப்போது யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அப்படிப் பார்த்தால் இன்றைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமை எவ்வளவோ திருப்திகரமானது என்பதை ஒப்புக்கொள்வோம். இப்போது உணவு தானியங்களின் விலை அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். ஒன்றுக்கு இரண்டு பங்கு உயர்ந்துவிட்டது என்பதை ஒப்புக் கொள்ள முடியாது. இதரப் பொருள்களின் விலை எல்லாம் உயர்ந்திருக்கும் போது, உணவு தானியங்களின் விலையும் கொஞ்சம் உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. இதை நாம் பொருள்படுத்தக்கூடாது. இதனால் விவசாயிக்குக் கொஞ்சம் பணம் வருகிறது. சௌகரியமாக அவனுக்கு இருக்கும். இதனால் உற்சாகத்துடன் மேலும் உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்குத்தான் அவன் முயல்வான். அதனால் உணவு விலை கொஞ்சம் அதிகமாக இருப்பது நல்லதேயொழிய தீமை எதுவும் வந்துவிடாது.

தவிர, 1957-58-ல் உணவு தானியத்தில் 46 லட்சம் டன் உற்பத்தி செய்திருக்கிறோம். 1952-53-ஆ் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் 31 லட்சம் டன் தான் உற்பத்தியாயிற்று. ஆகவே முன்பு எப்போதையும் காட்டிலும் இப்போது அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்திருக்கிறோம். புள்ளி விவரம் அதைக் காட்டுகிறது. இன்னும் பருவமழை நமக்குச் சாதகமாக இருந்ததால் அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்திருக்கிறோம்.

குறிப்பாக, நம் நாட்டில் விவசாயம்—உணவுப் பெருக்கம் பருவ மழையையும், சீதோஷண நிலையையுமே பொறுத்திருக்கிறது. முக்கியமாக அவை உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பாதிக்கிறது. 1953-54-ல் முன்னெவிட உணவு தானியம் அதிகமாகியிருப்பது நமது சர்க்காருடைய முயற்சி அல்லது விவசாயிகளுடைய முயற்சி என்று மாத்திரம் கொள்ளக்கூடாது. இவர்களுடைய முயற்சியும் சேர்ந்திருக்கிறது என்றாலும், அதிகப்பட்டிருப்பதற்கு முக்கிய காரணம் மழைதான். சீதோஷண நிலை சமீப காலத்தில் இருந்ததுபோல நமக்கு எப்போதும் சாதகமாக இருக்குமென்று சொல்ல முடியாது. அவை பாதகமாக மாறினாலும் அதற்கு ஏற்ற வகையில் நாம் தான் தயாராக இருக்கவேண்டியது அவசியம். நம்முடைய முயற்சியில் கொஞ்சங்கூடத் தளர்ந்துவிடக் கூடாது. நாம் எப்போதும் தக்க பாதுகாப்புடன் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்பதை அரசாங்கத்தாருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்.

உணவு அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதில் பல விஷயங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. பெரும்பாலும் உற்பத்தி சீதோஷண ஸ்திதியைப் பொறுத்திருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னேன். இரண்டாவது உணவு அதிகம் உற்பத்தியாகவேண்டுமென்றால், தண்ணீர் ரொம்ப முக்கியம். அதற்குத் தக்க நல்ல பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் எல்லாம் அமுலாக்கப்படவேண்டும். நீர்ப்பாசன விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார்

[Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder] [11th September 1958]

தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் அதிகமாக அம்முயற்சியில் சர்க்கார் ஈடுபடவேண்டும் என்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

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p.m.

இப்போது நமக்கு 46 லட்சம் டன் அதிகமாக உணவு உற்பத்தியாகி யிருக்கிறதென்றால், இதில் 2½ லட்சம் டன்னுக்கு மேல் கேரளாவுக்குப் போயிருக்கிறது. இதைவிடக் கொஞ்சம் அதிகமாகக் கூடப் போயிருக்க லாம் என்று சொல்வேன். ரயிலில் மாத்திரம் போவதில்லை. இந்தக் காலத்தில் லாரியில் போவது ரொம்ப அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. நான் பார்க்கிறேன். தினமும் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான லாரிகள் போய்க்கொண்டி ருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே மூன்று லட்சம் டன்னுக்கு அதிகமாகவே கேரளா விற்குப் போயிருக்கலாம். நான் கேரள ராஜ்யத்திற்குப் பக்கத்தில்தான் வசிக்கிறேன். ஆகையால், அது தெரியும்.

கனம் தலைவர் கடிக்காரத்தைப் பார்க்கிறார். நான் சீக்கிரமே முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். அரசாங்கத்தார் நீர்ப்பாசனத்தில் இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும். கோடிக்கணக்கான பணச் செலவில் கீழ் பவானித் திட்டம், அமராவதித் திட்டம் முதலிய திட்டங்களை அரசாங்கத் தார் நிறைவேற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த அணைக்கட்டுத் திட்டங்களைல்லாம் உணவு தானிய உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிப்பதற்காகத் தான் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டன என்பது கனம் அமைச்சருக்குத் தெரியும். ஆனால், அந்தத் திட்டங்கள் உள்ள பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள சிறிய கஷ்டங்கள் இன்னும் தீர்ந்தபாடிಲ್ಲே. கீழ் பவானித் திட்டத்திலும், அமராவதித் திட்டத்திலும் உள்ள தண்ணீர் விவசாயத்திற்குப் பூரணமாக உபயோகப்படுத்தப்பட முடியவில்லை. அத் தகைய நிலைமை இருந்து வருகிறது. நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகள் மிகவும் முக்கி யம் என்று நான் முதலிலேயே சொன்னேன். நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் இனி மேல் உடனடியாக வரவேண்டிய பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டம் பரம்பிக் குளம் திட்டம்தான். அந்தத் திட்டம் நிறைவேற்றினால், 3 லட்சம் ஏக்கர் நிலங்களுக்குத் தண்ணீர் பாயும். அந்த 3 லட்சம் ஏக்கரில் 1½ லட்சம் டன் உணவு தானியம் விளையும். ஆகவே, அந்தத் திட்டத்தை நிறை வேற்ற வேண்டும். அதை உடனடியாக நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, சிறு பாசனத் திட்டங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், மிகுந்த சிறு பாசன வசதிகள் செய்துகொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. கனம் அமைச்சர் அக்கறை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அனேக பெரிய குளங்களையும், கண் மாய்களையும் சீர்திருத்தியிருக்கிறார். அதனால் நாம் மிகவும் லாபமடைந்திருக் கிறோம். விவசாயத்திற்கு, நீருக்கு அடுத்தபடியாக உரம் அவசியம். சர்க் கார் சென்ற இரண்டு வருஷங்களில் நிறைய செயற்கை உரம் கொடுத்து வந்தார்கள். இந்த வருஷம் அந்த உரம் அதிகம் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. விவசாயிகள் அந்த உரத்தைத்தான் இப்போது அதிகம் விரும்புகிறார்கள். இதற்கு முன்பு விவசாயிகள் செயற்கை உரங்களை அதிகம் உபயோகப்படுத் தியதில்லை. ஆனால் அதை உபயோகப்படுத்தி அதனால் பெரிய லாபமடைந்த பிறகு அந்த உரத்தையே அவர்கள் விரும்புகிறார்கள். இந்த விஷயத் தில் ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் மத்திய சர்க்காருடன் போராடி விவசாயிகளுக்குச் செயற்கை உரம் அதிகம் கொடுப்பதற்கு முன்வர வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கடன் வசதியும் அளிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். இப்போது பல எஜென்ஸிகள் மூலம் அவர்களுக்குக் கடன் கெட்டுக்கப்படுகிறது. அது சரியாகக் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை என்று தான் நினைக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதை அதிகமாகக் கொடுக்க சர்க்கார் முன்வர வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக் கொள்கிறேன். விதைகளை அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்து கொடுக்க அரசாங் கத்தார் முயற்சி செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அநேக ப்ரைமரி விதைப் பண் ணைகளை அரசாங்கத்தார் அமைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போதிற்கும்கூட விதைப் பண்ணைகளை இன்னும் அபிவிருத்தி செய்து, இன்னும் அதிகமான பயிர் களுக்கு விதைகளைக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தாரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். பருத்தி, கடலை முதலிய விதைகளையும் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.

11th September 1958] [Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder]

உணவு தானிய விஷயத்தில், அரசாங்கத்தார் மிகுந்த அக்கறையும் முயற்சியும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பணியாற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நாம் உணர வேண்டும். முன்பு நாம் எந்த நிலையில் இருந்தோம், இப் போது எந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறோம் என்பதையும் பார்க்க வேண்டும். முன்பு, சாப்பாட்டிற்கு உணவு தானியம் இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டோம். இப்போது அப்படியில்லை. உணவுத் துறையில் மற்ற பல ராஜ்யங்களை விட நல்ல நிலைமையில் நாம் இப்போது இருக்கிறோம். உணவு விஷயத்தில் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தை இந்த நல்ல நிலைக்குக் கொண்டுவந்ததற்காக இந்த சர்க்காரைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். சர்க்கார் இவ்வளவு செய்திருப்பதை எதற்குக் கட்சிக்காரர்களும் உணர வேண்டுமென்று கூறிக் கொண்டு எ வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is true that since the day when rationing was abolished, we have been able to see foodgrains and that moneyed people have been able to purchase foodgrains. But it is no use denying the fact that the prices have soared up to such a level that the poorer middle class people find it hard to purchase foodstuffs at those prices. In their case food is scarce in that they do not have the wherewithal to buy them.

Sir, I have been eagerly longing to make one suggestion to the Government in this respect. We do not, of course, want to discourage the mirasdars by reducing the prices to very low levels. But what I would suggest is that something should be done by the Government to see that these mirasdars part with the grains, as much of the grains as possible, as soon as the harvest is over. I should like to suggest to the Government that a system of bonus be introduced in the case of paddy sold within thirty days of its harvest and the fixation of a price at a rupee lower than that for paddy being sold in the market, say, thirty days after the season in that particular area. If that be so, there would be temptation on the part of the producers to part with the grains to the maximum extent as early as possible. Then, I think much scarcity will not be felt at least locally. I don't want to enter into the affair of the zonal system or any such thing. Locally we will be able to get some more grains.

Then, Sir, I should like to dwell on one important point, namely, quality of the food materials. I should like to have enlightenment from the Hon. the Food Minister on what agency they have to test the foodstuffs that are imported into this country. We had the sad story of the Burma beans some years before. Now again we had the story of sugar mixed with folidol or atta mixed with folidol. Though we do not directly import, at certain times we get the commodity from the neighbouring States. What exactly is the agency we have appointed and how these tests are carried out, whether the tests are carried out on an extensive scale, on all these I would like to have enlightenment from the Hon. Minister.

Then, Sir, I often raised the question, but I was not able to get a satisfactory answer, as to how far the insecticides applied on plants affected the foodgrains that we took. What are the insecti- cides that Government allow to be used on growing food crops?

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I think these insecticides have increased in number and Government have allowed them to be used on growing food crops. How far these deleteriously affect the human being, I would like to know. There is an impression, and the Government themselves have admitted, that the use of the 'hesari dhall' has harmful effects. How then are they allowing the production or import and sale of this 'hesari dhall'?

Finally, Sir, there is the question of the baby food. Now, baby food is an important thing concerned with the future generation. The prices have soared up like anything. I saw in the papers that the Government were taking some action and that they were having meetings with the importers and sellers. I should like to have enlightenment from the Hon. Minister on what further steps they have taken in this regard and whether the price of baby food would come down to the level at which it was sold some six months back. These are the points on which I should like to have enlightenment from the Hon. Minister.

4 p.m. * SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan and other hon. Members have stated certain correct facts. The fact is that we purchase rice today at Re. 1 per Madras measure. There is no doubt about it. In some places we pay even more than a rupee. The Government statement that we have to congratulate ourselves on having produced more is also correct. But, Sir, all the dangers come to the Government or the country, I am afraid, from two sources. One source is this merchant class. I am sorry to say that even though some of our relatives might be merchants. If this merchant class did its duty properly and patriotically, a great deal of the trouble which comes to Government will be removed. There is no doubt about it. The merchant class, unfortunately, is very greedy. Even if it can make some money at the cost of thousands of people, it does it. It is rather a very unfortunate state of things. Secondly, I come to the Government servants. I do not wish to cast any reflection upon anybody. As a matter of fact, I know the Government servants are doing their job very well. But one thing I would like to say. We spend thousands and lakhs of rupees with a view to seeing that our people are benefited in some way or other. Take, for example, the co-operative societies to which we send several hundreds of bags of rice, with a view to seeing that it is sold to the poor people. But what happens? This rice is not at all sold. In some rare cases perhaps it may be sold. But in many of the cases it is not sold. On the other hand, bags of rice are sent to some merchants. Merchants pay something and purchase them. There is no exaggeration in my statement. Therefore, the Government should be very firm in their attitude.

What the Hon. the Home Minister says is quite correct. We are producing more. But what happens? If the rice is sold through the co-operative societies and if they are to sell it at a certain price, the merchants think that their business will be

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affected and that they will not get much profit. Therefore, the Government have to see that this merchant class is made to realise its job and duty to the people. Merely because the merchants happen to be very rich people and to have influence here, there and everywhere, we should not tolerate them. If they are not patriotic and if they are not going to serve our people, they should be treated severely.

Then come the Government servants and the heads of departments. What can the Ministers do? After all, they have to trust their departmental heads who in their turn have to depend upon the officers at the district level. If these people are not doing their job properly, in spite of our spending thousands and lakhs of rupees, we earn a bad name. What the Government say is quite correct and what the Opposition says in this particular case is also correct.

DR. V. K. JOHN: What the hon. Member says is also quite correct.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: If somebody comes in the middle and does some mischief, he escapes. We are not even aware of that. Therefore, I want the Government to have a vigilant eye on the merchant class as such. If there are no rules for that purpose, let the Government take the necessary powers, and see that our Government servants to whom this sacred job is entrusted carry out this job in a sacred fashion. Otherwise, they should be dealt with severely.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sri S. T. Adityan will now speak. I think this is his maiden speech.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN: Mr. Chairman, I could not call it my maiden speech if questions are also taken into consideration for this purpose. Otherwise, it may be my maiden speech in this House.

What we find from the report made by the Hon. Minister is that the Government are trying to pat themselves upon their back and to congratulate themselves on the achievements they are supposed to have made. Unfortunately, I am not able to see eye to eye with the Government in this case. If what I see is right, I find that the Government of Madras have been blundering on, carrying themselves on from one blunder to another. I have heard it said about the British Government that they have been blundering always. But there is one important difference between what the British Government do and what our Government do. It is said that the British Government always blunder but blunder into the right thing. But our Government, in order to make themselves conspicuous perhaps, always blunder and blunder into the wrong thing. They blunder again into the blunder. Now, let us examine the first blunder. It seems to be the formation of the southern zone. That is the first and foremost blunder. It is said that Madras is self-sufficient and so also Mysore, but that Andhra

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Pradesh has got some surplus. But Kerala is in deficit. The deficit that Kerala has got seems to be enormous. Have we tried to examine what the deficit is due to? The deficit, if I am not very much mistaken, is due to the fact that arable land there is devoted very much to the cultivation of pepper and other commercial crops. That is why Kerala is said to be deficit and not because the rainfall is less there than elsewhere or Mother Earth has not been kind enough to Kerala. On the contrary, they want to earn dollars. So, they cultivate cash crops and then say that they are in deficit. Tanjore has got a surplus. Therefore, they think that they can take away the rice from Tanjore and from Nellore. Even now we should try to revise this plan. I think the Madras Government should take a very firm stand and say that they will not be a party to this zonal arrangement hereafter. Do we gain anything by this zonal arrangement?

DR. V. K. JOHN : No.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN : On the contrary, we have plenty to lose by this zonal arrangement. I am here reminded of the story of the frog and the mouse. Both tied together to be friends. But what happened? When the night-time was approaching, the frog jumped into the pond and the drag was on the mouse. That is what we are experiencing by cementing ourselves with Kerala. I hope the Government will take a very firm stand in the matter. Of course, I know the Central Government are bringing pressure upon the Madras Government. They are doing it and they will continue to do that for their purposes. But in the interests of Madras, may I appeal to the Hon. Ministers that they do take a very firm stand in this matter and say that there should be no zonal arrangement in regard to food supply?

The second blunder that the Government are committing is their attempt to tinker with the agriculturist. What are they doing? On the one hand, they are saying that they will not be a party to the disintegration of land. On the other hand, they are saying, 'We will disintegrate the land. We will put a ceiling of 30 or 40 acres.' Sir, are they not working at cross purposes? There are two parties in respect of a land. One is the landowner and the other is the actual labourer who cultivates. This Government have created a third party called the tenant. The tenant, of course, is a middleman. What has he got to do with the land? Does he really cultivate the land? No. He is a middleman and an unnecessary parasite upon the land. But what are this Government doing? They come before this hon. House with one Bill or another in favour of the tenant and request it again and again to pass it. Therefore, they have created a third party who has absolutely nothing to do with the land. What is the effect? There is litigation everywhere. Then the lawyer is also shut out. The cases are entrusted to a tribunal. Therefore, there is a vicious circle. The ordinary common sense view has been given the go-by. The landlord is there and the tiller is there. The Government have put a

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wing between them— a middleman, a third man, an unnecessary man, a parasite, a tenant. The tenant is now given rights which he tries to sell. May I give this information to the Government? Now an acre of land in the Tirunelveli district which is in the occupation of the tenant, is sold for Rs. 8,000, Rs. 6,000 for the owner of the land, and Rs. 2,000 for the tenant. So, now a tenant is getting a right which he never before had. A new right is being created and by that, Sir, the whole structure or the whole foundation of the agricultural system is demolished.

4-10
p.m.

To-day the Government have been trying to introduce a new system. Fortunately, they have now admitted that it is not working well. I refer to co-operative farming. This Government are fond of introducing any experiment that has been conducted in Russia. If anything happens in Russia, immediately this Government will try to copy it. If anything happens in China, immediately this Government will rush in to copy it. The Government have introduced the co-operative system in one or two places and they have now admitted that the co-operative system of landholding is not working well. Sir, these are not the two instances where this Government have blundered on the question of land. There are other blunders also and I shall refer to one other matter and finish with it.

In spite of all these blunders, there is only one man to be congratulated. Not this Government. It is he that has been tilling the land. It is he that has been owning the land. Sir, in the whole of this country, the highest acreage per square mile of cultivated land is in the Madras State. We will find that it is higher than in most of the Western countries. I remember to have read that the highest acreage per square mile of cultivated land in this State is even higher than in Italy. Then, in the whole of India, the highest production per acre is in our State and the maximum use of fertilizers is in our State especially urea. We find that the Madras cultivator is not averse to taking anything good from any country. He is not averse to blunders or experimentation as such. If anything good comes from Japan, immediately it is the cultivator of the Madras State that takes it rather than the cultivators in other States of the country. If anybody is to be congratulated, it is he, the owner of the land as well as his tiller. In spite of all these blunders and in spite of everything that has been done by this Government to hamper agriculture, the Government have not succeeded in hampering it. What we do find is that the old villager carries on successfully. May we all congratulate him!

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a hardy annual that I have been witnessing during the last ten years. Many a year has passed with the debate on the food situation . . .

(At this stage, there was complete failure of electricity and the speech was not distinctly audible).

Sir, may I continue my speech?

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MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition may continue his speech.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Therefore, I am not surprised that this food debate has been allowed under pressure and has also been restricted.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I shall not mind at all if another day is also allotted for this debate. I am not interested in restricting this debate.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, I welcome it.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : I am very glad that the Hon. the Minister in charge of Agriculture has now consented to extend the time for the debate if more hon. Members wish to participate in it.

Sir, I know this is a burning problem and there are many aspects of the question to be touched upon, aspects which are both of a provincial and an All-India nature. I, therefore, feel that the food debate should not be taken as a sort of compliment to the Government or as an adverse vote against the Government, because it is too serious a problem to be dealt with on party lines across the table of the House.

Sir, the food debate which has taken place in the Lok Sabha and in certain other State Legislatures will give us enough food for thought. I know, as a matter of fact, that this food question has become more and more prominent because of certain unfortunate trends in the policies of the Government themselves.

Sir, in the first place, by making food a Central subject, the responsibility of the State has been diminished. I make this deliberate statement because if the Centre had only left each State to look after itself without giving doles in the shape of food, the import of many million tons of foodgrains would not have been necessary. The real attitude of some States, at any rate, has been that inasmuch as there is the Centre and there is dearth of foodgrains, they could make out a case that they are not surplus in the matter of foodgrains and that, therefore, they could get as much as they can. That has not been the attitude of the Madras State because they have been doing whatever they could to increase food production. But the point is this. I am not sure about the accuracy of the figures that have been furnished by the Government, although they appear to be rosy. I do not cast any reflection but I know definitely from what I have heard and from what I have learnt from economists and experts working on these statistics that it is very difficult to get reasonably accurate statistics on food production in the State or, for that matter, in any other State in the country.

The third point that I wish to refer to is that in all these questions of food policy, unfortunately certain policies also have got mixed up very seriously.

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(At this stage, the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Dr. V. K. John, was drinking coee in the House.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would invite the attention of Dr. John to his drinking coee in the House. It is not proper to do so.

(Then Dr. John immediately left the House.)

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Sir, I have stated that it is most unfortunate that in this matter of food, certain political ideologies have been brought in, which have greatly hampered the very object we have in view, viz., increase in food production. I make this deliberate statement because the slogan 'the tiller of the soil and one acre for each person' has been given such a wide publicity. People have begun to feel that the only way, in which success can be had and the only way in which the people can be made to realise that they have a stake in the country, is to distribute these lands and this has gone on to the extent where it is impossible to do anything and this has more or less brought the food production to a standstill. In this respect, the Planning Commission is most vulnerable and it is the policy of the Planning Commission that has been forced, against the expert advice, to my knowledge, on the State Governments that has led to this unfortunate condition. If we want to be Communists, let us go the whole hog and say that we are going to be Communists but there should not be a pale imitation of Communism, allowing ourselves to be in a ridiculous state of affairs.

Sir, what is the meaning of this one man, tiller of the soil, and one acre? I give one example of what had happened. With regard to the rehabilitation of certain of the retired armymen, there was a proposal to create a land colony in Wynaad. A large amount of money, several lakhs of rupees, was spent for that purpose. I give this information from personal knowledge, as I happened to be a Member of the Board constituted for that purpose. At that time, the Collector of that area was a fanatic in such matters. People were given lands. They were given ploughs. They were given bullocks. They were given money to construct houses. What happened in the course of a year? All of them left those lands. The whole money was wasted and the Wynaad colony on which such high hopes had been held was confessed to be a failure by the Hon. Minister, the late Sri Rajan. You cannot force the people to take to the cultivation of land. It becomes more or less a hereditary function. If not, there must be a certain amount of interest and enthusiasm in the man to cultivate. I know definitely that in many places this policy of the Government, which has been translated into several enactments, has forced the people owning large acres of land to sell it away for whatever price they get and this land has gone into hands which are incapable of cultivating them in the proper manner. This is so not only in this State but in other States also. I do not want to mention the names of other States. That is one of the conditions against which we have to

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guard ourselves. The fact that to-day Madras is a surplus State need not enthuse any of us because we do not know what will happen to-morrow. With the failure of the monsoon, hydro-electric projects have come to a standstill. The result is that most of our industries are paralysed.

Well, at the same time, the Hon. the Leader of the House would certainly join with me when I say that the employers are forced to give the wages to their employees as otherwise the employers cannot get on reasonably. The Government always look to the welfare of certain classes of people. In this connexion, I should certainly say that while we are trying to abolish caste in one direction, there is another caste that is being created beginning with the Central services, the railway servants being on the top of that caste. They are the persons to whom all benefits should be given! Are we not aware that the railway servants are given, Sir, grain at certain controlled prices? Why not the ordinary person who earns his livelihood by hard work be entitled to that? All the philanthropy will stop with one class of Government servants. Free medical aid will be allowed only to certain Government servants. Similarly, the Employees' State Insurance Scheme will be applied only to a certain class of Government servants. When the price of foodgrains goes up, who suffers? It is only the poorer middle class people, who have a settled income and who cannot have any increase in their earning even by a single rupee, that suffer. They are the hardest hit in this unfortunate state of affairs.

Reference has been made to the price of foodstuffs now prevailing. I know that the price of foodstuffs has gone up by 400 and odd per cent. I was in England the other day where the prices, which after the War had gone up by 70 or 80 per cent, were now slowly coming down. The hon. the Deputy Chairman spoke in eloquent terms about how some of the people had to be controlled. I am very happy that he has come to that frame of mind and I hope he will surely keep up that frame of mind in advising his Party and his Government to take effective steps against all transgressors of the moral code wherever that moral code is transgressed. The truth of the matter is that the Government are, I do not after to this Government or to that Government—absolutely impotent in trying to control prices.

Reference was also made to baby foodstuffs. I may draw attention to the high prices of these food stuffs. Import licences are not there. Therefore, the foodstuffs go underground. Not that they are not available; they are available in plenty, I know. The foodstuffs go underground and when they are sold, they are sold at nearly four times or five times their price. I know that certain children's foodstuffs which were sold at four rupees or so are now being sold at Rs. 20 or Rs. 25. Unfortunately, some of the children accustomed to these foodstuffs cannot immediately change to other foodstuffs. We have not got milk in sufficient quantities.

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During my recent visit to England, I was surprised to see a whole cartload of bottles of milk for being placed at the door for the school-going children. Each school-going child is given one bottle of this wholesome milk produced under extremely sanitary conditions and pasteurised.

Sir, my last point is this. Let us not congratulate ourselves on the food situation to-day. I am glad, and to that extent I congratulate the Government, that we are in a position to say that we are a surplus State. Although I have my own qualms of conscience, I do not know whether that title will be fully deserved by them. What I wish to state is that we are still not out of the woods and that a time may come later on when we may find ourselves in very precarious circumstances because we are not able to control the conditions under which foodstuff is being sold to the public at large. I may be allowed to make this suggestion. Unless a greater amount of promptness is shown to find out where this hidden food goes and how it is distributed and unless there is a better controlled system of food production and food distribution, it would indeed be hard for the poor ordinary people to get any benefit out of the food policy that is being followed by the Government at present. Sir, I do not want to take more of your time. You have already given me ten minutes' time on this occasion. So, I shall stop with it although I know that many aspects of the food situation have to be discussed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the Opposition may take a little more time because we are continuing discussion on another day also.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Well, I do not have all the figures I intended to have. So, at present I shall stop and take another opportunity to bring those figures and speak. Thank you, Sir.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: சட்டமன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, அரிசியின் விலை ஏன் உயர்ந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பதுதான் இப்போதைய கேள்வி. நாட்டிலே உணவுப் பெருக்கம் அதிகமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. பல துறைகளிலும் அரசியலார் பாடுபட்டுத்தான் வருகிறார்கள். அரசியலாரைப் போற்ற நான் வரவில்லை. உணவுப் பெருக்கம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படியிருந்தும் கூட, விலைவாசி ஏன் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது என்பதை நாம் நிதானமாக சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். உணவுப் பெருக்கம் ஒரு பக்கத்தில் பெருக்கிகொண்டேயிருக்க, மக்கள் பெருக்கமும் பெருக்கிக்கொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறது. பத்துப்பேர்கள் சாப்பிட வேண்டிய உணவை இருபது பேர்கள் சாப்பிட வேண்டுமென்றால், விலைவாசி ஏறுமா ஏறுதா என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். அதிகமாக உணவைப் பெருக்கினாலும் கூட, அதை வாயில் போட்டுக்கொள்ளும் மனிதர்களை அதிகமாகப் பெறுக்கிக்கொண்டு போகக் கூடாது. ஆகவே, குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாட்டை நாம் செய்ய முன் வரவேண்டும். அது ஒன்று. இன்னொன்று, . . .

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாட்டைப்பற்றித் திருவள்ளூர் என்னை சொல்லியிருக்கிறார் என்று தெரிந்துகொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

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* **SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR :** இதுமாதிரியுள்ள நல்லதொரு சபையில் ஒருவர் பேசும்போது ஒருவரும் அனுவசியமான கேள்விகளைக் கேட்கக் கூடாது என்றுதான் திருவள்ளூர் கூறியிருக்கிறார். சண்டை போடும்போது தமிழன், அரிசி வேண்டாம், நீர் ஆகாரமே போதும் என்று சொன்னதாக நண்பர் ஒருவர் சொன்னார். ஆனால் இப்பொழுதோ ஒவ்வொருவரும் அதிகமாக உணவு சாப்பிடக் கற்றுக் கொண்டுவிட்டார்கள். காலையில் இட்டிலி வேண்டும், மாலை யில் தோசை வேண்டும், நாளுக்கு வேளை சாப்பிட வேண்டுமென்றால், எல்லோருக்கும் போதிய அரிசி எப்படிக் கொடுக்க முடியும்? ஆகவே, அரிசி உணவு எடுத்துக்கொள்வதை விட்டு, கோதுமை உணவைச் சாப்பிட வேண்டும். அரிசியை மட்டும் தான் சாப்பிடுவது என்பது கூடாது. அப்படி அரிசியோடு கோதுமையையும் நாம் உட்கொள்ளுவோமேயானால் உணவுப் பற்றாக்குறை குறைவதோடு, விலைவாசியும் குறையும். ஆகவே, ஒன்று குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடு, இரண்டாவது கோதுமையை உட்கொள்ளுதல் இவை இரண்டையும் கொண்டு அரிசியின் விலைவாசியைக் குறைக்க முடியும். அதல்லாமல் அரசியலாரை மற்றவர்கள் ஏசு, மற்றவர்களை அரசியலார் ஏசுவது என்பதினால் நாம் ஒரு பலனும் அடையப் போவதில்லை என்றும் கூறிக்கொண்டு எனது உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

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* **SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are three amendments before us. I was a little perplexed whether the Deputy Chairman supported both the amendment of the Government and that of the Opposition on this question. After listening to all the speeches made on this occasion, I associate myself with the hon. Member Dr. Chidambaramanathan in his general approval of the food policy of the State Government as adumbrated in the statement of the Hon. the Home Minister. In doing so, I wish to offer a few remarks. It has been pointed out in the statement that the consumption of foodgrains per adult per day is sixteen ounces. Certainly, I feel that we should provide for this. It might have been 12.5 ounces per adult per day during rationing days. But that should not be the standard for calculating our requirements. (Interruption by Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar). But that is the statement placed before the House. That is why I thought I could mention that that should not be the criterion for assessing our requirements of foodgrains and in formulating our food policy. I, therefore, emphatically urge on the Government that we should provide for, and work out, our food production programme on the basis of the average consumption of sixteen ounces per adult per day. Till we become self-sufficient on this basis, the movement of foodgrains from our State under any circumstances should be stopped. I earnestly plead that this should be seriously considered by Government.

Apart from the causes mentioned by the Hon. Minister for the upward trend in the prices of foodgrains, more especially rice, I am afraid there is still shortage of food production. Because of shortage and greater demand, prices shoot up. That is the economic theory. The fact is that the agriculturist in recent times has got the tendency to take to the cultivation of commercial crops to the neglect of essential foodgrains. This House should like to hear from the Hon. Minister what steps have been taken in this regard and whether the Collectors have been asked to report about it.

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I would place this point also for the consideration of Government. They should thoroughly investigate the matter and take steps to level up food production. The Home Minister's statement refers also to the movement of rice on account of varying rates of prices. It is noted that large quantities are sent to other States in the Southern Zone, and I believe outside the Southern Zone as well.

On a perusal of the figures furnished on page 4 of the 'Note on the general food situation in Madras State', it is seen, 'the prices in Andhra generally are Re. 1 to Re. 0.50 below the average in Madras. The prices in Kerala are generally about 50 nP. to Re. 1 above the prices in Madras and the price in Mysore is generally about 50 nP. above the Madras price'. The prices in Kerala and Mysore being higher, there is the tendency for large movements of rice to those areas. If the zonal scheme should be effectively worked, I do feel that there should be a uniform price level in all the four States in the Southern Zone. Without price control being enforced, this zonal arrangement will not be a success. I would, therefore, plead that this question of zonal arrangement, based on the food policy of the Central Government, should be revised and proper steps taken to bring down and keep the price level in all the four States on a uniform basis. I for one do not mind the help that our State is giving to deficit States like Kerala and Mysore. We are bound to give that help. But it is rather a matter for regret that there should be no proper appreciation of our goodwill in the other States referred to. Though we are actually faced with a food deficiency in our State, we are prepared to share our output of foodgrains with Kerala and Mysore. But when it comes to a question of those States sharing the Parambikulam waters or the sharing of the Palar waters (North Arcot and Chingleput districts depend mostly on the Palar waters), these States do not seem to be inclined to co-operate with us. This is a matter for regret. But I still hope for a change of heart on the part of Kerala as well as Mysore in these matters of mutual adjustment. After all, if they help us, as the hon. Member Mr. Palaniswamy Gounder has just now told us, there will be increase in food production, and this would go to adjust the fair requirements of our State with those of our neighbouring States.

Lastly, Sir, I wish to mention that there is widespread distress on account of the failure of monsoon in Chingleput, North Arcot, and South Arcot districts. The Government also have stated in this note that parts of Chingleput district and parts of South Arcot district experienced dry conditions, and that there has been some damage to the standing crop. When the Government have said this, I should like to impress on them the need for giving special relief in these areas.

Sir, apart from other ways of helping these districts with improving the irrigation and other facilities, as a matter of immediate relief and help, the ryots in the villages have been repeatedly praying for the postponement of the recovery of the agricultural 4-40
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loans given to them. Sir, petitions in this connexion have been received and I have also forwarded them to the Hon. Minister concerned. The ryots have not asked for any remission whatsoever. It is just postponement of the recovery of loans till the next monsoon sets in or till the next harvest. I am sure that this is not too much to grant. I request that the Government may be pleased to take a sympathetic attitude in regard to this matter and stop coercive measures as instances of such action in a particular taluk in Chingleput district, namely, Trivellore taluk, have been brought to my notice and to the notice of Government. Representations in this regard have been forwarded to the Government for their consideration and necessary action. I, therefore, urge upon the Government that this relief by way of postponement of the recovery of instalments of agricultural loans in such special cases may be granted as an act of grace.

* SRI M. ETHIRAJALU காரியத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நமது நாட்டில் உணவு விலை அதிகரித்திருக்கும் இந்த நேரத்தில் மற்ற ராஜ்யங்களில், நேரு பிரதான உத்தரப் பிரதேசம், மேற்கு வங்காளம், ஒரிஸ்ஸா, போன்ற ராஜ்யங்களில் உணவு விலையைக் குறைத்துக் கூடிய நிலையில் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நேரத்தில் நமது திறமை வாய்ந்த அமைச்சர் அவர்கள், பல வருஷங்களாக அமைச்சர் பதவியை ஏற்று விவசாயத் துறையில் நல்ல முறையில் செயலாற்றி வருகின்ற சந்தர்ப்பத்தில், தமிழ்நாடு மக்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான பீதியும் ஏற்படக்கூடாது என்று ஒரு அறிக்கையை வெளியிட்டிருப்பதைப் பார்த்து நான் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். இந்த உணவு விலை அதிகரித்திருப்பதும் உணவுப் பற்றாக்குறை ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதும் இன்று நேற்று வந்தது அல்ல. கடந்த 1944-ம் ஆண்டு வெள்ளையன் ஆண்ட காலம் முதற்கொண்டே இது நம்மிடையே இருந்த வருகிறது. அதே நேரத்தில் நம்முடைய மதிப்பிற்குரிய ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் பதவி ஏற்ற காலத்தில் உணவு நிலைமையில் பற்றாக்குறையிலே என்பதை நன்றாகத் தெரிந்துகொண்டு, உணவு விலை அதிகமாக ஏறுவதற்குக் காரணம் கள்ளமார்க்கட்டுக்காரர்கள் என்பதையும் தெரிந்து கொண்டு, மிக உற்சாகத்தோடும் துணிவோடும் உணவு ரேஷனை அறவே நீக்கினார்கள் என்பதை நாம் எல்லோரும் அறிவோம். அந்த நிலைதான் மீண்டும் நம்மிடையே வந்திருக்கிறதே தவிர இன்றுள்ள பற்றாக்குறை நிலை என்பது நம்முடையதல்ல. உணவு என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். மற்றொன்றையும் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அதாவது நாம் எல்லோரும் இதில் தீவிரமாக ஈடுபடாததினால் தான் நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் உணவு உற்பத்தி குறைந்து விட்டது என்றும் உணவு விலை அதிகரித்துவிட்டது என்றும் கூறுகிறேன். ஆனால் பொதுமக்களின் நலன்களை கிரமேற்கொண்டு வேலை செய்வதற்காக இருக்கக்கூடிய நாம், நம்முடைய வட்டாரத்தில் எவ்வளவு கேழ்வரகு, எவ்வளவு கம்பு, எவ்வளவு சோளம் விளைந்திருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பார்த்து அவைகள் எல்லாம் அந்த வட்டாரத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய மக்களுக்குப் போதுமான அளவுக்கு வருமா என்பதை ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்து, போதாவிட்டால் அந்தக் கிராமப் பகுதியில் இருக்கிற மக்களிடத்தில் உணவு உற்பத்தியை இன்னும் அதிகமாகப் பெருக்க என்ன செய்யவேண்டும், என்றெல்லாம் நாம் அவர்களுக்கு உற்சாகம் கொடுக்கவில்லையே என்பதைத்தான் வருத்தத்தோடு சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இன்றைக்கு விவசாயத் துறையை எடுத்தப் பார்த்தால், நம் தமிழகத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயிகள் நல்ல முறையில் உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடிய விவசாயிகள் என்பதை எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்வார்கள். அவர்கள் நினைத்தால், உற்சாகத்தோடு விவசாயம் செய்ய முன்வந்தால், பத்துக் கலம் விளையக் கூடிய நிலத்தில் இருபது கலம் விளைய வைப்பார்கள், இருபது கலம் விளைந்த இடத்தில் நாற்பது கலம் விளைய வைப்பார்கள்.

[Sri M. Ethirajalu] [11th September 1958]

கள். ஆனால் நாம் அவர்களுக்குப் போதுமான உற்சாகமும் ஊக்கமும் கொடுக்காத காரணத்தால், இன்றைக்கு உணவு நிலைமை திருப்திகரமாக இல்லை என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறோம் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

இன்றைக்கு நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் ஏறக்குறைய 150 வட்டாரங்களில் சமுதாய நல அபிவிருத்தித் திட்ட நிலையங்கள் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அந்த வட்டார நிலையங்களின் மூலமாக விவசாய விஸ்தரிப்புத் திட்டம் ஏற்படுத்தி அதன் மூலமாக பலர் விவசாயப் பயிற்சி அடைந்து வருகிறார்கள். பயிற்சி என்பது வெறும் பொருள் காட்சியாக மாத்திரம் இல்லாமல் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் அந்த கிராமத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய மக்களையும் விவசாயத் தலைவர்களையும் ஒன்று சேர்த்து, மூன்று அல்லது நான்கு தினங்கள் பயிற்சி முகாமில் வைத்து, நல்ல முறையில் விவசாயம் செய்வது எவ்விதம் என்பதையும் எருக்களின் தரத்தையும் விதைகளின் தரத்தையும் பற்றி அவர்களுக்கு நன்றாக அறிவுறுத்தி, அவர்கள் மூலமாக மற்ற கிராமத்திலுள்ள மக்களுக்கும் தெரிவிக்கும்படியான நல்லதொரு நிலையில் அரசாங்கம் இந்த முகாம்களை நடத்தி வருகின்றது என்பதை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இதற்காக நம்முடைய பண்பட்ட அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் துரித நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அதைப் பற்றி நாம் சந்தோஷப்பட வேண்டும்.

இன்றைக்கு உணவுப் பொருள்களின் விலை ஏறிக்கொண்டே போவது ஏன் என்பதைச் சற்று சிந்தித்துப் பார்ப்போமானால் சில விஷயங்களை நாம் புரிந்துகொள்ளலாம். நமது அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இதைப்பற்றிப் பல இடங்களில் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது தமிழர்கள் தங்களுடைய நலனையும் கவனித்துக்கொண்டு, பிறருடைய நலனையும் கவனித்துக் கொள்ளக்கூடியவர்கள் என்பதை நாட்டுக்கு எடுத்துக் காட்டவும் அந்த எண்ணத்தின் பேரிலுத்தான் நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் விளையக்கூடிய உணவுப் பொருள்களை நம்முடைய தேவையையும் பூர்த்தி செய்து கொண்டு மற்றவர்களுக்கும் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய சமயத்தில் கொடுக்க வேண்டியது நம்முடைய கடமை என்று பல இடங்களில் நமது அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த நிலையில் நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் ஏற்படும் நெருக்கடியான சந்தர்ப்பத்தைப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொண்டு விலையை உயர்த்த எப்படியும் கொந்தளிப்பையும் குழப்பத்தையும் உண்டுபண்ணலாம், அதே நேரத்தில் கெள்ளை லாபத்தையும் அடிக்கலாம் என்ற நோக்கம்தான் பிரதிபலிக்கிறதே விர வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. எவ்வளவுதான் விலை உயர்ந்தாலும் கூட, சூசுமும் பட்டினியும் நிச்சயமாக வரவேவராது என்பதைச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

இது தவிர சில காரியங்களை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கருத்தில் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இப்போதுள்ள உணவு உற்பத்திப் பெருஞ் முறையில் சில மாறுதல்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும். அதாவது ஜில்லாவாரியாக அந்தந்தக் கலெக்டர்கள் தலைமையில் விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக் கவுன்ஸில் ஒன்று ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். அதே போன்று தாலுகாவாரியாக அந்தந்தத் தாசில்தார்களின் தலைமையின் கீழ் தாலுகா கவுன்ஸில் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். அதேமாதிரித்தான் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும் கிராமக் கவுன்சில் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். இதில் அந்தந்தக் கிராமத்திலுள்ள கிராமத் தலைவர்களைத் தலைவராகவும் முக்கியமான விவசாயிகளை மெம்பர்களாகவும் போடவேண்டும். அதே மாதிரி தாலுகா கவுன்ஸிலில் ஆங்காங்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய தாலுகா மெம்பர்களை மெம்பர்களாகப் போடவேண்டும். இவ்விதம் ஆங்காங்கு ஏற்படும் உணவுப் பிரச்சனை சம்பந்தமான சிக்கல்களை அந்தந்தக் கூட்டத்திலேயே விரிவாகப் பேசி அவைகளைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு எந்தெந்த விதமாக உதவி செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதைப்பற்றி ஆலோசித்து அதற்குத் தீர்வு காணவேண்டும். அதோடு ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் இப்போது இருப்பதைவிடக் கூடுதலாக ஒரு மடங்கு விளைச்சலை அதிகரித்துக் காட்டினால், அவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் பரிசுகள் கிடைக்கும்.

[Sri M. Ethirajalu]

[11th September 1958]

என்று நல்ல விளம்பரப்படுத்தி விவசாயிகளுக்கு நல்ல ஊக்கமும் உற்சாகமும் அளிப்பதற்கு முன் வரவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

4-50
p.m.

மற்றொன்று. இப்போது ஒவ்வொரு தனிப்பட்டவருக்கும் கிணறு வெட்ட மானியம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். அது நல்ல முறையில் நடந்திருக்கிறது. சில இடங்களில் நல்ல முறையில் நடைபெறவில்லை. ஆகவே, 20, 30 ஏக்கர் நிலங்களுக்குத் தண்ணீர் பாய்வதற்காக ஒரு கிணறு எடுக்க வேண்டும். இதற்கு 50 சதவீதம் சர்க்கார் சப்ளைடி கொடுக்கவேண்டும். கம்யூனிட்டி வெல் என்று பெயர் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்படிச் செய்தால், பெருவாரி யாக உணவு உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிக்கலாம்.

மற்றொன்று, இன்றைக்குப் புதிதாகக் கிராமத்தில் தண்ணீர் வசதி இல்லாத நிலங்களுக்குத் தண்ணீர் வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதற்காக சர்க்கார் ஒரு கால்வாய் வெட்டப் போனால், தண்ணீரைப் பல வருஷங்களாகத் தங்களுக்குப் பிரயோஜனப்படுத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கும் நிலச்சுவான்தார்கள், கால்வாய் வெட்டும் நேரத்தில், தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சும் ஏகபோக உரிமையில் அவர்களைத் தடை செய்கிறார்கள். இதுவும் ஒரு காரணமாக இருக்கிறது. மற்றொரு காரணம், இன்னும் ஒரு கால்வாய் மூலமாக மேலேயுள்ள நிலத்திற்குத் தண்ணீரைக் கொண்டுபோக முற்படும்போது, மற்ற விவசாயிகள் தடை செய்கிறார்கள். மூன்றாவது, கால்வாயில் கரை புறண்டு போகும் தண்ணீரைப் பம்ப்செட்டுகள் மூலமாக மற்றவர்களுக்கும் பாய்ச்சவேண்டுமென்றால், அதற்கும் தடையாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. இதையெல்லாம் ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்து அரசாங்கம் அதிக வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால், ஒரு மடங்குக்கு, இரு மடங்கு உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

மற்றும் இப்போது, விவசாயிகள் ஒரு வரட்டி தட்டினால் இரண்டு கதிகள் போய் விட்டது என்று சொல்லும் நேரத்தில், கிராமங்களில் கம்போஸ்ட், எரு தயாரிக்கும் முறையில் எந்த கிராமம் அதிகமாகத் தயாரிக்கிறதோ அந்தக் கிராமத்திற்குப் பரிசு கொடுக்க சர்க்கார் முன்வரவேண்டும். அப்பாடிச் செய்தால் உரம் தயாரிப்பால் உணர்ச்சி ஏற்படும். அதையும் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகாவுக்கும் புல்டோஸர்கள், டிராக்டர்கள் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. புல்டோஸர்களும், டிராக்டர்களும், இப்போது ஜில்லாத் தலை நகரில்தான் இருக்கின்றன. விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய நேரத்தில், கிராம வாசிகள் கேட்கும் நேரத்தில் அவை கிடைப்பதில்லை. புல்டோஸர்களும், டிராக்டர்களும் மிக மிக அவசியம். ஆகையால், ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகாவிற்கும் புல்டோஸர்களையும் டிராக்டர்களையும் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இன்றைக்கு கிராம மக்கள் நல்ல உற்சாகத்தோடு மின்சாரம் மூலமாக விவசாயத்தைப் பெருக்கலாம் என்று மின்சாரம் கேட்டு வரும் நேரத்தில் குறிப்பிட்ட பணம் கட்டக் கட்டாயப்படுத்துகிறார்கள். இதனால் விவசாயிகள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள்.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member asked for five minutes and has taken twenty minutes.

* SRI M. ETHIRAJALU: I will finish within two minutes. மின்சாரத்தை உபயோகித்தாலும் உபயோகிக்காவிட்டாலும், குறிப்பிட்ட பணத்தைக் கட்டிவிட வேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்துகிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக 75 ஹார்ஸ் பவர் என்று கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது என்று வைத்துக்கொள்வோம். அந்த கிராமத்திற்கு 38 ஹார்ஸ் பவர் தான் வேண்டும். அதிகப் பணம் கட்டி வாங்கும் நிலையில் விவசாயிகள் இல்லாததால், மின்சாரம் கொடுக்க மறுக்கப்படுகிறது. அதனால் அதிக உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியவில்லை.

[11th September 1958]

[Sri M. Ethirajalu]

இந்த யோசனைகளை சர்க்கார் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறேன். இதையெல்லாம் நன்றாக யோசித்து நல்ல முறையில் தீர்மானித்தால் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நல்ல லாபமும், விவசாயிகள் கேஷமமாக வாழ்வதற்கு ஒரு வழியும் ஏற்படும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு எனக்குப் பேச வாய்ப்பு அளித்த தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு நன்றி தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். வணக்கம்.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is time for one more Member to speak.

* SRI M. SESHACHARIAR: I thought the Hon. Minister would reply. Mr. Chairman, the trend is now for giving constructive suggestions. May be, there are certain difficulties in the matter of production. But I should think that production could be raised with some amount of effort. It is not, after all, very difficult. I should think that the Government have been supplying chemical manures to agriculturists and that the monopoly of supply has been taken up by the Government and distribution made through co-operative societies and other institutions. In the matter of chemical fertilizers, I find that in foreign countries, e.g., Japan—300 lb. per acre are used whereas in our country only 100 lb. can be used. If there is to be an increased dosage, naturally we have got to examine the soil. Soil has got to be examined. Otherwise, we cannot use an excessive dosage. For that purpose, we require more research stations. We have only one in Coimbatore and I understand that research stations are about to be established in one or two other places, probably for sugarcane. I should think it is absolutely necessary that we should have more research stations for the purpose of testing the soil and advising the farmer as to what kind of fertilizer he should use—superphosphate, sulphate of ammonia or urea, or simple green manure or anything else. This advice has got to be given.

Then, again, as other hon. Members have also suggested previously, I should like to state that there is a proposal from the Government side to improve tanks. Irrigation tanks are of no use, of absolutely no use when there is absolute drought. In Chingleput and North Arcot districts which are depending only upon tank irrigation, they are of no help. Therefore, I should think it is absolutely necessary that we should give more money to the agriculturists for the purpose of sinking wells. Of course, there was a certain amount of abuse previously. The Central Government had been giving a subsidy and the State Government helped the agriculturists. Now they have stopped and the Government of Madras have suspended the scheme. Now it is only a process of collection. Where there are rains, the wells have always been useful and giving copious supply of water, at least for the purpose of raising seedlings. Once you raise seedlings, you can plant them when the tank is full. Till that stage comes, you require water and you must necessarily depend only upon the well. Therefore, the well subsidy has to be revived so that it may be used by the agriculturists at least for the purpose of getting water for transplantation. Where an entire community could be helped and a big common well could be dug, the Government might have their own schemes.

[Sri M. Seshachariar] [11th September 1958]

The next point which I would like to refer to is 'seeds'. Seed farms are really very useful. I have seen one or two seed farms in my district and they are working well. The demonstrators are really taking a great deal of interest and the seed supplied is very good. We have been using these seeds. But they are a bit costly. It is about forty rupees per bag. I mean first sort paddy seeds. This is a bit high. That apart, a certain amount of propaganda is necessary. As it is, these seeds are now being used by big landlords and cultivators. Smaller landlords are not prepared to buy and use them. At any rate, that is my information. Propaganda is also necessary in respect of another matter. The Government have started a number of agricultural banks throughout the district. In our district, we have got 17 agricultural banks, having about 1,500 to 2,000 members in each. The arrangement is, the Central Co-operative Bank gives money to the agricultural bank and it gives, in its turn, loans to its members. This is done within two or three days of the application for loan. A portion of the amount applied for is given at once, even before scrutiny of the application, in order to enable the agriculturist to purchase seeds and other things. These are my suggestions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will continue the discussion on the 17th instant. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

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

* 141. *Proceedings and connected papers of the Legislature Committee on Local Administration (Parts I to IV).*

* 142. *Third Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation (Second Assembly).*

Bill passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council—

* *The Madras District Development Councils Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1958).*

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

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Friday, the 12th September 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.

Superintendents in the Madras Secretariat Service.

* 16 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to convert the non-gazetted posts of Superintendents in the Madras Secretariat Service into Gazetted posts; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to bring there within the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indigenous systems of medicine

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

(a) whether and when any amount has been sanctioned by the Central Government for purposes of research in the indigenous systems of medicine in the College of Integrated Medicine;

(b) if so, the amounts allotted for (i) Ayurveda, (ii) Unani and (iii) Siddha; and

(c) the amounts spent out of the same?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: (a) Yes, Sir. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned by the Government of India in February 1958.

(b) No separate amount has been allotted for Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha but the Government of India have granted financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per bed for the Research Scheme.

(c) Rs. 724.19 till 30th June 1958.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: We have been frequently reading in the papers that the Government of India have been giving various grants to various States in this Union. Unfortunately, why is it that we have not applied for any such

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grants from the Central Government for the encouragement of Ayurveda and for which purpose they have given grants to the Kerala State, to Rajasthan and to the West Bengal State?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : We are getting this amount from the Government of India for research work here. The number of beds allotted for Ayurveda is 10, for Siddha 30 and for Unani 10. Why we have not got more amount from the Government of India . . .

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Have the Government applied at all for more money? That is what I want to know.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : If the hon. Member puts his suggestions concretely, then I shall be able to answer him, Sir.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : 1957-வது ஆண்டில் மத்திய சர்க்கார் இந்த ஆராய்ச்சிக்காகப் பணம் கொடுத்தார்களா? அது செலவிடப்பட்டதா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Yes, Sir. The amount was allotted for 1957-58. But, it could not be implemented in that year. It is being implemented this year and the Government of India have agreed that we could make use of that amount.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is the research carried on in the College of Integrated Medicine on the indigenous basis or on the modern scientific basis?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : This research is solely on indigenous lines. I have also indicated the number of beds allotted for each branch of medicine under the indigenous system.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Everyone knows that there is no such thing as research in the indigenous system of medicine and it is only in the modern scientific system that experiments are being conducted and research carried on. That being so, how is it possible for anybody to carry on any research in the indigenous system, as is stated now?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I am afraid the hon. Member is talking of his impression of by-gone days. Recently, this has been introduced and research is being carried on. It has just been started and it has begun to work.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : There must be some basis for research. So far as the modern system of medicine is concerned, we have very well-laid principles or policies and it is, therefore, possible to conduct experiments on these lines. But, I wonder whether the Hon. Minister is aware of any such principle or basis adopted in the matter of research in the indigenous system of medicine. That is my submission, Sir.

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, our Indian system of medicine also has very well-laid principles. We have had that system in the past. But, unfortunately, it was lost. We are now trying to revive it and build it on a rational basis.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : நாட்டு வைத்திய முறைகளில் விஞ்ஞான முறைப்படியே ஆராய்ச்சி செய்ய முடியும். அது முடியும் என்பதால் தானே இப்போது இவ்வளவு பணம் நாட்டு வைத்திய முறைகளின் ஆராய்ச்சிக்காகச் செலவிடப்படுகிறது என்று கனம் அமைச்சரைக் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் சொல்வது முற்றிலும் சரி. அந்த முறையில் தான் இப்போது ஆராய்ச்சிகள் நடத்தப்பட்டு வருகின்றன.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, shall I put a separate question for information regarding the principles on which this research is going to be made?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, under this research scheme particularly, the Government of India have indicated certain diseases such as asthma, diabetes, etc., and they want to know whether the Indian medicine will be superior or at least equal to the modern medicine in combating such diseases.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Does it mean that they are going to do some research on the medicines or on the diseases?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : On the patients, Sir. (Laughter.)

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : இந்திய வைத்தியத்தில் புற்று நோய்க்குச் சிறந்த பரிகாரம் இருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. இந்த ஆராய்ச்சியில் அதுவும் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா? இல்லையானால், இனிமேல் அதுவும் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப்படுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : இப்போது நான் குறிப்பிட்ட வியாதிகளில் அது இல்லை. இனிமேல் அதையும் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளலாம்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : While carrying on research on patients, suppose something happens to them. Will the Government of Madras be prepared to compensate the survivors? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Our system is such that nothing untoward will happen. (Prolonged laughter.)

Vaigai Project

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a workman died of an epidemic disease in Vaigai Project site towards the end of January 1958;

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(b) the steps taken to protect workmen from attacks of cholera, smallpox, etc., in such project camps; and

(c) the arrangements made for treating emergent cases of epidemic in camp sites?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) to (c) The attention of the Member is invited to the paper^a laid on the table of the House.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Am I right in presuming that all these public health arrangements are made in the case of all the projects in the State?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : Yes, Sir.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : May I know whether there is an infectious shed—isolation shed—in the Vaigai Project camp with regard to which this question has been asked?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : Yes, there is a shed, Sir.

Medical concessions to non-gazetted officers

* 19 Q.—**SRI M. ETHIRAJALU :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state the amount spent towards the medical concessions given to the non-gazetted officers of this State during the years 1956–57 and 1957–58?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The labour and time involved in the collection of the particulars required will not be commensurate with the public interest to be served.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know whether it is a fact that these concessions are not allowed in the case of costly medicines? We are told that at present, only in the case of ordinary cheap medicines, these concessions are given to the non-gazetted Government servants and that in the case of costly medicines, they are asked to purchase them outside. Is it a fact?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Probably, if the medicine is very costly.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : தாற்காலிகமாக 10 (a) (i)-ல் வேலை பார்ப்பவர்களுக்கும் அவர்களுடைய குடும்பத்தாருக்கும் இந்தச் சலுகை கொடுக்கப்படுகிறதா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : இதற்குப் பதில் சொல்வதற்கு 'நோட்டீஸ்' வேண்டும்.

Sea erosion in Rayapuram and Kasimode

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

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to prevent sea erosion in Rayapuram and Kasimode in North Madras; and

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(b) if so, the stage at which the matter now stands?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have sanctioned the construction of a seawall at a cost of Rs. 17 lakhs.

(b) Technical details are being worked out and the work will be taken up for execution as soon as these details are finalized.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : கடல் அரிப்பால் (வீ எரோஷன்) பாதிக்கப்பட்ட மீனவர் குடும்பங்கள் எத்தனை என்று கனம் அமைச்சர் தெரிவிப்பாரா?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : இதற்குத் தனிக் கேள்வி போட்டால் பதில் சொல்கிறேன்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : இது சம்பந்தமான திட்டத்திற்காகக் கார்ப்பொரேஷனுக்கு சர்க்கார் 5 லட்சம் ரூபாய் கடன் கொடுத்திருப்பதாகப் பத்திரிகையில் செய்தி வந்திருக்கிறது. அவ்வாறு கார்ப்பொரேஷனுக்குக் கடன் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா? கார்ப்பொரேஷன் அந்தப் பணத்தைச் செலவழித்து ஏதாவது காரியம் செய்திருக்கிறார்களா?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : கார்ப்பொரேஷனுக்குப் பணம் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறோம். ஆனால், எஞ்சினியர்கள் நன்றாகக் கவனித்தே வேலையை எடுத்துக் கொள்ள இருப்பதால், திட்டம் இன்னும் துவக்கப்படவில்லை.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN RE MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to announce to the House that I ³⁻¹⁰ have received the following message, dated 30th August 1958, from ^{p.m.} the Governor of Madras :—

'In pursuance of Article 207, clause (3), of the Constitution of India, I, Bisnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras District Development Councils Bill, 1958, as passed by the Madras Legislative Assembly.'

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS BILL, 1958
(L.A. BILL NO. 24 OF 1958).

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

"That the Madras District Development Councils Bill^a, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1958), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration."

Hon. Members are aware that one of the proposals in the "White Paper on the Reform of Local Administration" in this State placed before this House in October last is to delimit the existing 12 revenue districts other than Madras in the State into

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 231–237 infra.

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21 Development districts at the rate of two for each district except Chingleput, Nilgiris and Kanyakumari districts on the basis indicated in the annexure to Section III of the White Paper and to constitute a District Development Council for each such district as the permanent machinery for establishing advisory association of the elected representatives of the local people with the departmental agencies of the State Government.

The composition of the District Development Council will be almost the same as the present District Planning Board. Its functions will be purely advisory in character. It is proposed to abolish certain advisory bodies including District Planning Boards now functioning in the districts and to transfer all their functions to the District Development Council. The District Development Council will be assisted in its work by a number of Standing Committees.

The Legislature Committee on Local Administration, which consists of Members of this House as well as the other House, scrutinized in detail the proposals in the White Paper and agreed on almost all matters referred to in the White Paper except in regard to the Chairmen of the Standing Committees. In respect of this matter there was no specific proposal in the White Paper and the Legislature Committee recommended that Standing Committees should be presided over by non-official members.

A draft Bill embodying the decisions of the Legislature Committee was placed before it for consideration. At this stage, it made certain other recommendations which were also embodied in the Bill, as published.

The question has been raised why the District Development Council is proposed to be constituted as an advisory body only and not as an administrative authority like the district board. This question had been very carefully considered by the Legislature Committee and by the Government. They came to the conclusion that it would not be possible or satisfactory to distribute administrative functions at three different levels—one at the village level; one at the block level; and one again at the district level. Therefore all these administrative duties and powers which can be appropriately devolved have been entrusted either to Panchayat Union Councils or to Panchayats. It is not possible to entrust administrative functions to the District Development Council without taking them away from the Panchayat Union Councils and without also creating a cumbrous arrangement of three different authorities functioning in the same district.

The fact that the functions of the District Development Council are described as advisory does not, in any way, detract from their importance. It is intended that the activities of all the local authorities who will be functioning in the district as well as of all the departmental agencies concerned with developmental work in

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the district should be brought effectively under the review of these Councils and that both the Governmental agencies and the local authorities should benefit by pooling information and experience in the Council and devising practical methods of removing difficulties and maintaining co-ordination.

The question has also been raised whether the Chairman of the District Development Council should not be an elected non-official instead of the District Collector. This is an issue on which different views can, no doubt, be held. The Legislature Committee was particularly concerned with examining this question in all its aspects. It came to the conclusion that the arrangement proposed was the only satisfactory course from two points of view—

Firstly: The work of the District Development Council will not bear fruit unless the different departments concerned and the local authorities give careful consideration to its advice and act upon it, unless there are good reasons to the contrary. The District Collector alone is in the best position to follow up the proceedings of the Council so as to secure this result.

Secondly: It is extremely important for the proper functioning of the Council that its members should not be divided on political party grounds within it. The avoidance of contests inherent in the election of a Chairman will help to secure this result.

The important amendment made by the Legislative Assembly to the Bill is that the Presidents of Co-operative Central Banks in the district have been included as members of District Development Councils.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Mr. Chairman, this Bill is not as simple as some hon. Members have tried to make it out to be. Fundamental issues are involved in this Bill which, I think, require very serious consideration at the hands of legislators. I am sorry and I consider it my misfortune—not my fault—that I have radically to differ from the Legislature Committee which was set up to consider the various aspects of local self-Government. If any of my remarks appear to be more or less at variance with the decisions of my colleagues who sat on the Committee, I would only say that I am sorry for it. I cannot help placing my views very strongly before this House, whatever may be their ultimate fate. Secondly, I am sorry that, on the first occasion when the Hon. Lady Minister introduces a Bill of this kind, it should be necessary for me to subject it to somewhat severe criticism. But when I do so, I do it with the full conviction that thereby I shall be placing before the House certain important facts for its serious consideration.

This Bill refers to two other Bills that are to come up before the House at a future date. I am not concerned with the legal quibbles involved and these seem to have been satisfactorily settled in another place. But I do feel that any reference in this Bill to the powers mentioned in the Bills that may come up later is not

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only *ultra vires* but is certainly prejudicial to the very consideration of those Bills when they are taken up here. It is an unfortunate precedent and I cannot help saying that the proper course for the Government would have been to introduce first those two Bills and get them passed and then to bring in this Bill. After all, in my opinion, this Bill is not so urgent; I would even go further and say that it is not necessary. My statement that it is not necessary will meet with very little support in this House but, fortunately for me, I have the support of the Hon. the Leader of the other House, who is not here at present. If I am permitted to quote what he said, I shall do so in order to justify the attitude I am taking that this particular measure is wholly unnecessary.

The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam commenting on the Bill said—

“The Committee decided that the powers of local development should be vested at two levels, viz., the panchayat unions and the panchayat union councils. After having given to these two bodies all the powers that should be shared, what more was left to be given to the third body: viz., District Development Councils!”

I fully agree with the statement of the Hon. the Leader of the other House and I, therefore, question the necessity for the District Development Councils. From the statement of the Hon. Mr. Subramaniam it is clear the the creation of these bodies is not at all justified.

Now, from another point of view, I should like to raise an important question. When committees are formed or councils are formed, Members may be asked to serve on these bodies. Generally, we have been shown the courtesy of being asked whether we are willing to serve on the Council or the committee. That is an invariable rule. But here, on the other hand, a law is to be passed whereby all Members of the Legislature are attached to one or other of the District Councils; in what way. I shall refer to later. Even granting that the Members of the Legislature by passing this Bill give their approval to such assignment it can only be in respect of the Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. I ask what right this Government have got to suggest that Members of Parliament also should be members of these District Development Council, without taking their consent. Have the Government consulted the Members of Parliament and have they agreed to serve on these District Development Councils? The Councils are to meet for various purposes at frequent intervals. The Members of Parliament who spend seven or eight months in Delhi cannot possibly attend these meetings and it may justly be made a grievance against them that they have not attended the meetings of the Councils and, therefore, are not taking interest in the development of the districts. Hon. Members on the Treasury Bench may say, ‘It is for them to attend or not. There is no compulsion.’ But the indirect effect of that will be that the Members of Parliament will stand discredited in the constituency

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by failing to attend the so-called meetings of the District Development Councils. Therefore, a certain amount of friction arises for them in their own constituencies. Have the Government considered these aspects? Have the Government any right whatever to say by law that the Members of Parliament shall be members of these District Development Councils?

I will come to the other points later on. But it seems to me that we must know what our limitations are, what our duties are, to what extent we can go and where we should refrain from entrenching on those powers which we do not possess. Simply because there is a majority behind them to give them guidance, they should not pass such enactments.

Let me now come to the other points. So far as the composition of the Councils is concerned, it has been stated that the District Collector will be the *ex officio* Chairman of the Council. Members of Parliament, Members of the Legislature representing the various constituencies, and the Presidents of Panchayat Unions will be the Members of the Council and the District Collector shall be the *ex officio* Chairman of such a Council. I want to ask the Hon. the Leader of the House whether he can quote any instance from any democratic assembly in any country in the world where the servant of the Crown is the Chairman and the Members of Parliament sit under his auspices. If so, I can understand. To my mind such an anathema does not arise at all. More than that, the Chairman, if he is not present, can nominate somebody else so that you may have a succession of people nominated. Let me not be understood as in any way minimising the importance of the Collector or the responsibilities which he has stoutly to bear in these difficult democratic days. First of all, I do not think I shall be exaggerating when I say that at present our Collectors have little experience in the administration of their districts. There were days prior to 1920—and my esteemed friend Dr. Mahomed Usman will hear me out—when no officer of the Indian Civil Service would be allowed to become a Collector unless he had about 16 to 17 years of service and experience. Today we have Indian Administrative Service Officers with hardly six or seven years' experience and it is these people that we want to make Chairmen under whose feet the Members of Parliament and the Members of the Legislature will learn how to conduct their business. Apart from that; I have seen, going round as I do necessarily in my other capacity the various districts, that the Collectors are changed twice or thrice in the year. Certainly, a majority of them have been transferred from district to district. What experience can they have, what knowledge can they have of the developments necessary in the areas they serve? And yet the Government want to make them Chairmen of these Councils because they imagine that they are the people who can deliver the goods.

Now, Sir, I put the other suggestion to the Government for serious consideration even at this stage. Why not the Ministers preside over the Development Councils? There are 21 District

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Councils and the eight Ministers can certainly share. If I were given the privilege for one moment, not that I wish to have the privilege, I would suggest that the Hon. the Health Minister may preside over the Councils of North Arcot and South Arcot districts, the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government may preside over the Councils in Nagercoil and Kanyakumari. Definitely the Hon. Minister over there (pointing to the Hon. Sri Ramaiah) may preside over the Councils in Madurai and Tanjore. Let me not be too impertinent with their dispositions of different districts. But I think there will be no difficulty in a Minister presiding over these Councils. Am I to understand that the Ministers' time will be wasted if four times in a year or even oftener they preside over these Councils?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: What about their tours? They tour oftener.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: My hon. Friend has given the answer he intended to give. If he had waited, I could have given the answer in a simpler manner. I have been perusing the tour programmes of Ministers for the last one year. There is no district that has been so unfortunate as not to have received them at least three times during the year. When this is the case, certainly Ministers will not find it difficult to tour districts and preside over these meetings making the meetings coincide with their tours. I am not saying anything about the tours. My only point is that this will not be an additional burden to them. On the other hand, if the Hon. Ministers preside over these meetings, there will be more speedy disposal of many things. And, Sir, after all, what are these Councils? They are to serve the whole field of development in a microscopic manner. I will come to the functions later on and you will see how grand these functions are that are supposed to be given to the District Development Councils, a name which certainly does not bear any relation to the characteristics accepted of such Councils. Let me say this from the point of view of the administrative aspect. It would be far better if the Collector were to convene the meetings and act as the Secretary to the Council and the Ministers were to preside over the meetings. I am not in favour of forcing an elected Member as Chairman of the District Development Council. Somehow or other, the Treasury Bench has a sort of intuitive abhorrence to such an idea although they say that they are the Democrat of Democrats. So long as they possess such feelings, I am not willing to force such an issue. But I do feel that the Collectors will perform the functions much better if they confine themselves to convening the meetings and carrying out such other things as may devolve on them.

Sir, now let me come to the functions of the District Development Councils. They are to advise the Government on all matters concerning the activities of the panchayats and the panchayat unions and municipal councils, a very great source of irritation. If my hon. Friends who are returned to the Legislature want to forfeit their places at the next elections, I would ask them to be on the

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Development Councils and concern themselves with the activities of the panchayats and the panchayat unions. The Government wanted to see that the panchayats and the panchayat unions filled the whole of the local self-government with glory and they now want to superimpose another body which will concern itself with the activities of those self-governing bodies. What is the meaning of the expression 'all the activities concerned'? Does that mean that they must go and interfere with the records of the panchayats and the panchayat unions and tell them that they are wrong here and wrong there? Will we all survive if somebody were to come every two months to find out whether we are doing our work rightly or wrongly? The whole thing is a misconception of the proper sphere of local self-government to the different authorities that are to be entrusted with the task. I am not going to speak about the fundamental proposal of the reform of local self-government. That will come when we discuss the question of constitution of panchayats and panchayat unions. Then, the other function is to advise the Government on matters relating to the services maintained and all development schemes undertaken by all local authorities in the district as well as those agencies in the district which are under the administrative control of the Government. To what extent they will be in a position to advise is more than what I can say. How are they to get all the information? Will all the proceedings of the panchayats and the municipal councils be placed before them and are they going to fish out information from other sources as they want and then say that these bodies have not been or have been functioning properly? I think the whole concept is misconceived and one body is set against another as though that body requires the constant pinpricks to be given. Then, Sir, I was delighted to see that there were certain functions definitely given to the Development Councils and that is undoubtedly a great thing for us. The Councils are to classify markets as panchayat markets and union markets. This is an impossible task. Then, there is the function of fixing the rate of contribution by one authority to another. Can a District Council get into a worse mess than this fixing of rates of contribution by one authority to the other? This will set all the rest against the Development Council. Then, again, they can classify fairs and festivals. This is a very grand function indeed. Lastly, they can classify public roads except roads classified by the Government as National Highways, State Highways and major district roads—these are eliminated from the purview of the District Development Council—as panchayat union roads, village roads, bylanes and bypaths. What a parade of functions all these are! If anybody reads this enactment and sees what a District Development Council is, what will be his impression about the work of the legislators who are serving on these bodies? Is that the correct method of appreciation of the situation? Why should they be asked to do these things? An upper division clerk can do them much better than the District Development Councils. I am sorry to have to say that in such strong terms. But I do feel that this is a complete misunderstanding of what the District Development Council should really do.

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Then, again, the District Council can advise the Government on all matters relating to development of road transport. I do not know what this means. Of course, it is only an advice. It is true, but it will be of no practical use. I do not know what the significance of this is.

I have referred to the fact that the Collector is to be the Chairman. I do not want, as I said already, any misunderstanding to be there as to why I object to the Collector being the Chairman. I have said that in the present set-up the Collector has got a large number of duties to perform. Fortunately, he has been given the power to nominate somebody else to preside at a meeting of the District Council. Naturally, the Collector may be sometimes very busy. Particularly, if a Minister should go over there, he will be very busy. At that time, probably the meeting might have been convened. In such a case, he might ask the Deputy Collector to preside at the meeting. He will find it necessary very often to delegate his powers to somebody else. But as I said, this is not the correct way of proceeding with the matter if the Development Councils are to function properly.

Then, Sir, I come to the important question of appointment of Standing Committees. The Council has to obey the orders of the Government, discharge such duties and perform such functions as may be specified by the Government. I thought that this sort of thing was long past and that the State had to repose a little more of trust and responsibility in these bodies. Even in regard to Standing Committees, the Councils have to be directed by the Government to constitute committees on certain subjects. The strange thing is that while the Government can nominate the same person—it must be remembered that he should be an official—if he is a non-official, then the same person cannot be nominated to more than one standing committee. While the Government can nominate the same person among the Gazetted Officers to more than one standing committee, the Members of Parliament and the Members of the Legislature shall not be members of more than one standing committee. If you are a member of more than one standing committee, then the whole of the Development Council will collapse! (Interruption.) The hon. Member can handle more subjects. As for myself, I plead guilty that I cannot handle both Education and Health. There must be two people. But the Gazetted Officer can handle these and more. He can handle the work of all the Standing Committees from Co-operation right up to Agriculture. That is one lesson that we have got to learn from this Bill which has been placed before this Council.

Then, Sir, I come to the question of the staff of the District Development Council. Even there, it is only the District Collector that is given all the powers to appoint such officers as he may think fit and determine their functions. He need not even consult the Council. There are much bigger bodies and persons occupying much bigger positions who have to consult particular bodies.

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But this being a body consisting only of legislators and Members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, the Collector is quite competent to decide what he wants. Let not these members come and interfere with his discretion. Let them not allow all patronage to be exercised by the Collector. The whole motive behind this is one of distrust of the members. Whether it is justified or not I am not here to say.

Sir, the general powers of the District Development Council appear to be a mere camouflage. Every District Development Council may, within the limits of its jurisdiction, undertake such measures as it deems necessary. We do not know what those measures are. Then, it can collect such data as it deems necessary. Through what machinery? Is it through the Collector? Very often we hear Ministers saying that the time is not propitious, that it will take a long time and that it is not worth the trouble to collect the data. I do not blame them, but that is the same answer that has come from the days of the Minto-Morley Reforms, and we have not forgotten that.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That is the parliamentary tradition.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: I am glad to hear that beautiful phrase.

What I want to say is this. If the municipal council does not furnish the information, what is to happen? Sometimes, the Council has to get information from the panchayats. If the municipal council twists its finger, are the Government going to interfere? Will the panchayat or the municipal council be superseded? I do not know which of them will be superseded. It is a matter of collecting information. There is no different machinery which can satisfactorily get this information except by a certain amount of negotiation and a certain amount of confidence being inspired and by a certain amount of mutual co-operation.

Then, the District Development Council is asked to furnish an annual report giving a true account of its activities. Why a 'true' account? Can it furnish a false account of its activities? Are the reports emanating from these sources which we are getting false reports? Why is there the emphasis on 'true'? We generally feel as in courts that we will speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and the Development Councils must also be given the privilege of asserting, at any rate, that they will speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Such an attitude of suspicion is hardly desirable when we are going to settle what is a question of development. The whole of this Bill is reminiscent of the old district board of the Minto-Morley days, when the Collector was the President and the other Members used to sit down there, get up and refuse to sit down even after the Collector had sat down and whenever any question was put, members used to say 'Kankara Sami'. 'Kankara' means 'I

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concur'. The rest of it I leave it to Sri P. T. Rajan to say. But it is a fact. That was the way in which the district board administration was carried on and I cannot help feeling that this District Development Council is gradually tending to the another replica of the old district board with little of the powers and less of consequences for anybody else. It is, I think, a great injustice to constitute such Councils and make Members of Parliament and even more, Members of the Legislature *ex officio* members thereof. If there are Councils constituted and the Government request any particular Member to serve on them, then it is quite a different thing. He does not go there, although he is a Member of the Legislature, in that *ex officio* capacity in which everybody is asked to go and serve as a member of the District Council. All that I can say, Mr. Chairman, is—I do not want to be very critical, but unfortunately in a case like this I cannot help pleading—that we are going on the wrong lines in regard to local self-government, firstly in the procedure, secondly in the manner in which we want to constitute these bodies, and thirdly in the functions that we are going to delegate to them. Unfortunately, in all these matters the District Development Council is a name but in actuality it is a shadow and I believe that we shall be adopting a shadow if we pass this Bill.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I entirely agree with most of the remarks made by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. I do feel that there is no need for this legislation. The proposed constitution of the District Development Councils is a part of the scheme for the abolition of the district boards and I expressed my strong views when I spoke on the White Paper on the Reform of Local Administration that the abolition of the district boards should be considered twice before we did so.

3-40 p.m. The Legislature has not yet given its verdict on that question. If at all this Bill should come, it should be after the Panchayat Reform Bill. This is not the stage, at any rate, when this Bill should have been placed before the Legislature. Personally, Sir, I feel that the district boards should not be abolished. The district boards have done very good work but we have come here to bury Caesar and I think I am not right if I start praising the work of the district boards. A non-official body like the district board at the district level is absolutely necessary. Whereas the Collector is the official head of the district, the President of the district board occupied a pre-eminent position as the non-official head of the district. The District Development Council is a poor substitute for the district board. If, as has been pointed out by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, all the work of the district board is to be transferred to the panchayat and panchayat council, then there is no need for any District Development Council at all. I felt that the abolition of the district board was originally proposed because of the unwieldy size of the district boards. But we find

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that there are proposals under the consideration of the Government for the bifurcation of Revenue districts and we could as well wait for that experiment to go through before we take up a matter like this. There is absolutely no hurry for a measure of this kind because we have even now District Advisory Councils functioning at the district level. After the Legislature decides finally about the issue of district boards and seeing the shape in which the Panchayat Reforms Bill emerges from the Legislature, this Bill could have been taken up.

Sir, I do not, for a moment, belittle the importance of a co-ordinating council at the district level. But it should be of a better pattern than what has been proposed here. I have always felt that the different departments of Government should not function as water-tight compartments but that there should be opportunities for the District Officers to meet together and that they should also meet non-official representatives of the district for the satisfactory working of the district administration in all its departments. I entirely agree with the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that it is most undesirable that the Collector should be made the Chairman of this body. This is, as he said, a replica of the old district boards and nothing else. When the Collector was the President of the District Board, there was no power worth the name for the members of the then district boards.

A statutory body like this should have more statutory powers at least with regard to giving its sanction or ratification about the scale of establishment for these District Development Councils. But all executive power is centered in the Collector of the district.

Sir, I do not wish to speak at length about the provisions of the Bill as the Bill, I believe, will go through in spite of what I might say. (Interruption.) I do not know whether I am going to support the Bill or not unless I hear what the Government are going to say about the various points raised.

I would request the Government to put off this Bill for the present. As I said, there is no hurry for it and the Panchayat Bill is to come up towards the end of this month. Let us see the shape of the Panchayat Bill, how it emerges from the other House and how we are going to pass it through and then let us take up this Bill. If, however, these District Development Councils are to be formed on this pattern, I would also propose that there should be a statutory Development Board at the State level. We are now having an advisory body called the State Development Council. But I feel that there should be a State Development Board formed on a statutory basis, with heads of departments thereon and a few non-official representatives of these District Development Councils to be elected thereon. A reform like that should be welcomed.

Sir, when these District Development Councils are formed, it is proposed to abolish certain advisory bodies including the District Planning Boards now functioning in the districts and transfer

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all their functions to the District Development Councils. What these advisory bodies are, it has not been stated. Not some, Sir, but most of the advisory bodies that are now functioning at the district level should be abolished. I would invite the attention of hon. Members and also the Government, in this connection, to the question I put as early as 1956—Question No. 49, dated 9th March 1956—asking for information as to the number and names of departmental advisory councils then functioning at the district level. A statement was placed before the House and the list consisted of hundred and odd advisory committees and boards which were functioning at the district level. The Government should review this list and abolish most of them and transfer the work most of these committees to the Development Councils, if they are to do any useful work at all. I wish the Government would consider, as I said, some of the aspects so ably put forward by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and agree that this Bill be taken up after the Panchayat Bill comes up. As I already said, there is no hurry for this Bill. District boards are not functioning. Panchayats have started work and more panchayats are being constituted and we are having a District Advisory Committee on the same pattern as is envisaged in this Bill.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: What are the functions of the District Advisory Committee?

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mostly functions connected with the work of the district boards. It is called the District Board Advisory Council.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Who presides?

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: The Collector presides.

So, there is no hurry for a measure of this kind. Let us take it up after the Panchayat Bill.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: May I have the permission of the Chair to move under rule 128 that this Bill be referred to a Committee of this House for consideration and report? The rule says—

3-50 p.m. "128. Any member may (if the Bill has not already been referred to a Select Committee of the Assembly or to a joint committee of both Houses, but not otherwise) move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, and if such motion is carried, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee and the rules regarding Select Committees on Bills originating in the Council shall then apply."

I do not want to make any speech, Sir. I think that after the speech of an hon. Member behind the Treasury Bench, I stand vindicated in all the remarks that I have made and I feel that I

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am justified in requesting that the Treasury Bench may consider this proposition in the light of what has been said in regard to a very important question being debated after proper and due consideration of all its aspects. I move—

'That the Madras District Development Councils Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1958), be referred to a Select Committee.'

MR. CHAIRMAN: If an amendment is to be moved, I must get sufficient notice of that.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: With the permission of the Chair, I submit that the Hon. Chairman can give permission in his discretion.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that instead of going into technicalities, you may allow the motion and the amendment of Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have considered the suggestion. I waive notice of the amendment. The discussion may go on on the motion as well as the amendment.

(The amendment was duly seconded.)

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to add to what has already been stated by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and also by Sri T. Purushotham of the Treasury Bench.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, the expression 'Treasury Bench' is technically incorrect. The correct expression would be "Member behind the Treasury Bench".

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: That is all right, Sir. I am almost surprised that this Bill has been brought before this House at this juncture. Why not it be brought here after the Panchayat Bill is passed? It would be better if this is taken up after the Panchayat Bill is fully considered. We must know what the powers of the panchayat unions and the various other bodies are? What are their functions? All these are now absolutely vague and indefinite in this Bill. There is a beautiful clause dealing with the explanation for 'residence'. I shall read that clause. It says—

"A person is deemed to have his 'residence' or to 'reside' in any house if he sometimes uses any portion thereof as a sleeping apartment, and a person is not deemed to cease to reside in any such house merely because he is absent from it or has elsewhere another dwelling in which he resides, if he is at liberty to return to such house at any time and has not abandoned his intention of returning;"

I do not understand what exactly is meant by the words "sometimes uses any portion thereof as a sleeping apartment".

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SRI M. SESHACHARIAR : It is based on the decision of the High Court.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Let it be. He should at least reside in the district. Why should he absent from the 'district'? I cannot understand it. It may be a technical phraseology for the purpose of deciding the question of 'residence'. In sub-clause (4) 'residence' has been defined so as to make persons eligible to become members of the Council without doing any work.

SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER : The term is found in the Municipalities Act, the Corporation Act and also in the District Boards Act.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : So, it is not as ridiculous as made out.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : I did not mean ridiculously about it. I said only that it became so with regard to the functions of the District Development Councils. The members of the Council would be doing nothing but to sleep.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : You are sleeping over the clause.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Which you have already begun. (Laughter.) A clear definition is absolutely necessary because we are dealing with people who are advisers and these advisers are selected from the ranks of Members of Parliament and Members of the State Legislature. Therefore, they are the persons who should be fully acquainted with the conditions of the district. It is not enough if they have sleeping accommodation in the district. They must reside there. The provision may be for the purpose of including a member in the Council for the purpose of advising. I am saying all these things, because the whole thing has to be referred to a Select Committee. Let the Committee examine the entire aspect of the matter and decide why a member need not actually reside in the district instead of having merely a sleeping apartment.

The other thing that I want to speak about is the appointment of Members of Parliament to the councils. Members of Parliament may represent a constituency which may be included in the district. They are the people who are almost away for six months or eight months in a year in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. They cannot legitimately be forced to become members of the advisory council.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : I think they do often come.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Of course, any Member of the Parliament may be doing some work. (Interruption.)

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MR. CHAIRMAN : Let there not be any more interruption.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : There is also another provision, Sir, to the effect that where a person ceases to be a Member of Parliament or a Member of the State Legislature, he shall cease to be a Member of the District Development Council also.

The next thing that I would like to point out is about the advice that may be given. What advice they will give has not been mentioned in the Bill. As it is, the Collector need not take the advice at all. There must be some provision, Sir, which should state—just as a President or Vice-President shall take the advice of the Ministers or the Government—that the Collector shall take the advice tendered by the Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is meant by 'take the advice'?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : An advice may not 4 p.m. be acted upon. The District Development Council shall advise the Government on all matters. But will the advice be acted upon? Once it is stated that the Council shall advise the Government, it must be stated also that ordinarily that advice shall be acted upon. Just as the Public Service Commission's advice is ordinarily acted upon by the Government, so also it shall be stated that ordinarily the Government shall act upon the advice of the Council. In cases where the Government do not act upon the advice of the Public Service Commission, they record their reasons for not doing so. Here the Government must ordinarily act upon the advice of the Council. Otherwise, the Council is of no use. The criticism of the Leader of the Opposition that it will merely be a shadow will be fully justified. I felt that there should be some provision by which ordinarily the Collector shall act according to the advice of the Council. If he does not, he should give reasons for rejecting the advice. This is my second point.

The functions of the Council are not fully set out. For example, the departments of Food and Agriculture, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, Public Works, and Health, Education and Local Administration have been listed in clause 5. Road Transport is not included. (The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman : Road Transport is included.) It is not mentioned in this clause, but we must take it that it is mentioned somewhere else. Advice may be tendered on Road Transport, but it should be mentioned in this clause.

I find a provision in the Bill which says that Members of the State Legislature will be Members of this Council. In sub-clause (3) of clause 14, it is stated that all rules made and all notifications issued under this Act shall, as soon as possible after they are made, be placed on the table of both Houses of the Legislature and shall be subject to such modifications by way of amendments or repeal as the Legislative Assembly may make within fourteen days on which the House sits either in the same session

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or in more than one session. I ask why those rules should be subject to amendments by the Legislative Assembly only. The Members of both the Houses are on the Council. This is a Council where Members of the Legislative Council also are Members. Why should not the Legislative Council also be given the right to move amendments to the rules? In this matter at least, the Legislative Council may be empowered to suggest amendments to any of the rules that may be issued.

* SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Chairman, the brilliant criticism of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition is bound to move anything except blocks of wood. He exposed in very able language the weaknesses of this Bill and how the District Development Council was only a shadow. After his speech, I cannot go in detail into the Bill, but I shall briefly attempt to analyse the psychology of the Government that have presented this Bill to this House. As the old saying goes, one wrong begets another. This is the result of our hasty and ill-conceived Five-Year Plans. For our Five-Year Plan, in the whole world we had no other model than Russia. Russia is a totalitarian country and she enforced and implemented her Five-Year Plan in a totalitarian way. No other democratic country in the world ever launched upon such a Five-Year Plan. So, we had to copy from Russia, and our copying was almost an imitation of the Russian Five-Year Plan with this difference that even in the copying, we did not do it efficiently. The mistakes and blunders Russia committed in her first Five-Year Plan we did not avoid, and the prompt and efficient execution of the Five-Year Plan which Russia achieved, we failed to achieve. Russia got independence in 1917, and she introduced her Five-Year Plan in 1928. Her preliminary arrangements took eleven years. The preparatory stage took her eleven years for the Five-Year Plan to be a success. But what did we do? We got our independence on the 15th August 1947, and in 1951, our First Five-Year Plan was one year in advance. We do things hastily, and find to our chagrin that to implement successfully such a plan, more and more powers are needed by the Government. We swore by democracy. We swore in the name of Gandhiji. We swore in the name of village and village panchayats. But what we find now is that the Government want more and more powers. Under the guise of democracy under the deceptive language of democracy, we are gradually proceeding, step by step, towards totalitarianism. The Central Government, like a giant Octopus, is spreading its tentacles to every nook and corner of the country. The State Government, deprived of their powers in their turn, naturally are spreading their tentacles into the villages. The State Government want more powers. I read somewhere in my college days about the theory of marginal utility. The definition given was that the more you have of a commodity the less you want still more of it. But, unfortunately, in the case of the commodity of power, the more you have of power the more you want still more of it. That is what the Government are doing now.

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They want more and more power. They are launching upon experiments after experiments in every field. What is the panchayat that we speak of to-day? Is it the panchayat visualized by Gandhiji? Gandhiji visualized a self-contained and self-sufficient village whose panchayat will attend to all the needs of the village. The Panchayats Bill is coming up. The panchayat is only an adjunct of the Government receiving doles from the Government and controlled by Government officials. This is not the panchayat which we had in ancient days. This is not the panchayat which Gandhiji visualized. The Government come forward saying that they are giving powers to the panchayats. But the Government are retaining powers indirectly. This Bill is calculated to deceive yourself, deceive your partymen, and deceive the public. This Bill is an act of bad faith on the part of the Government. Their partymen want more powers, and the Government say, 'Here are the powers for you'. As the Leader of the Opposition asked, what are the powers of this Council? I think a scavenger in a municipality has more powers and more discretion than this Development Council. There is a provision in the Bill under which the Government can appoint any person, who is not a member of the Development Council, as a member of a standing committee. What is this for? As the Leader of the Opposition asked, why should the Collector be the chairman of this Council? Why should not the Government give the Members of the Legislature the same respect? Did we not harangue on public platforms in pre-Independence days that officialdom and red tape should go? Did we not harangue from public pulpits that this officialdom and red tape everywhere should go? What are we doing now? We are transforming the whole thing into red tape and officialdom. Sir, I do not mean any disrespect to the officials or the District Collectors. But I ask who the Collectors now are. They are very young people. As the Tamil proverb goes, they are "பாலு மணம் மாறாத பால்கர்கள்". They are to be the Chairmen of the Development Councils, and I, with thirty years of political service, have to sit down if they ask me to sit down and stand up if I am asked to. You can call this democracy. You swear in the name of Gandhiji. You swear in the name of Pancha Shila. It is most disgraceful. That is what I can say. The difficulty of the Government is this. They created the panchayats, the village panchayats. They created the village panchayat union councils. Now, they want a liaison body at the district level. So, they are creating this body. They wanted to abolish the district boards. Why should they abolish the district boards? A large number of items of work will have to be attended to under the Five-Year Plans in the districts. The district boards will have more and more work to perform. The authorities in the districts will have no time at all to attend to all these. That being so, we do not know why they should abolish the district boards. Is it because they are afraid of facing the elections? In spite of their steam-roller majority, are they really afraid to face the elections? People seem to think, and rightly so, that the Congress Government are

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planning all these bodies in order to avoid the necessity of facing the elections, except at the time of the General Elections to the Legislative Assembly. Is it the reason for introducing such bodies? No, it is really very bad. These District Development Councils are superfluous. Their constitution is an ineffective superfluity. It is just like what used to be said in politics. They used to say that it was very difficult to understand the *raison d'être* for the existence of the French President and the Thyroid gland of the sheep. It is just an appendix as the Leader of the Opposition said. It is only useful to get ulcerated and be operated upon. There is no purpose in having this Council. So, I would advise the Government to drop the Bill. Let them not stand on prestige. Let them think about democratic ideals and let them think of dropping this Bill. If the Government persist in getting through the Bill, as they seem bent upon doing, God only can save them, if there is a God interfering in human affairs.

*** Sri V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER :** கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே,

இந்த மசோதாவை ஆரம்பிக்கும்போதே அதனுடைய பூர்ண உண்மை தெரியாமல் பேசப்பட்டு வருகிறது என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். நான் ஜில்லா போர்டில் 10, 12 வருஷங்கள் தலைவனாக இருந்திருக்கிறேன், தாலுகா போர்டு தலைவனாக இருந்திருக்கிறேன், பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு தலைவனாக இருந்திருக்கிறேன். எனக்கு இந்த ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களைப் பொறுத்த மட்டிலும், சில விஷயங்கள் தெரியும். தவிர, இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு முன்பே சர்க்கார் நன்றாக யோசனை செய்தார்கள். யோசனை செய்து, இந்தக் கவுன்ஸிலில் இருக்கும் மெம்பர்களையும் அலெம்பினி மெம்பர்களையும் சேர்த்து ஒரு கமிட்டி போட்டார்கள். அந்தக் கமிட்டியில் எல்லாக் கட்சிகளின் பிரதிநிதிகளையும் சேர்த்தார்கள். அந்தக் கமிட்டி பல தடவைகள் உட்கார்ந்து யோசனை செய்தது. அந்தக் கமிட்டி, 'பைனான்ஸ் கமிட்டி' என்று மூன்று பேரை நியமித்து, அந்தக் கமிட்டி ரிப்போர்ட்டைச் சமர்ப்பித்தது. அதற்கு மேல் 'பைனான்ஸ் கமிட்டி' ரிப்போர்ட்டை முழுக் கமிட்டி யோசனை செய்து, அதற்குப் பின்னரே இந்த மசோதா தயாரிக்கப்பட்டுக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதிலே எதிர்க்கட்சியிலிருந்து கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ ரஸாகான் இருந்தார், டாக்டர் ஜான் இருந்தார், ஸ்ரீ ராமசுவாமி இருந்தார். நான் பல கமிட்டிகளில் இருந்திருக்கிறேன். இந்தக் கமிட்டியில் யோசனை செய்த அளவு, இந்தக் கமிட்டி உட்கார்ந்த அளவு மற்றக் கமிட்டிகள் செய்யவில்லை என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். அது மாத்திரமல்ல. இதைப்பற்றித் தீர்மானம் செய்த பிறகு, மசோதாவைத் தயார் செய்து, அந்த மசோதாவையே பரிசீலித்தார்கள் இந்தக் கமிட்டியிலே. அதற்குப் பிறகுதான் இந்த மசோதா இங்கு வந்திருக்கிறது.

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p.m.

ஆனால், அரசாங்கம் ஒரு தப்புச் செய்து விட்டது என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். முதலில் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்துவிட்டுப் பிறகு இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்திருந்தால், இந்த ஆட்சேபணை வந்திருக்காது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இந்த டெவலப்மெண்ட் கவுன்ஸில் மசோதா, எப்போதும் பிரமாதமாக நினைப்பவர்களுக்கு அதுவும் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் டாக்டர் லட்சுமணசுவாமி முதலியார் நிலையில் பார்க்கும்போது, மோசமாகத்தான் தெரியும். அவர் இண்டர் நேஷனல் ஆர்கனைஸேஷன்களில் பங்குகொண்டு அதிலே பேசுகின்றவர், இதைப் பார்க்கும்போது அவருக்கு ரொம்ப மோசமாகத்தான் தெரியும் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். (டாக்டர் எ. லட்சுமணசுவாமி முதலியார் உங்கள் தலைவரும் தான் இண்டர் நேஷனல் ஆர்கனைஸேஷனில் பங்கு கொள்பவர்.) இந்த டெவலப்மெண்ட் கவுன்ஸில், மற்றவர்கள் நினைப்பது போல, பெரிய வேலைசெய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது என்று இந்த மசோதாவைத்

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தயார் செய்தவர்கள் நினைக்கவில்லை. ஜில்லா போர்டை எடுக்கப் போகிறார்கள். அது இன்னும் இருக்கிறது, அதை எடுத்துவிடப் போகிறார்கள். தற்போது அதன் வேலையைக் கலெக்டர் பார்த்து வருகிறார். இந்தச் சட்டம் வந்தபிறகு அது போகப்போகிறது. ஜில்லா போர்டு செய்துவந்த வேலையை இந்த டெவலப்மெண்ட் கவுன்ஸில் செய்யப்போவதில்லை. அதற்கும் இதற்கும் சம்பந்தமே இல்லை. ஜில்லா போர்டு செய்துவந்த வேலையைப் பஞ்சாயத்துக் கவுன்ஸில் செய்யப் போகிறது. கவுன்ஸிலுக்குக் கீழே எல்லா கிராமங்களிலும் பஞ்சாயத்து இருக்கப் போகிறது. டெவலப்மெண்ட் கவுன்ஸிலுக்கு ரொம்ப முக்கியத்துவம் இருக்கிறது. அல்லது இதற்கு நிறைய அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது என்று நான் சொல்ல வரவில்லை. சொல்லப்படுவதும் சரியல்ல. இந்த டெவலப்மெண்ட் கவுன்ஸிலுக்கு ஜில்லாவில் செய்யப்படும் எல்லாக் காரியங்களையும்பற்றிப் பொதுவாகப் பேச ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுப்பதைத் தவிர வேறு முக்கியத்துவம் இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்ல முடியாது.

பார்லிமெண்டு அங்கத்தினர்களை, கவுன்ஸிலில் அங்கத்தினர்களைப் போடக் கூடாது என்று சிலர் நினைக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு ஆறு மாதம் பார்லிமெண்டிலே வேலை இருக்கிறது, அப்படி இருப்பதனாலே இந்தக் கவுன்ஸிலிலே அங்கத்தினர்களாகச் சேர்ப்பது சரியல்ல என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், இப்போது ஜில்லாக்களிலே பல அட்வைஸரி கமிட்டிகள் இருக்கின்றன. பிளானிங் கவுன்ஸில் இருக்கிறது, இரிரிகேஷன் கான்பரன்ஸ் இருக்கிறது, ப்ரொஹிபிஷன் கமிட்டி இருக்கிறது, இன்னும் எத்தனையோ அட்வைஸரி கமிட்டிகள் இருக்கின்றன. இவைகளிலெல்லாம் பார்லிமெண்ட் அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருக்கின்றார்கள். பார்லிமெண்ட் அங்கத்தினர்கள் இல்லாத கமிட்டி கிடையாது. அப்படி அவர்களைப் போடாமல் இருந்தால், 'என் எங்களைப் போடவில்லை' என்று கேட்கத் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள். இதிலே இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று மனப்பூர்வமாக நினைக்கிறார்கள். ஏனென்றால் அவர்களுடைய தொகுதியில் வேலை செய்வதற்கு இந்தக் கவுன்ஸிலில் இருப்பது சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். கலெக்டரோ பேசி, தங்களுடைய தொகுதிக்கு வேண்டிய வற்றைச் செய்துகொள்ள சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும் என்று தாங்களும் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆசைப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களை அங்கத்தினர்களாகப் போட்டால் தப்பு வந்துவிட்டது, அவர்களால் கூட்டத்திற்கு வரமுடியாது, அப்படி வராமல் இருந்தால் அந்த அங்கத்தினருடைய தொகுதியில் இருப்பவர்கள் தப்புச் சொல்வார்கள் என்று நினைப்பது தவறு. இங்கே, பார்லிமெண்டில் அங்கத்தினர்களாக இருந்தவர்களில் இரண்டொருவர் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களைக் கேட்டால் தெரியும். இந்தக் கவுன்ஸிலில் இருக்க ரொம்பப் பிரியப் படுகிறார்கள். பார்லிமெண்டில் அங்கத்தினராக இருந்தவர் எனக்குப் பக்கத்திலேயே இருக்கிறார். அவர் இந்தக் கவுன்ஸிலில் இருப்பதை விரும்புகிறார்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, கலெக்டரைத் தலைவராகப் போடக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. ரொம்ப அதிகமாகச் சொன்னார்கள். என்னுடைய அனுபவத்தில் எனக்கு வயதாகியிருக்கிறது—முன்பு வயதான கலெக்டர்கள் இருந்ததை நான் பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். அந்தமாதிரி இப்போது வயதான கலெக்டர்கள் இல்லை. சிறு வயதுள்ள கலெக்டர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். சிறு வயதாக இருந்தாலும், அவர்கள் சுறுசுறுப்பாக வேலை செய்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நாம் மறுக்க முடியாது. கலெக்டர்தான் தலைவராக இருக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். நிர்வாகப் பொறுப்பே இந்தக் கவுன்ஸிலுக்குக் கிடையாது, "அட்வைஸ்" செய்வதைத் தவிர வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. இந்த சபையில் அங்கம் வகிப்பவர்கள் சட்டசபை மெம்பர்கள் மாத்திரமல்ல.

இந்தக் கவுன்ஸிலிலே நிறைய ஆபீசர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்றெல்லாம் சொன்னார்கள். எந்தெந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டுகள் சம்பந்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறதோ, அந்தந்த இலாக்கா ஆபீசர்கள் வந்தால்தான் எல்லா விதமான விஷயங்களையும் அங்கு விவாதிப்பதற்கு சௌகரியமாக

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இருக்கும். இம்மாதிரி பல இலாக்காக்களின் ஆபீசர்களிடமிருந்து வேலை வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், அது கலெக்டரால்தான் முடியும்.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: If you make a rule that any non-official when he is presiding can direct other officials, it will be law.

* SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER: He may direct but it will not be obeyed. கலெக்டர் இருந்தால்தான் எல்லாக் காரியங்களும் நடக்கும் என்பது ஜில்லாவிலுள்ளவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். சென்னையிலுள்ளவர்களுக்குத் தெரியாது. ஜில்லாவிலே ஆபீசர்களிடத்தில் காரியம் ஆகவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், அது கலெக்டரால்தான் செய்ய முடியும். அலங்காரத்திற்காக ஒரு சபையை வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஏதாவது ஒரு தீர்மானத்தை நிறைவேற்றி முடிவு பண்ணக்கூடிய சபையாக இருந்தால், வேறு யாராவது அதற்குத் தலைவராக இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் ஆபீசர்களிடத்தில் வேலை வாங்கவேண்டியிருப்பதாலும், காரியங்கள் ஆக வேண்டியிருப்பதாலும், கலெக்டர் தலைவராக இருப்பது பொருத்தம் என்று யோசனை செய்து முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டது. இந்தக் கவுன்ஸிலுக்கு வேறு எக்ஸிடியூட்டிவ் அதிகாரம் ஒன்றும் இல்லை. இது ஒரு ஆலோசனை கூறக்கூடிய கமிட்டிதான். ஆகவே இதற்குக் கலெக்டர் அல்லாத ஒரு தலைவர் வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுவது சரியல்ல என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இதிலே போடப்பட்டிருக்கிற கமிட்டிகளைப்பற்றிப் பேசப்பட்டது. இந்த ஆலோசனை சபையில் 50 அல்லது 60 அங்கத் தினர்கள் இருப்பார்கள் என்று தெரிகிறது. ஆகவே, ஒரு கமிட்டிக்கு மேற்பட்ட கமிட்டிகளிலே அங்கத்தினராக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், ஒரு சில பேர்கள் தான் அங்கத்தினர்களாக இருக்க முடியும். எல்லோருக்கும் அங்கத்தினர் பதவி கிடையாது, அதற்காகத் தான் ஒரு அங்கத்தினர் ஒரு கமிட்டியிலே இருந்தால் போதும் என்று அந்தக் கூட்டுக் கமிட்டியிலே தீர்மானம் செய்தோம். ஆபீசர்களாக இருந்தால் பல கமிட்டிகளில் இருக்கலாம் என்று இருக்கிறதே. ஆபீசர்கள் அல்லாதவர்களாக இருந்தால் என் அப்படி இருக்கக்கூடாது. இது அக்கிரமமாக இருக்கிறதே என்று பேசப்பட்டது. இந்தக் கவுன்ஸிலிலே இருக்கும் ஆபீசர்களுக்கு வோட்டு அளிக்கும் அதிகாரம் கிடையாது. ஆபீசர்கள் அல்லாதவர்களுக்குத்தான் அந்த அதிகாரம் உண்டு. டிபார்ட்மெண்டிலே நடக்கிற விஷயங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்லுவதற்குத் தகுந்தவர்கள் அந்தக் கவுன்ஸிலிலே இருந்தால்தான் உருப்படியான வேலை நடக்கும். அவர்களுக்கும் வோட்டு அளிக்கும் அதிகாரம் இருக்கும் பட்சத்தில் அதிகப் பேர்கள் இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று சொல்ல முடியும். அதற்காகத்தான் அந்தக் கமிட்டியிலே இந்த மாதிரித் தீர்மானம் செய்யப்பட்டது.

மேலும் ஆபீசர்களை நியமனம் செய்வதும் கலெக்டர் தானே. இந்தக் கவுன்ஸிலுக்கு அதிகாரம் இல்லையே என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. ஆபீசர்களைக் கலெக்டர் தானாகவே நியமனம் செய்ய முடியாது. செர்வீஸ் கமிஷனால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படும் ஆட்களைத்தான் போட முடியும். மற்ற டிபார்ட்மெண்டுகளில் இருக்கிற ஆபீசர்களைத்தான் போடலாமே ஒழிய கலெக்டர் தானாகவே ஒரு ஆபீசரையும் போட முடியாது. ஆகவே இந்தக் கவுன்ஸிலுக்கு அதிகாரம் கிடையாது என்று சொல்லுவது சரியல்ல. இதெல்லாம் autocracy-ல் தான் நடக்கும். இப்பொழுது ஜனநாயக முறை இருந்தாலும்கூட, பஞ்சாயத்து லெவல் வரையிலும் சர்க்கார் தங்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் democracy என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள், ஆனால் இது autocracy தான் என்று இங்கே ஒரு தப்பான அபிப்பிராயம் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டது. அரசாங்கம் என்பது யாராலேயோ நியமிக்கப்பட்ட ஸ்தாபனம் இல்லை. கிராமங்களிலுள்ள வயது வந்தவர்களிடமிருந்து வோட்டுப் பெற்று இங்கே பிரதிநிதிகளாக வந்தவர்கள்தான் இப்பொழுது சர்க்காரை நடத்துகிறார்கள். ஆகவே இது ஜனநாயக முறை ஆகாது

12th September 1958] [Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder]

என்று சொல்வது தப்பு. வரப்போகிற பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் மசோதாவைப் படித்துப் பார்த்தால் எவ்வளவு தூரம் அதற்கு அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது தெரியவரும். அதவும் பண விஷயத்தில் அவர்களே வரிகள் போட்டு, பணம் வசூல் செய்யக்கூடிய அதிகாரங்கள் எல்லாம் பஞ்சாயத்துக்களுக்கும், பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்களுக்கும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதுவரையிலும் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு தொகை செலவழிக்கப்பட்டதோ, அதைப் போல் இரண்டு மடங்கு தொகை செலவு செய்வதற்கு மசோதாவிலே வழிவகை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது தலா ஒன்றுக்கு 3 ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் செலவு செய்யப்படவில்லை. இந்தச் சட்டம் வந்த பிறகு நபர் ஒன்றுக்கு 6 ரூபாய் செலவு செய்யக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு தொகை ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

இந்த அபிவிருத்திக் கௌன்சில் ஏதோ ஒரு பெரிய நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்தும் என்று நினைப்பது தவறு. இது ஒரு "advisory body" தான். இது இல்லாமலே காரியங்களைச் செய்யலாமா என்று கூட நினைத்தோம். இது இல்லாமல் இருந்தால் என்ன, ஜில்லா போர்டின் அதிகாரங்களையெல்லாம் பஞ்சாயத்துக்களுக்கும், பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்களுக்கும் கொடுத்தாய்விட்டதே, இது தவிர முனிசிபாலிட்டிகள் இருக்கின்றன, கார்ப்போரேஷன் இருக்கிறது, ஆகவே ஜில்லா அடிப்படையிலே இந்தமாதிரி அபிவிருத்தி சபை வேண்டுமா, வேண்டாமா என்று யோசனை செய்தோம். பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன்களுக்கும், ராஜ்ய சர்க்காருக்கும் மத்தியிலே ஒரு சபை இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று கருதித்தான் இந்த அபிவிருத்தி சபை ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த சபைக்கு அதிகாரம் இல்லை என்பதை நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்கிறேன். அதிகாரம் இருப்பதாக யாரும் சொல்லவில்லை. ஆனால் ஜில்லாவில் பல காரியங்களைச் செய்வதற்கு co-ordination ஆக ஒரு சபை இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று தான் இம்மாதிரிச் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

இவ்வளவு வன்மையாக இந்த மசோதா இந்த சபையில் கண்டிக்கப் படுமென்று நான் நினைக்கவில்லை. இதற்காகப் போடப்பட்ட குழுவிலே இந்த சபையில் உள்ளவர்களும், அசெம்பிளியில் உள்ளவர்களும், மற்றும் கட்சிப் பிரதிநிதிகளும் இருந்தார்கள். பல கூட்டங்களில் ஆலோசனை செய்துதான் முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதற்காக வேறு ஒரு செலக்ட் கமிட்டியைப் போடவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். வேறு கமிட்டி போடலாம். இந்தக் குழுவில் டாக்டர் ஜான், ஸ்ரீ முகம்மது ரஸாகான், இன்னும் திராவிட முன்னேற்றக் கட்சி, கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சி, சோஷலிஸ்ட் கட்சி, இம்மாதிரிக் கட்சிகளைச் சேர்ந்த பிரதிநிதிகளும் இருந்தார்கள். ஆகவே வேறு கமிட்டி போட்டாலும் முடிவு வேறு விதமாக இருக்கும் என்று நினைப்பதற்கில்லை. எல்லாக் கட்சியினரும் நன்றாக ஆலோசனை செய்துகான் முடிவு எடுக்கப்பட்டது. ஆகவே, இதை எல்லோரும் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Mr. Chairman I thoroughly endorse the remarks of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition in regard to many of the serious objections to the Bill. Perhaps, one objection, which was put in the forefront, will be answered by the Treasury Benches by pointing to clause 1 (3) of the Bill. Otherwise, it will be a very serious objection; I mean the objection raised by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition to legislating about non-existing things. Clause 1 (3) says that the Act will come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification, appoint. The idea of the Government is perhaps—I am merely throwing out a suggestion—after the Panchayat Bills are passed and they come

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into effect, this should be brought into force, that is to say, on a date subsequent to the passing of the other Bills. This is, if I may borrow a hackneyed phrase, putting the cart before the horse. For instance, let us see the definitions proposed in sub-clause (3) of clause 2. It says: "'panchayat' and 'panchayat union council' have the meanings assigned to them under the law for the time being in force relating to their constitution." I understand there is no law at present in force relating to the constitution of panchayat union councils. There is a law extant relating to the constitution of panchayats only. Therefore, this Bill will be really dealing with some things which are not in existence. Such legislation would really be opposed to all sound principles of legislation. I go even farther than that. There is more in the objection of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition than the incongruity he pointed out, that is to say, it will be a serious objection to the jurisdiction of the Legislature to deal with matters which are non-existent. It cannot be the function of any Legislature to deal with certain things which at the moment do not exist but may be brought into existence at some distant or proximate time. The answer, as I said, may be that this objection is got over by deferring notification under sub-clause 2 (3). But it would be an unsound method of legislation to pass a Bill but defer the issue of the notification of the operation of the Bill till such time as some other Acts are brought into existence. (An hon. Member: Why then bring in this Bill at all now?). It is incongruous even if it is nothing more serious. The Bill also concerns other things that are to be brought into existence later. Then there is the classification of panchayat union markets. There are no such markets now, as I understand. Classification of union fairs and festivals comes next. Where are they now? Similarly, there are other provisions dealing with non-existent things, things to be brought into existence later on. I do not want to catalogue them here. The instances pointed out are numerous enough, I believe.

Then, there is the other objection pointed out by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and that is the inappropriateness of making Members of Parliament and Members of the State Legislature *ipso facto* Members of the Development Councils without their consent. That is a very serious thing and an almost unheard of thing. Usually their consent is taken especially when Members of Parliament have to function more than thousand miles away from where these Councils are expected to function. Now, to make them, without so much as "by your leave", members of this body is, to say the least, extraordinary. Therefore, I submit that this provision is highly objectionable and most Members of Parliament, I expect, will resent it. I do not know why they have made such a provision in this Bill.

Then, Mr. Chairman,—this is probably a misprint, it is stated in clause 6 that the 'District Council may meet as *after* as may be necessary . . .

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THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It should be 'often'.

* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Then, there is some confusion in clause 6, sub-clause (3). The sub-clause says—

'All questions at a meeting of the District Development Council shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present and voting and in the case of an equality of votes, the Chairman of the District Development Council or in his absence the person presiding, shall have a second or casting vote.'

According to this, the Chairman is to have a second or casting vote. Then follows the proviso, namely,

'Provided that a member of the District Development Council who is an officer of the Government shall have a right to take part in the discussions, but shall not have a right to vote at a meeting of the Council . . .'

The Collector who is an officer of the Government is made *ex officio* Chairman; this proviso would cover him also. But there seems to be some inconsistency between the body of the sub-clause, and the proviso attached to it. The Collector who is *ex officio* Chairman or in his absence the person presiding shall have a second or casting vote. The Collector as Chairman is, therefore, entitled to vote. But in the proviso an officer of Government is barred from exercising any right to vote. This inconsistency may be removed.

Then, Sir, there is the standing committee. I do not know the idea in the back of the mind of the Government about the constitution of these committees, how many members each will have. They would make an unwieldy body of the Development Council. Let us look at the clause relating to this, viz., clause 8. It provides—

'For the purpose of assisting the District Development Council in exercising such of its powers, discharging such of its duties and performing such of its functions as may be specified by the Government, a District Development Council may, and if so required by the Government, shall constitute standing committees for dealing with—

- (i) Food and Agriculture,
- (ii) Industries and Labour,
- (iii) Public Works,
- (iv) Education,
- (v) Health and Welfare including Prohibition.

(b) A District Development Council may constitute additional standing committees, for such purposes as the District Development Council thinks fit.'

Even if there are to be two members in each standing committee, they would be numerous. And there are the other members to be included in the Development Council as set out in clause 4, namely,

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the District Collector as *ex officio* Chairman, Members of Parliament, Members of the State Legislature chosen to represent a constituency, which consists of, or comprises, or which relates to, the district or any portion thereof or who reside in the district, all Chairmen of Panchayat Union Councils in the district, Chairmen of Municipal Councils, Presidents of Co-operative Central Banks in the district, and such Government officers connected with planning and execution of development schemes in the district as are nominated by the Government. The members of the standing committee must come out of these. So many Gazetted Officers must be nominated to man all these categories of standing committees. I think, Sir, the Development Council is going to be a huge body in which no deliberation can be usefully held. That is my feeling. If you go into the provisions in detail, it seems there would be at least 30 or 40 persons serving on the Council. It will be a sort of a miniature Legislature. (Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthy: It is about 60.) The hon. Member has computed the figures. Thank you. It will be an unwieldy body. At this rate, I do not think it is going to function very usefully. (An hon. Member: That is why it has been treated as an advisory body.) Even an advisory body may be more compact than this. Sixty persons speaking in different voices and pulling in different directions cannot tender any useful advice to anybody.

Then, Sir, in sub-clause 8 (3) it is stated, 'The other members of the District Development Council shall be chosen to the standing committee in such manner as may be prescribed'. It is usual to insert a definition of 'prescribed' as meaning 'prescribed by rules made under the Act'. It may be done in this case also. It is merely a suggestion I am making to the Treasury Bench.

4-40
p.m.

The hon. the Leader of the Opposition has dealt in some detail with the functions which the Development Councils are contemplated under this Bill to exercise. They are somewhat minor in character. But perhaps one important and useful function which they will exercise is an unspoken function. Most of our panchayats, as we all know, are honey-combed with factions. Here the District Development Councils may exercise a useful function. They may co-ordinate the activities of these panchayats and try to compose their differences and to conciliate the various groups which are inclined to fight among themselves within these panchayats, especially when there are large panchayat unions. In fact, that was one of the main objections to panchayat raj in this country. As we all know—and we cannot blink facts—in every panchayat, there is a lot of faction and there are group formations. Perhaps, it will be a useful function of the District Development Council to deal with these factions, to compose their differences and to make them do some useful work sinking their differences, as far as possible. That is an unspoken function, but that was also probably at the back of the mind of the Government but not mentioned for obvious reasons.

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* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, when we brought forward this very simple and almost innocent Bill before this House, we did not expect to be subjected to such mauling as it has received during the last one and a half hours. Frankly, we thought that this was a matter in which there was a considerable volume of agreement in this House as well as in the other House. That was why we thought that it would have a very safe and easy passage in this House. It is my duty, in the first instance, to oppose the motion for reference of this Bill to a Select Committee for several reasons. Ordinarily, a Bill is referred to a Select Committee when it is necessary to give it greater scrutiny.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Sir, the Leader of the House says that he opposes the motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee. I want to know whether he is replying to the amendment or to the main motion. I have given my name for speaking. If the Leader of the House is replying to the debate, I submit that I have not been called to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Discretion is left to the Chairman. I have got the names here. There can be no questioning of the discretion of the Chairman.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I shall be grateful, Mr. Chairman, if there are no points of disorder. The Leader is entitled to intervene on any issue at any time.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: The hon. Member wanted to know . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member need not interrupt the Leader of the House.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Unfortunately, we do not have a prepared speech. We have to reply as and when points are raised, and naturally interruptions cut the trend of thought. I was saying that I had to oppose this motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee for several reasons. Ordinarily, a Bill is referred to a Select Committee when there has not been sufficient consideration of its provisions. In this case we have had a long and detailed scrutiny by both the Houses. There was a White Paper on the Reform of Local Administration. The White Paper contained provisions with regard to the District Development Councils. After that, we had a Committee of the Legislature consisting of sixteen Members of the Assembly and eight Members of this House. It has been thoroughly scrutinised and even the provisions of the Bill have been examined by them. Therefore, to say that it should, at this stage, be again referred to a Select Committee would not be the right thing to do in regard to a Bill like this. Secondly, as I heard the severe opposition of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, I thought that he was fundamentally opposed to the Bill and that there was nothing good he saw in it. Whenever a Bill is referred to a Select Committee, the House

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accepts the principle of the Bill and wants to make changes. But from the attitude taken by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, there was no doubt that he totally opposed the Bill, and that, therefore, it was not worth while referring this Bill to a Select Committee.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: On a point of personal explanation. I never said that I was totally opposed to the Development Councils Bill. I was opposed to the method of its constitution and more particularly, to its functions, which could be improved upon in a Select Committee.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, the impression left in my mind was different and I presume that the impression left in the minds of other Members also has not been different. Now, Sir, the point is this. There is no further scrutiny necessary in regard to a Bill which has been thoroughly examined by the representatives of both the Houses in long and arduous proceedings in their committee meetings. Therefore, I am unable to accept the amendment and I have to oppose it.

Now that I am intervening in the debate, I may be permitted to make a few observations on some of the points raised by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition as well as other eminent Members on the other side of the House. The Leader of the Opposition challenged me to show one instance in which any Member of Parliament was sitting as a member of a committee of which a civil servant was the Chairman. I would refer him to the constitution of the Commodities Board under an Act passed by the Indian Parliament. We have the Tea Board, the Coffee Board, etc. The Chairman of that Board is an executive officer either in service or who has retired. I think only in one case a man who was about to retire was the Chairman.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: I am sorry to interrupt the Hon. the Leader of the House. What I said was that there was no body statutorily provided where a Civil servant was the Chairman and Members of Parliament and Members of the Assembly and the Council were members. If I am appointed to any committee where a civil servant is the Chairman in my capacity as an individual—after all, I happen to be a Member of the Council—there is no objection whatsoever, and I welcome that we have a provision like that. The provision here is entirely different.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I always understand the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and I was going to meet the point. In regard to the constitution of the Tea Board there is a provision for the election of a Member of Parliament to that Board and the Chairman of that Board is an officer. I do not think that it has been objected to either by the Lok Sabha or by the Rajya Sabha on that account. Even the Members of the Rajya Sabha

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are elected to the Coffee Board and the Tea Board. I myself had the privilege of sitting on those bodies and I also had the privilege of sitting with people who were elected by the Parliament to represent the Parliament on the Commodities Board of which the Chairman was a Civil servant. Therefore, the first point that it is not as made out is clear. The second point is, 'Is he willing to be a member or not?' We always go by experience and not by theories. We have had District Planning Boards and the Members of Parliament were members of those Boards. Not only were they members but they were offended if they were not put in as members. In fact, it is the insistence on the part of the Members of Parliament for an opportunity to serve their constituencies through these Development Councils that has made us provide for a place for the Members of Parliament and Members of the Legislature on those bodies. As I said, we go by the experience that we have gained in the past few years and our experience has been that the Members do want to be on these committees. On the other hand, there would be very severe criticism if these Members were not included as members of the Development Councils.

Then, Sir, there has been a lot of criticism about the constitution and functions of the Council. We have to make a distinction between the old district boards which were executive bodies and the proposed Development Councils which are merely advisory bodies. As for the numbers, it is not bigger than our own Legislative Council and if this can be useful as an institution, I do not see why the Development Council should not be useful as an institution to give advice. 4-50 P.m.

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR: But we sit for so many days.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Council will meet as long as the agenda requires. It is not necessary that the Council should sit when there is no work, and the agenda will determine the length of the sitting. Therefore, there cannot be any objection to the very constitution of the Council.

Then, Sir, I will now pass on to another objection which was raised about the introduction of this Bill before the presentation or the passing of the Panchayat Union Bill. Sir, the Panchayat Union Bill will contain references to the District Development Council. Then, if that is brought up, an equally valid objection can be raised that the Development Council Bill should have been brought forward before the Panchayat Union Bill. Sir, this is not the first time that the Government are faced with this situation. I would particularly invite the attention of the hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastry to the difficulty which we had to face when we framed the States Reorganization Bill. Certain provisions of that Bill made references to the Constitution and until the Constitution was amended, those provisions could not become operative. Then if they had brought in an amendment to the Constitution, it would

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be invalid or ineffective because certain conditions which were prescribed or certain circumstances which were stated to exist after the reorganization of States would not be existing on the date on which an amendment to the Constitution was brought in. Therefore, the Government usually resort to this device of allowing one Bill to be brought forward leaving the date on which it comes into operation to be determined after all the other Bills have been brought into force. Therefore, I submit that the Bill does not suffer from any infirmity, nor is there such a fatal fallacy or error in the framing of the Bill.

Sir, I shall not trespass on the field which is legitimately that of my very distinguished colleague. She will reply to the points raised with regard to the nature, constitution and functions of the Development Council. All that I want to say is that neither in law nor in the Constitution nor in its operation, is there a legal infirmity with regard to the Bill which is presented before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I restrict the time-limit to five minutes.

*SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : மிஸ்டர் சேர்மன், ஸார், இந்த 'பில்' ஐ ஆதரித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் எடுக்கப்படும், எடுக்கப்படாததுமான நிலைமையில் இருந்து வருகின்றன. ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் எதற்காக எடுக்கப்பட்டன என்பதை எல்லோரும் நன்றாக அறிவார்கள். பெரும்பாலும் ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் சரிவர நடைபெறவில்லை என்ற காரணத்தினாலே, அவைகளை எடுத்துவிட்டு, இதற்குள் புஞ்சாயத்துக்கள் வந்துவிட்டபடியால் புஞ்சாயத்துக்களுக்கு எல்லா அதிகாரங்களையும் கொடுத்து அவைகளின் மூலமாக நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்துவது என்றும், அவைகளை மேற்பார்வை பார்ப்பதற்கு அட்வைஸரி போர்டு ஒன்று ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்றும் தீர்மானித்து இந்த அட்வைஸரி போர்டுக்குக் கலெக்டரைத் தலைவராகவும் நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த அட்வைஸரி போர்டுக்குச் சேர்மானாக கலெக்டர் இருந்தால், அவருடைய வேலையை அவர் செய்வதற்குப் பல இடைஞ்சல்கள் உண்டாகும் என்று தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டது. இது ஒரு அட்வைஸரி போர்டு. புஞ்சாயத்துக்களுக்கிடையே ஏதாவது தகராறுகள் நடந்தபோனால் அவைகளைத் தீர்த்துவைத்து, மேற்பார்வை பார்ப்பதற்காக இந்த போர்டை ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்களே தவிர, வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. டெவலப்மெண்டு வேலைகள் நடந்துவருகின்றன. அவைகளை மேற்பார்வை பார்த்து நடத்துவதற்காகவும் இந்த போர்டை ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் ஏராளமான ஸ்தாபனங்களை ஏற்படுத்தி இரண்டாவது ஐந்து வருடத் திட்டத்தைப் போட்டு பிரமாதமாக வேலை செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நாட்டு மன்னர்கள், இந்த நாட்டு மக்களாகிய நாம் பாத்திர மல்ல, மேல் நாட்டில் இருப்பவர்களும் கூட நம்மைப் பார்த்துப் பிரமிக்கும் படியான காரியங்களை நாம் செய்திருக்கிறோம். இந்தக் காரியங்களைச் செய்து அதில் வெற்றி கண்டவர்களாகிய நாம் கலெக்டர், தலைமையிலே ஒரு கவுன்சில், உமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதே என்று கவலை கொள்ளுவது, உசிதமாக இல்லை.

பார்லிமெண்டு மெம்பர்களும் இதில் அங்கம் வகிக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இதற்காக வருவார்களா என்று ஒரு வாதம் கிளப்பினார்கள். ஏன் வரக் கூடாது? ஏன் வரமாட்டார்கள்? வந்தே தீருவார்கள். (ஸ்ரீ கே. பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர் : ஓரேஜெண்டும்.) வருவார்கள், சந்தேகப்படவேண்டாம். ஆதற்குக் கதை தங்கள் வாழ்நாளை அர்ப்பணம் செய்தவர்கள் வந்தே தீருவார்கள். அப்படி இல்லாதவர்கள் ஒருக்கால் அயர்ந்திருக்கலாம். அட்வைஸரி போர்டில் அவர்கள் தாங்குவார்கள் என்று சொன்னார்கள்.

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எனக்கு அது மிகவும் வருத்தமாக இருக்கிறது. என் நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர் அவ்வாறு சொன்னார். (ஸ்ரீ கே. பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர் : நான் என்ன சொன்னேன்?) தூங்குவதற்காக நாங்கள் வரவில்லை. ஒரு சமயத்தில் இரவில் கண்விழித்திருந்தால் இங்கே கூடத் தூக்கம் வருகிறது. (ஸ்ரீ கே. பாலசுப்பிரமணிய அய்யர் : வீடுகளிலே தூங்குவது பற்றி நான் பேசினேன்.) அப்படித் தூங்குவதற்காக யாரும் வரவில்லை. மேலும் நான் உங்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுவது என்னவென்றால், இந்த பில்லே ஆட்சேபித்துத் தடை செய்வதில் பிரயோசனமில்லை. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ பழனிசாமி கவுண்டர் அவர்கள், 'எல்லாக் கட்சிகளும் சேர்ந்து இதை நிறைவேற்றினார்கள். ஒரு தடவைக்குப் பல முறை பரிசீலனை செய்து பார்த்து, அதன் பிறகு இந்த பில் கொண்டுவரப் பட்டது' என்று தெரிவித்தார்கள். இந்த நிலைமை எங்களுக்குத் தெரியாது. இவ்வளவு நேர்மையாக நடந்தபிறகு இதில் ஆட்சேபம் கிளப்புகிறார்களே என்று நினைக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இந்த பில்லே எல்லோரும் ஆதரித்து ஒருமுகமாக நிறைவேற்றவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that you gave an opportunity to the Leader of the House to explain the position of the Government. I do not find in any rule why a motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee cannot be made under rule 128. If a Bill is brought before the House for consideration, the principles of the Bill will have to be discussed and any Member may move an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. The only opportunity for the Members of this House to discuss the principles of the Bill is when it is brought before it for consideration. That is the only opportunity also for any Member to move an amendment under rule 128. If a motion for consideration is carried, then there is no opportunity at all for any Member of this House to make a motion under rule 128. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition was quite in order in accordance with the rules of this House in making the motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. 5-00 p.m.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, I did not question the propriety of the motion. I said that it was a parliamentary convention generally to make a motion for reference of Bills to Select Committees but that in the case of the present Bill, a Committee of the Legislature has scrutinised the Bill. Since there was no change in the principle, I said that it was not necessary to make a motion for reference to a Select Committee.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Under our rules, it is not found and the motion of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition is quite in order. After hearing Sri Patanjali Sastry who very kindly accepted a place in this House and honoured us by becoming a Member of this Council, I thought that the Government would immediately make a correction. There are many drafting mistakes in the Bill. This is a most ill-conceived and ill-drafted measure. For example, the words 'reside' and 'residence' have been defined. We find the term under 'Definitions' but it is not found in the body of the Bill.

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THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The term "residence" is used.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : But you are defining both. 'To reside' is not there. Only the term 'residence' is found. Again, take clause 9 dealing with special powers for appointment of staff for the District Development Councils. Then in clause 10, you start with 'general powers'. What are given under 'special powers' are general powers and what are given under 'general powers' are special powers. This is a hopelessly drafted Bill, Sir, and any Government would like to have a reference of this Bill to a Select Committee. My point is that the Government do not realise what they should do in regard to local self-governing bodies. They always propagate Article 40 of the Constitution.

SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER : Sir, this Bill was before a Committee of which Dr. John was . . .

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, I sent a letter to the Secretary of that Committee pointing this out. Article 40 of the Constitution says—

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

Please note the words 'units of self-government'. What are you doing? You are creating Unions which are part of the Government. Thus, power is reserved to the Government. We find that the Central Government are trying to take all powers. Similarly, the State Government are also trying to take every power and every authority from the local bodies. The principle underlying this Bill from beginning to end is faulty and is against the Constitution. It is grabbing power from the local bodies and trying to vest it in the local Government. It is not distribution of power in regard to administration that any Bill providing for local self-government should propagate. I do not know, Sir, why this Bill has been introduced. It is, I repeat, Sir, a most ill-conceived and ill-drafted measure and it must have a limit."

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : தலைவர் அவர்களே. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : I did not call you. Please sit down. The Hon. Minister will reply to the debate.

* THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to the hon. Members who took so much interest to talk on this subject to-day. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition questioned the necessity for this Bill and also the appointment of Members of Parliament to the District Development Councils. Even in my introductory speech, I clearly stated the necessity for this Bill and gave an explanation how and why it was brought forward.

12th September 1958] [Srimathi Lourdhammal Simon]

The District Development Council is constituted with the very idea of getting officials and non-officials together. The Council has to give advice for its proper functioning, and its advice is expected to be carried out.

Some of the hon. Members also criticised about the Collector being made the Chairman. To those Members I may say, Sir, that the Collector is now the head of the district and through him there will be more expeditious execution of work than at present. Further, we also feel that the Collectors are able and efficient and it is only for good that they are made the Chairmen of these Councils. The advice of responsible persons—Members of Legislature, Councillors and Members of Parliament—is expected to be the best in the matter. There was also reference to the appointment of Members of Parliament who were not here. Of course, they are not here always, they are away at Delhi representing us. Though they are away from us, they are also expected to know what is going on in the districts. That is why we have proposed to include the Members of Parliament also in the Council.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : They may not attend.

* THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : We expect them to attend although it is not compulsory. But since they are made Members of the Council, it is their responsibility to attend and tender their advice.

DR. V. K. JOHN : They will not be sent to jail if they do not attend!

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Dr. John may move that amendment.

DR. V. K. JOHN : That is my idea.

* THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : I may agree with the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that members of the district boards in olden days, said, 'கங்கராசாமி'. But I may also say that that time is already past and that we are now in a democratic age. We have our own responsibilities for the welfare of the country and the people also realise their responsibilities.

The hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham had a strong feeling or rather he was lamenting over the old district boards. The question of continuing the district boards was taken up twice last year and well discussed, rather thrashed out, in both the Houses and it is only after that that we came to this decision.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The hon. Member Sri Purushotham didn't have tears in his eyes.. (Laughter.)

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5.10
p.m.

* THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : I did not say that he was weeping. I said he was 'lamenting'. In fact, this is a subject which was taken up even last year. Dr. John has criticised this Bill and has said that in the place of the district boards, these Councils are thrust in. I do not, for a moment, agree that this is a Bill brought in haste. I am sure that Members know that this subject was brought before both the Houses, referred to a Joint Committee, well scrutinised by that committee and that after that only this Bill is brought forward here.

Another Member said that this Development Council was only a replica of the old district board, and agreed that the district board members had no power. It is the wish of the Government that members of this Development Council should be given full power to give their valuable advice, which I hope, they will do with the best of intentions.

Again, criticism was made that the words 'panchayat' and 'panchayat union council' had been brought in without bringing in the Panchayats Bill. When this Development Councils Bill is brought forward here, Members say that the Panchayats Bill must be brought in first before bringing in this Bill here. Suppose the Government bring in that Bill first; a similar complaint will be made. For in that Bill there are references to the Development Councils Bill. Both Bills cannot come up simultaneously. Hon. Members said that it was like putting the cart before the horse. The cart is here and the bull is also here. It is our duty to see that we set them right for a smooth running. The hon. Member Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthy was paying glorious tributes to Russia. From here it looks deep rosy.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I was not giving tributes to Russia. I drew a limited parallel.

* THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : From your talk I could only gather that you were giving tributes to Russia. The idea of keeping power with the Government and not distributing it to these bodies is not correct. The hon. Member said that even a scavenger had more powers now. If he could be given that much of power, that only shows that power is actually distributed and not kept with the officers. The members are given power to give their advice. Power is well distributed. With his experience as President of the District Board, I think, Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder was able to say much. He has rich experience in local administration, and he gave us suggestions out of practical experience.

All the points made by hon. Members were examined well. Members from the Council and the Assembly considered these points in detail. Members from all the parties were on the Committee and they discussed all these matters. It is only after a careful scrutiny that we have come forward with this Bill.

12th September 1958] [Srimathi Lourdhammal Simon]

I thank all the hon. Members who have given valuable suggestions. (Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthy : Which you are not going to accept.) I do not think it necessary to accept them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the amendment of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the Madras District Development Councils Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1958) be referred to a Select Committee.'

The amendment was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus—

Ayes.

Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.
" V. K. John.
Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.
" M. Patanjali Sastri.
" V. V. Ramaswami.
" T. P. Srinivasavaradan.

Sri Mohamed Raza Khan.
" John Asirvatham.
Dr. A. Chidambaramathan.
Sri T. G. Krishnamoorthy.
" L. S. Karayalar.
" G. Krishnamoorthy.

Noes.

The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman.
Sri T. Joghee Gowder.
" V. S. Balasundaram.
" T. Purushotham.
" M. Ethirajalu.
" P. S. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar.
" A. M. Allapichai.
" M. Seshachariar.
Dr. Mahomed Usman.
Sri S. R. P. Ponnuswami Chettiar.
" K. V. Ramaswamy.

Sri N. Annamalai Pillai.
" M. Subramania Karayalar.
" B. K. Nallaswamy.
" V. M. Surendram.
" V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder.
" Vidwan T. Muthukannappan.
" S. P. Sivasubramanya Nadar.
" A. Subramanyam.
" T. Durairajan.
" A. Somasundara Reddiar.

Neutral—Nil.

Ayes—12; Noes—21; Neutral—Nil.

The amendment was lost.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now put the Government motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the Madras District Development Councils Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1958), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

The motion was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The clause by clause consideration of the Bill will now be taken up.

DR. V. K. JOHN : Sir, I rise to a point of order. We are now at the stage 'That the Bill be taken into consideration.' Rule 129 of the Council Rules says—

'If the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration is carried, the Bill shall be taken into consideration, and the provisions of the rules of the Council regarding consideration of clauses of Bills and the amendments to such clauses and the subsequent procedure in regard to the passing of Bills shall apply.'

[Dr. V. K. John] [12th September 1958]

Rule 109 says—

‘ When a motion has been agreed to by the Council that a Bill be taken into consideration, any member may propose an amendment of such Bill. ’

When a motion ‘ That the Bill be taken into consideration ’ is carried, then the question of giving notice of amendments arises.

Rule 110 (1) says—

‘ Notice of a proposed amendment shall be sent to the Secretary at least three clear days before the sitting of the Council at which the Bill is to be considered ’.

5-20 p.m. Of course, the motion ‘ That the Bill be taken into consideration ’ has been carried. But rule 136 of the Council Rules gives you some discretion. At least in this case, where there are so many defects in drafting, let us have an opportunity. I appeal to you to allow us time to move amendments to the Bill so that proper amendments may be moved. Sir, you have no power to ask us to bring an amendment before a Bill is moved for consideration and the motion is carried. So, we may be given three days’ time for moving amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. John, I cannot agree with you. It is not a question of using my discretion in regard to this matter. Now that the motion for taking the Bill into consideration has been carried, I am going to take up the clauses. So, I do not allow the point of order raised by the hon. Member.

Clause 2.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

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

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Mr. Chairman, I move the following amendment :—

“ For the existing sub-clause (4), substitute the following—

‘ (4) a person is deemed to have his “ residence ” or to “ reside ” in any house where he usually lives ’.”

Sir, this is a substantive amendment and not a verbal amendment. I do not want that any person should be allowed to remain in this advisory committee. Simply because a person uses a particular apartment in a particular area for sleeping, he cannot be made to remain in this committee. That is why I want to make it clear that only such a person who resides in the house usually should be allowed. Otherwise, he will be a person who will not be very much acquainted with the local conditions. It is not a question of our determining his right to be taxed or his right to reside there. All those things are not here. It is only a question

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of our deciding whether a person is entitled to be a Member of the Development Council. A distinction should be made between a person who actually resides there and one who does not. So, I trust that this amendment will be accepted.

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

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I oppose the amendment. In the first place, the definition contained in this clause is one which has stood the test of time and has been in existence from the year 1919 when the City Municipal Act was passed and from 1920 when the District Municipalities Act was passed. Secondly, if we refer to the definition suggested by the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar, we will find that it comes under one of the logical fallacies which defines archdeacon as a person who performs archdeaconal functions. I am unable to accept the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the amendment moved by Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar to the vote of the House. The question is—

“ For the existing sub-clause (4), substitute the following—

‘ (4) a person is deemed to have his “ residence ” or to “ reside ” in any house where he usually lives ’.”

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 3.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

‘ That clause 3 do stand part of the Bill ’.

SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR : Sir, I move—

“ In sub-clause (3), for the existing items (i) and (ii), substitute the following as item (i) and renumber items (iii) and (iv) as items (ii) and (iii), respectively :—

‘ (i) exclude from any district, any local area comprised therein and constitute it into a district or include it in a district contiguous to it. ’ ”

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : I second the amendment, Sir.

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR : Sir, sub-clause (3) of this clause confers powers upon the Government to exclude a particular local area from a district. Under item (i), it gives power to exclude the local area from any district. But, the subsequent item says that any particular area may be included in a district contiguous to it. When a particular area is detached

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from a district, it is not detached in any playful manner. It is detached with a purpose, viz., to constitute it as a separate district or to include it in some other district. Therefore, the idea of exclusion from a particular district cannot stand alone. It should be tacked on to the idea of inclusion of the same in another district or should be tacked on to the idea of constituting it as a separate district. So, I suggest that items (i) and (ii) may be clubbed together. That is the purpose of my amendment. I request that the same may be accepted.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I am unable to accept this amendment. This clause has been accepted by the Assembly and it makes the intention very clear.

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR : In that case, I unhesitatingly withdraw my amendment, Sir.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 3 was put and carried.

Clause 4.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

‘ That clause 4 do stand part of the Bill ’.

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

“ In sub-clause (2), for the word ‘ Chairman ’, substitute the word ‘ Convener ’.”

“ Renumber sub-clauses (3) and (4) as sub-clauses (4) and (5) and before sub-clause (4) so renumbered, add the following :—

‘ (3) The Chairman shall be elected by the members of the District Development Council ’.”

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

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : In my amendment, I use the word ‘ convener ’ for the word ‘ Chairman ’. The reason for my moving this amendment is this. The advisory body is composed of very experienced people. Members of Parliament, Members of the Legislature who represent their respective constituencies, the Chairmen of the Panchayat Union Councils in the districts, the Chairmen of Municipal Councils, Presidents of Co-operative Banks in the district and such Gazetted Officers who have got great experience in planning and execution of development schemes as are nominated by the Government.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : And also perhaps the Hon. Ministers, by virtue of their being the members of the constituencies which have elected them.

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Yes, probably so. That has not been put down here. So, I feel that the District Collector need not be the Chairman of this advisory body. When there are other Members of the Council who are very experienced and who can guide the deliberations of the Council with a great amount of tact, equanimity and so forth, it is not necessary that the Council should be presided over by the District Collector. After all, the executive and administrative functions of this advisory body have not been clearly defined by the Government. It is, therefore, purely an advisory body. That being so, it will be in the fitness of things if it is presided over by experienced people who are also elected representatives. Some of the Municipal Chairmen or, for the matter of that, the Presidents of Co-operative Banks will be very old, experienced and competent people. Many of them are aged and experienced. Therefore, it is necessary that power should be given to the Collector to be the convener so that he may prepare the agenda and the notes thereon and place them before the meeting of the Council. In all these things, he could exercise full power. Let him be the convener and that is the best thing under the circumstances.

5.30
p.m.

DR. MAHOMED USMAN : In the University, we have a rule that the convener should be the Chairman. In the University, if we appoint a Committee and say so and so will be the convener, he becomes the Chairman of the Committee.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : It is not a rule. It is the convention. I myself have been one such. My point is that there should be an elected Chairman. So, there are two people here. Convener does not mean Chairman. He will be like the secretary to a committee. If you do not say anything about an elected Chairman and all that, then, I agree with Dr. Usman, he should be the Chairman.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I am unable to accept the amendments. We differ fundamentally in the concept of the Development Council and that is why there is a wide divergence of opinion. According to us, the Chairman, i.e., the District Collector, will have some very important executive functions. He will prepare not only the agenda of the meeting but also take note of the suggestions made, prepare the proceedings of the meeting and place the same before the Government. All these things have got to be done by a person who is responsible and the Collector of the district is the most responsible person that we can think of for this job. I do not accept the proposition that merely because a person is a Member of Parliament or Legislature, he should not function in a committee presided over by the Collector.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : He said ‘ fundamentally ’. Therefore, I have to press my amendment.

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THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Even otherwise, you would.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“In sub-clause (2), for the word ‘Chairman’, substitute the word ‘Convener’.”

“Renumber sub-clauses (3) and (4) as sub-clauses (4) and (5) and before sub-clause (4) so renumbered, add the following:—

‘(3) The Chairman shall be elected by the members of the District Development Council’.”

The amendments were put and lost.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I gave two amendments, the second one relating to election of Chairman by the members.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: When this is gone, the other one automatically goes. Anyway, both were put and lost.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: That is all right. (Laughter.)

Clause 4 was put and carried.

Clause 5.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

‘That clause 5 do stand part of the Bill.’

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

“After sub-clause (2) (d), add the following as new sub-clause (2) (e):—

‘(e) The Government shall ordinarily act on advice tendered by the District Development Council’.”

I am not moving the first portion of my amendment seeking to add ‘Road transport’ after item (iv) in sub-clause 2 (a). No explanation need be given. It is very clear. This Council should function properly and the advice given by it should ordinarily be accepted by the Government unless they see any special reason to the contrary and cannot accept the advice. This provision ought to be there for the purpose of giving the body a status, a purpose and a function.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: I second the amendment.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I oppose the amendment. The decision is either binding or not binding. If it is not binding, better it is left to the Collector to accept those suggestions which are useful and reject those which are not. It may be a poor piece of legislation if we say that the Collector shall ordinarily accept the advice of the Council.

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: It means Government and not Collector.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I want to go step by step. I was in a little hurry. The advice of the Council is taken by the Collector and he forwards it to the Government. Therefore, when he forwards it, he will make his recommendation on it. It must be binding or not binding on the Government. There is no question of half-way house in a legislation. If there is a liability, say it is binding or impose a liability that it should be binding. There is no purpose in enacting that it shall be ordinarily binding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“After sub-clause (2) (d), add the following as new sub-clause (2) (e)—

‘(e) The Government shall ordinarily act on advice tendered by the District Development Council’.”

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 5 was put and carried.

Clauses 6 and 7 were put and carried.

Clause 8.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

‘That clause 8 do stand part of the Bill.’

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Sir, I move the following amendments:—

“In sub-clause (1) (a), omit the words ‘may and if so required by the Government’.”

“In the first proviso to sub-clause (3), for the words ‘a member’, substitute the words ‘the Chairman’.”

“In sub-clause (7) for the words ‘each year’ substitute the words ‘two years’ and for the word ‘year’ wherever it occurs in the remaining part, substitute the word ‘period’.”

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I second the amendments.

* DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: In regard to the composition of standing committees, it is stated in clause 8 (1) (a), ‘A District Development Council may, and if so required by the Government shall, constitute standing committees for dealing with Food and Agriculture, Industries and Labour, Public Works, Education, Health and Welfare including Prohibition.’ All these subjects are enumerated in clause 5 (2) (a) and it has been made obligatory on the part of the District Development Council to discuss and advise on these matters. Therefore, there cannot be any doubt in regard to constitution of standing committees in regard to these subjects. But in regard to other subjects, there may be some doubt or difficulty in the matter. In fact, the Bill

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as it was placed before the Assembly was in a different form. It is now so shaped as to give the Councils the power to constitute new standing committees without reference to Government. This is what is found in clause 8 (b) which says that the District Development Council may constitute additional standing committees for such purposes as it thinks fit. Here the powers are discretionary. But in regard to the primary committees, essential committees, there is no question of 'may'. We must insist on every District Development Council to constitute standing committees in regard to the subjects enumerated in clauses 5 and 8 (1) (a). My first amendment seeks to ensure only this.

In regard to my second amendment, I must say a word. Provision has been made in the same clause for official members to continue on more than one standing committee. In regard to officers appointed by the Government, it is open to them to nominate the same person to more than one standing committee. My amendment says, it should be open to the non-officials also, if it is possible for them to serve, to be on more than one standing committee. They should be made eligible to serve on more such committees than one. If there are members of this House on such committees by virtue of their being Members of the Legislature, they should have the option and the facility to do so. But I have taken care to provide in my amendment that the same person shall not be Chairman of more than one standing committee, for the duties of the Chairman of a standing committee are more onerous. Whereas we should insist on a member not becoming Chairman of more than one committee, it seems to me that we should not similarly insist in regard to members of the committees.

5-40 p.m. According to sub-clause (7), membership of the Council will change from year to year. I want it to be changed as once in two years. I think Members, if they serve on standing committees for one year only and get away at the end of the year, would not be in a position to contribute much to the proceedings of the committee. A person who has gained experience on a standing committee in the course of the year ought to be made eligible to serve for two years at least. I am insisting on a term of at least two years. I may go to the length of asking for a term of three or more years for the members. But I wanted to strike a middle course and I had put it down in the amendment as two years. The amendment for the substitution of the word 'year' by the word 'period' is only consequential.

I, therefore, commend all the amendments for the acceptance of the House.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I oppose all the amendments moved by the hon. Member. In the first place, Government want to give the discretion to the District Development Council to have either all or any of the committees. It is left to the Council to have three or four committees at a time and then go on adding to them later on. It is not right to impose an

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obligation on them to appoint all the committees all at once. If the Government feel that the Development Council has failed to appoint a committee, the Government have reserved the power to direct the Council to have such a committee. If an important committee like the agricultural committee is not constituted, certainly the Government would use their power and see that such a committee is constituted. Therefore, I am unable to accept the first amendment.

Then, the second amendment is with regard to membership. It is said that officials are allowed to be members of more than one committee while non-officials have to be members of one committee only. That has been put in advisedly. The number of officials available for work in all the committees is not large. Naturally Government have to employ them on more than one committee to get their assistance. But the idea of having several committees of the Development Council is to afford opportunities to the members to be able to be on one committee at least. If persons try to be on more than one committee, there would be a clamour and it would be difficult to find places for other members. Sometimes I have known occasions when some members were functioning on more than one committee and many Members had not had the opportunity of serving on any committee at all. Therefore, it is with the idea of giving every member an opportunity of serving on a committee that we have prevented the idea of one member monopolising all places in all committees.

This third amendment deals with the term of office of the members. Every year the members will be elected to the committees. The person who has done good work in the committee during the previous year will be re-elected to the committee. I do not see how it is prevented. It is unnecessary to have a term of two years. It is good to have annual elections to these committees so that there may be an annual assessment of the work done by the members on the committees. Therefore, I am unable to accept this amendment also, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is the hon. Member pressing his amendments?

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will put all the amendments together. The question is—

(1) I sub-clause (1) (a), omit the words 'may and if so required by the Government'.

(2) In the first proviso to sub-clause (3), for the words 'a member', substitute the words 'the Chairman'.

(3) In sub-clause (7), for the words 'each year' substitute the words 'two years' and for the word 'year' wherever it occurs in the remaining part, substitute the word 'period'.

The amendments were put and lost.

Clause 8 was put and carried.

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Clause 9.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

‘ That clause 9 do stand part of the Bill ’.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move the following amendments :—

“ In clause 9, for the words ‘ to efficiently perform ’, substitute the words ‘ efficiently to perform ’

and

After the words ‘ think fit ’ and before the words ‘ and determine ’ insert the words ‘ from among persons selected by the Madras Public Service Commission ’.”

The amendments were duly seconded by Mr. John Asirvatham.

* DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this clause deals with the appointment of officers under the auspices of the District Development Councils. These appointments are intended to be made by the District Collector. Of course, we have got the Public Service Commission to select personnel for various jobs in the State Service. Even when the Commission is entrusted with the work of selecting personnel for ministerial jobs, I fail to understand how the District Collector could be empowered to appoint officers, not merely ministerial staff but gazetted or non-gazetted officers without reference to the Public Service Commission. I am conscious of the fact that it is open to the Government to make rules in regard to the manner of recruitment of the officers of a District Development Council and the terms and conditions of service of such officers under clause 14 (2) (e). Later on, it is possible for the Government to make it obligatory that unless the officers are chosen by the Commission, the District Collector will not make these appointments. I am conscious of that fact. But I would like to know, since that has not been made specific, whether that will be adhered to, or in the absence of such a specific provision, the Collector will be automatically empowered to make the appointments of these officers without reference to the Commission. I am of the view that even though we have full confidence in the integrity and capacity of the concerned Collectors of districts, that is a serious matter of which we should take note, because the Collector is being empowered to make appointments of officers, not merely clerks, peons and labourers. I am thinking in terms such as that for the whole State there must be a selection of a panel of personnel required for these Councils by the Public Service Commission from which the District Collectors may choose probably with prior reference to Government. Persons thus selected by the Commission for either the gazetted or non-gazetted post and appointed in one district may have the opportunity, the option, the will to go from district to district. We should have facilities for such transfers of good officers from one district to another. We should not confine them to one district or the other. This

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should be done on a State basis and not on the district basis. Therefore, I am of the view that unless the whole thing is referred to the Public Service Commission and recruitment made from among the persons selected by the Commission, these things would not go well. So, I commend my amendment for the acceptance of the Hon. Minister, if possible.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose this amendment. Merely a provision that a person should be recruited by the Commission does not secure the services of excellent people. The idea which the Government have at present is to appoint fairly experienced officers to these posts to help the Development Councils. Merely the fact that the selections are made by the Commission will not ensure that senior and able officers will be obtained for the work of the Council. The question now is this. Have you confidence in the Government that they want to get along with this or not? If you think we are serious about these Development Councils and we are intent upon getting the best out of them, then you must rely on the Government that they will put the best men in charge of these to carry out the objects. I do not think anybody would accuse us of not having the best of intentions to give the Development Councils the best trial and see that they serve the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ In clause 9, for the words ‘ to efficiently perform ’, substitute the words ‘ efficiently to perform ’, and

“ After the words ‘ think fit ’ and before the words ‘ and determine ’ insert the words ‘ from among persons selected by the Madras Public Service Commission ’.”

The amendments were put and lost.

Clause 9 was put and carried.

Clauses 10 to 13 were put and carried.

Clause 14.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

“ That clause 14 do stand part of the Bill ”.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Mr. Chairman, I move the following amendment :—

“ In sub-clause (3), after the words ‘ Legislative Assembly ’ and before the word ‘ may ’, insert the words ‘ or the Legislative Council ’.”

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, according to me, this is a very important amendment, and I am pressing it with all earnestness. In respect of this particular Bill, this amendment is very important and all rules and notifications which are issued by the Government should also, not only

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be placed on the table of both the Houses but be subject to modifications, amendments and alterations by both the Houses. Not merely the rules but also the notifications should be placed on the table of both the Houses because notifications are concerned with changes in area, alteration in names of districts and so on. Just as the Members of the Assembly are interested in these, so the Members of the Council also who are to be the Members of the Development Councils are deeply interested in these rules and notifications. Therefore, in this particular case, if not in any other, the rules and notifications should be placed on the table of both the Houses and be subject to amendment, alteration or modification. Myself and the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham have always been feeling that this discrimination is made against the Legislative Council. It was stated, on behalf of the Government, that if this were to be done, the work of rule-making would suffer. I do not know how it will suffer by placing them before both the Houses. In this particular case, I strongly urge that the power should be given to the Legislative Council also to amend, modify and repeal any of the rules and notifications placed before it.

5-50 p.m. * SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, I second the amendment proposed by the hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar. As he said, I have always been pressing for such an amendment in the case of all Bills. Even in Bills passed by the Parliament you will find that there is a provision with regard to rule-making power that notifications should not only be placed before both the Houses but that they should be subject to revision by both the Houses. Last time I quoted a number of Parliamentary enactments in this connexion and said that the same procedure must be adopted with regard to legislation in this State also. I request the Hon. Minister to consider this aspect. Though this amendment may not be accepted, I would urge him to kindly examine this and see that in all future Bills the model that is being adopted by the Parliament is followed here.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, I oppose this amendment. The pattern of legislation which we have followed in this Legislature is that rules and notifications made shall be placed before the Legislative Assembly and be subject to such modifications as may be made by it within the time prescribed. This is a recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation which has been accepted by us and has been put into force and followed for a considerable time now. Secondly, however eminent we may be, we must realise that the sovereignty in the country rests with the people and that the representatives of the people who are elected to the Assembly are certainly the persons who have the right to make these modifications.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, most of us have been elected by the Assembly. Many of them, I take it, are the representatives of the people. The representatives of the people have elected these Members and some of us have been elected by the

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Graduates and teachers in the State. Therefore, I regard this particular reason given by the Hon. Minister as a slur on this House. I strongly object to it. We represent as much the intelligentsia of the people and also the poor people as any Member of the Assembly. Therefore, I press this amendment and I ask for a division.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I want to make a personal explanation, Sir. I stated the principle. The principle which has been accepted is that the people who are elected to the Assemblies and the Lok Sabha are the persons who are directly representing the people, that is, the persons in whom the sovereignty in this country rests. I did not cast any slur on anybody.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: As a Member of this House.

SRI T. G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: The Hon. Minister has added insult to injury by his explanation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I put the amendment to vote, I would like to make a statement. Whoever is elected to the Assembly or the Council is elected by a certain constituency. But once he is elected to the Assembly or the Council, he represents the whole State.

I shall now put the amendment to the vote of the House. The question is—

'In sub-clause (3), after the words "Legislative Assembly" and before the word "may", insert the words "or the Legislative Council".'

The amendment was put and declared lost.

Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar demanded a poll and the House divided thus—

Ayes.

Sri V. V. Ramaswami.
" T. P. Srinivasavaradan.
Dr. A. Chidambaramanathan.
Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.
Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.
" M. Patanjali Sastry.

Sri Mohamed Raza Khan.
" John Asirvatham.
" T. G. Krishnamoorthy.
" L. S. Karayalar.
" G. Krishnamoorthy.

Noes.

The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman.
Sri V. S. Balasundaram.
" A. M. Allapichai.
" M. Seshachariar.
Dr. Mahomed Usman.
Sri M. Ethirajalu.
" S. R. P. Ponnuswami Chettiar.
" T. Joghee Gowder.
" P. S. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar.
" T. Purushotham.
" A. Somasundara Reddiar.

Sri K. V. Ramaswamy.
" M. Subramania Karayalar.
" B. K. Nallaswami.
Vidwan T. Muthukannappan.
Sri T. Durairaj.
" V. M. Surendram.
" V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder.
" S. P. Sivasubramanya Nadar.
" A. Subramanyam.
" N. Annamalai Pillai.

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(L.A. BILL NO. 24 OF 1958)

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Neutral—Nil.

Ayes—11. Noes—21. Neutral—Nil.

The amendment was lost.

Clause 14 was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

‘ That the Madras District Development Councils Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1958), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.’

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

‘ That the Madras District Development Councils Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1958), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.’

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Sir, I must make one suggestion and that is with reference to the constitution of these Councils. There are Members of Parliament and Chairmen of Municipalities. What I wish to impress upon the Government is that on this body there must be also special interests represented like women because as things stand, if we do not make some such provision, it will be very difficult for them to get into those bodies. I am positively sure that in these District Development Councils there would not be any women unless there is such a provision. Then, with reference to these special interests, in the case of minorities also, I want some such provision to be made. It is not because these minorities do some wonderful work or any such thing. But it will create some kind of confidence because supposing on a committee like this at the district level there are not members representing certain special interests like the Muslims or the Christians, I think it would not be healthy. Sometimes the Governor nominates Members to our Council. There is nothing degrading in that. Our President nominates Members to the Rajya Sabha. There is nothing wrong in that. Therefore, I want the Hon. Minister to bear this in mind. I am making this plea as a Congressman and as one who is interested in the welfare of my country.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Sir, I congratulate the Government on their pyrrhic victory this evening. It is one of the most exciting evenings that I have experienced on the floor of the House. But when the joy of it has subsided, I hope they will have some time to calmly think over all the positions that they have taken. It was a chorus of disapproving every single amendment and I only hope that this Bill, although it will be passed, will be kept in abeyance for as long a time as possible like many other Bills which are only on the statute-book but have not been brought into operation.

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MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

‘ That the Madras District Development Councils Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1958), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.’

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed

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

The House then adjourned.

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

143. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2340, Public (Services-A), dated 22nd August 1958, amending the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations so as to exclude the post of the Superintendent, Government Estate, from the Commission's purview. [Laid on the table of the House under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India].

* 144. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1841, Home, dated the 1st July 1958, issuing licence in the form specified in the annexure for possession and issue of liquor by the Manager, Canteen Stores Department (India), Canteen Retail and Bulk Issue Depot, Fort St. George, Madras, to Military Contractors or Officers of Canteen Stores Department (India). [Laid on the table of the House under section 54 (3) of the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937 (Madras Act X of 1937).]

Bill passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council :

† The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 28 of 1958).

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

† Sent by Special Messengers on 10th September 1958.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 18 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislature Council held on 12th September 1958, page 182 supra.]

A.—(a) A stray case of cholera occurred in the Vaigai Reservoir Project area during the last week of January 1958. One Subbiah Asari, aged about 30 years, working in the Quarry site No. 1 had an attack of cholera on 27th January 1958 and died on the following day, 28th January 1958, at the isolation shed itself when undergoing medical treatment given by the Civil Assistant Surgeon of the Project. Cholera was never prevalent in an epidemic form in the camp area.

(b) *Steps taken to protect workmen from attacks of cholera, smallpox, etc., in Project camps.*—(i) As cholera is a water and food borne disease, minute attention regarding the purity of these items is being paid throughout the year. Effective chlorination is being done every day by the Health staff of the project to ensure protected water-supply.

(ii) *Protection of food.*—All the eating places such as coffee hotels, tea stalls, etc., are being inspected by the Project Health staff every now and then for enforcing all sanitary conditions in order to maintain the food and premises in good sanitary order. Hawkers, selling food exposed to dust and flies, are not allowed within the camp area.

(iii) *Improvement of general sanitation.*—In addition to the above, the whole residential area particularly that of the labourers is being kept neat and clean. All the fly breeding places are detected and treated for destruction. Nuisance in this regard has been eradicated. All places soiled with urine and faeces are being thoroughly disinfected with cresol, bleaching powder and lime.

(iv) *Preventive inoculation.*—Anticipatory anti-cholera inoculations are also being done for the residents of the camp area. During the year 1958, i.e., before the occurrence of the stray case of cholera, 1,570 anti-cholera inoculations were given within twenty-six days as an anticipatory measure by the Project Health staff. Similarly for preventing smallpox, vaccination or re-vaccination are being done periodically whenever necessary.

(c) *Arrangements made for treatment of cases suffering from infectious diseases.*—(i) There is a Civil Assistant Surgeon with medical staff to attend to the medical needs all the twenty-four hours and there is a hospital with four beds.

(ii) *Isolation shed.*—An isolation shed is put up in an easily accessible place. Cases suffering from infectious diseases are removed to this place for medical treatment by the Civil Assistant

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Surgeon of the Project. As this shed is very near to the Project Hospital, frequent visits of the Medical Officer are possible in connexion with the medical treatment of the cases.

(iii) *Ambulance van.*—An Ambulance van is available for the Project Hospital. This is being made use of in removing cases from their dwelling places to the isolation shed.

(iv) *Medicines and disinfectants.*—Adequate quantity of medicines and disinfectants are stocked by the Health Inspector of the Project for the epidemic work. Sufficient stock of medicines is also kept by the Medical Officer in the Project Hospital for treatment of urgent epidemic cases. Both the Health staff and Medical staff stationed in the project area are available all the twenty-four hours to attend to such epidemic cases.

In addition, the District Medical Officer, Madurai, also visits the place and checks up the work done by the Health staff and sanitary arrangements, etc.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item III on page 183 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 24 OF 1958.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the constitution of District Development Councils in the State of Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the constitution of District Development Councils in the State of Madras;

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

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras District Development Councils Act, 1958.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Madras.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification, appoint.

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

(1) “ district ” means the revenue district referred to in sub-section (1) of section 3 or the local area constituted into a district under sub-section (2) of that section as altered by the notifications, if any, issued under sub-section (3) of the same section;

(2) “ Government ” means the State Government;

(3) “ panchayat ” and “ panchayat union council ” have the meanings assigned to them under the law for the time being in force relating to their constitution;

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(4) a person is deemed to have his "residence" or to "reside" in any house if he sometimes uses any portion thereof as a sleeping apartment, and a person is not deemed to cease to reside in any such house merely because he is absent from it or has elsewhere another dwelling in which he resides, if he is at liberty to return to such house at any time and has not abandoned his intention of returning;

(5) "revenue district" means any local area which for the purposes of revenue administration is under the charge of a District Collector;

(6) "year" means the financial year.

3. *Districts*.—(1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, every local area which on the date of the commencement of this Act is a revenue district shall be deemed to be a district for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Government may, in special circumstances, by notification, declare any compact local area in a revenue district or in more than one revenue district, to be a district for the purposes of this Act and specify the name of the district.

(3) The Government may, by notification,—

(i) exclude from any district any local area comprised therein; or

(ii) include in any district any local area contiguous to it; or

(iii) cancel or modify a notification issued under sub-section (2); or

(iv) alter the name of any district.

(4) Before issuing a notification under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3), the Government shall give the District Development Council or District Development Councils which will be affected by the issue of such notification a reasonable opportunity for showing cause against the proposal and consider the explanations and objections, if any, of such District Development Council or District Development Councils.

(5) Every notification issued under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) shall contain a statement of the reasons therefor.

4. *Establishment of District Development Councils*.—(1) The Government may, by notification and with effect from such date as may be specified therein, cause to be established for any district a District Development Council consisting of the following members, namely :—

(a) The District Collector, *ex-officio*;

(b) Members of Parliament and Members of the State Legislature chosen to represent a constituency which consists of, or comprises, or which relates to, the district or any portion thereof, or who reside in the district;

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(c) all chairmen of panchayat union councils in the district and until a panchayat union council is constituted for any local area in the district, a person chosen in the prescribed manner by the presidents of panchayats in that area :

Provided that no person shall be so chosen unless his name appears in the electoral roll for any of the panchayats in the area;

(d) all chairmen of municipal councils in the district;

(e) presidents of Co-operative Central Banks in the district;

(f) such Gazetted Officers of the Government connected with planning and execution of development schemes in the district as are nominated by the Government.

If the district comprises parts of two or more revenue districts, the Government may, by notification, declare which officer shall be considered to be the District Collector in respect of that district for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The District Collector referred to in sub-section (1) shall be the Chairman of the District Development Council.

(3) (a) No Member of Parliament and no Member of a State Legislature shall be a member of more than one District Development Council.

(b) A Member of Parliament or a Member of the State Legislature chosen to represent a constituency which consists of, or comprises or which relates to a district or any portion thereof other than a district in which he has his residence shall decide as to the district in which he desires to serve as a Member of the District Development Council and intimate his decision to the District Collector concerned within such period as may be prescribed.

(4) Where a person ceases to be a Member of Parliament or a Member of the State Legislature or the chairman of a panchayat union council or President of a Co-operative Central Bank or the chairman of a municipal council in the district, he shall cease to be a member of the District Development Council from the date on which he ceases to be such member or chairman or President.

5. *Functions of District Development Councils*.—(1) The District Development Council shall advise the Government on all matters concerning the activities of panchayats, panchayat union councils and municipal councils in the district, as well as on all matters relating to the development of the economic resources of the district and the services maintained therein for promoting the culture and welfare of the inhabitants of the district.

(2) In particular, it shall be the duty of the District Development Council to perform the following functions, namely :—

(a) advising the Government on all matters relating to the services maintained by and all development schemes undertaken by all local authorities in the district as well as those agencies in the district, which are under the administrative control of the Government in the following departments, namely :—

(i) Food and Agriculture,

(ii) Industries, Labour and Co-operation.

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(iii) Public Works, and

(iv) Health, Education and Local Administration;

(b) watching the progress of the measures undertaken by the Government, local authorities and departmental agencies in respect of the services and development schemes aforesaid;

(c) advising the Government on matters concerning the implementation of any provision of law or any order specifically referred by the Government to the District Development Council, such as—

(i) classification of markets as panchayat markets and panchayat union markets and fixing rates of contribution payable by one authority to the other;

(ii) classification of fairs and festivals as panchayat fairs, panchayat festivals and panchayat union fairs and panchayat union festivals;

(iii) classification of public roads (other than roads classified by the Government as National Highways, State Highways and major district road) as panchayat union roads and village roads.

(d) advising the Government on all matters relating to development of road transport.

6. *Meetings of District Development Council.*—(1) The District Development Council may meet as often as may be necessary and shall, subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3), observe such rules of procedure in regard to transaction of business at its meetings (including the quorum at meetings) as may be prescribed by the Government under this Act; provided that not more than three months shall elapse between one meeting of the District Development Council and another.

(2) The Chairman of the District Development Council or in his absence any member nominated by him in that behalf shall preside at a meeting of the District Development Council.

(3) All questions at a meeting of the District Development Council shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting and in the case of an equality of votes, the Chairman of the District Development Council, or in his absence the person presiding, shall have a second or casting vote:

Provided that a member of the District Development Council who is an Officer of the Government shall have a right to take part in the discussions, but shall not have a right to vote at a meeting of the Council, and shall not be a member of the Council for any other purpose.

7. *Vacancy in District Development Council, etc., not to invalidate acts or proceedings.*—No Act or proceeding of the District Development Council shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of the existence of any vacancy in the District Development Council or any defect in the nomination of a member thereto.

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8. *Appointment of Standing Committees.*—(1) (a) For the purpose of assisting the District Development Council in exercising such of its powers, discharging such of its duties and performing such of its functions as may be specified by the Government, a District Development Council may, and if so required by the Government shall, constitute standing committees for dealing with—

- (i) Food and Agriculture,
- (ii) Industries and Labour,
- (iii) Public Works,
- (iv) Education,
- (v) Health and Welfare including prohibition.

(b) A District Development Council may constitute additional standing committees for such purposes as the District Development Council thinks fit.

(2) Each standing committee referred to in sub-section (1) shall consist of such number of Gazetted Officers of the Government as are nominated by the Government from out of the members of the District Development Council:

Provided that it shall be open to the Government to nominate the same person to more than one standing committee.

(3) The other members of the District Development Council shall be chosen to the standing committee in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that the same person shall not be a member of more than one standing committee:

Provided further that it shall be open to a person who has been chosen as a member of one standing committee to opt to serve as a member of another standing committee in the place of a member of such committee with the consent of such other member and for such period as may be mutually agreed upon.

(4) In addition to the members nominated under sub-section (2) or chosen under sub-section (3), the Government may appoint as a member of a standing committee any person, who in their opinion possesses special knowledge and experience in matters that may come up before the District Development Council, although he is not a member of the District Development Council, or the District Development Council may invite any such person to serve as a member of a standing committee:

Provided that the number of members so appointed by the Government shall not exceed two in respect of any standing committee.

(5) The members of a standing committee who are not members of the District Development Council shall have the right to attend the meetings of the standing committee and take part in the discussions thereat but they shall not have the right to vote at such meetings.

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(6) Each standing committee shall elect its own chairman from among its members who are members of the District Development Council.

(7) The members of the standing committee nominated, chosen or appointed as the case may be under this section shall cease to hold office at the end of each year and the members of the standing committee for the ensuing year shall be nominated, chosen or appointed as the case may be before the expiry of the year but shall not enter upon office until the commencement of the ensuing year.

(8) The District Development Council shall lay down by regulations the procedure for the functioning of the standing committees.

9. *Staff of District Development Council.*—Subject to such control as may be prescribed, the District Collector may, for the purpose of enabling the District Development Council to efficiently perform its functions or exercise its powers under this Act, appoint such officers as he may think fit and determine their functions.

10. *General powers of District Development Councils.*—For the purpose of efficiently performing its functions under this Act, every District Development Council may, within the limits of its jurisdiction—

(a) undertake such measures as it deems necessary;

(b) collect such data as it deems necessary;

(c) publish statistics or other information relating to the various aspects of the regulation or development of the activities of municipal councils, panchayat union councils and panchayats in the district.

(d) require any municipal council, panchayat union council or panchayat to furnish such information as may be required by it in relation to the measures undertaken by the municipal council, panchayat union council or panchayat for the regulation or development of its activities and such other matters as may be prescribed.

11. *Annual report.*—(1) The District Development Council shall prepare in such form and at such time each year as may be prescribed, an annual report giving a true and full account of its activities during the previous year and copies thereof shall be forwarded to the Government.

(2) The Government shall lay on the table of both Houses of the Legislature all such reports together with their comments thereon.

12. *Returns and Reports.*—Every District Development Council shall furnish to the Government such returns, statistics, and other information with respect to its activities as the Government may from time to time require.

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13. *Protection of action taken in good faith.*—No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any member or officer of a District Development Council or of any standing committee in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act.

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

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(a) the allowances of members of the District Development Council;

(b) the matters in respect of which a District Development Council may require a municipal council, panchayat union council or panchayat to furnish information;

(c) the form in which, and the time within which, the annual report of the District Development Council may be prepared and forwarded to the Government.

(d) the returns and information which a District Development Council may be required to furnish to the Government;

(e) the manner of recruitment of the officers of a District Development Council and the terms and conditions of service of such officers;

(f) regulating the meetings of the District Development Council and the procedure for conducting meetings thereat;

(g) regulating the manner in which and the purposes for which, standing committees may be appointed;

(h) any other matter which has to be or may be, prescribed.

(3) All rules made and all notifications issued under this Act, shall, as soon as possible after they are made, be placed on the table of both Houses of the Legislature and shall be subject to such modifications by way of amendments or repeal as the Legislative Assembly may make within fourteen days on which the House actually sits either in the same session or in more than one session.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Saturday, the 13th September 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.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are two short notice questions. Let us take them up first.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, the statement just laid on the table in answer to one of the short notice questions, viz., Question No. 20-A, runs to 6 pages. We would require some time to go through that statement in order to be able to put our supplementaries. May I, therefore, request you, Mr. Chairman, and the Hon. the Minister for Home that the question may be taken up on the 17th September?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It is for the Chairman to decide.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Yes, I know. That is why I addressed the request to you both.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have no objection. This question may be postponed to the 17th September.

(Short notice question No. 20-A was accordingly postponed to the 17th September 1958.)

Attack on the passengers at the Kodambakkam Railway station

* 20-B Short Notice Question.—SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there was an attack by a gang on the railway passengers and the railway staff at the Kodambakkam Railway station on Monday, the 8th September 1958;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future?

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

(b) Seven local bad characters, some of whom were drunk and armed with sticks and sharpened steel blades created a disturbance at Kodambakkam Railway station at about 1-30 p.m. on 8th September 1958. These men entered Chetput Railway Station and got into an electric train proceeding towards Tambaram. When the

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train reached Kodambakkam, one of the passengers, whose pocket was picked by one of the above culprits, alighted and went up to the Station Master's room at Kodambakkam. The culprits followed him, threatened the Assistant Station Master when he took up the telephone receiver and assaulted him. They also cut the telephone wire of the control phone. About this time a train proceeding to Beach Station pulled up when two or three of the culprits beat the sides of the train with their sticks and one threatened the driver of the train, and applied the hand brake. The culprits then made away over the eastern parapet wall.

(c) The Railway Police, the C.I.D. and the City Police are taking necessary action to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Is it not a fact that these incidents have taken place in broad daylight? I think similar incidents have also been reported in Mambalam and Nungambakkam also. May I, therefore, request the Government to take some serious steps in conjunction with the Railway authorities to see that such incidents do not recur?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Yes, Sir, these incidents have taken place in broad daylight. There are one or two more incidents as mentioned by the hon. Member. The Government and the Police have been looking into the matter in co-operation with the Railway Police and Railway administration. The whole matter is being looked into by us.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Are there not any Police posted as escorts in these trains?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : There are a few guards for the railways, but not at all the railway stations. In fact, there is no Police available in Kodambakkam Railway station.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : கோடம்பாக்கம் ரயில் நிலையத்திலே தகராறு விளைவித்த கூட்டம், கொள்ளையடிக்கவேண்டும் என்ற நோக்கத்தோடு செய்யும் சதிக்கூட்டத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களா? அல்லது, குடிவெறியினால் புத்தியிழந்து இந்தக் குற்றத்தில் இறங்கினார்களா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : இரண்டும் சேர்ந்திருக்கலாம். திருடவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகவும் இருக்கலாம். குடித்தால் திருடுவதற்கு இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் பலம் ஏற்படும் என்பதற்காகவும் குடித்து இருக்கலாம்.

அவர்களெல்லாம் சென்னை நகரத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள்தான். வெளி யூர்களைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் அல்ல.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Home himself has admitted that there have been one or two more such cases. May I enquire whether it was brought to his notice that a similar incident happened in Peters Road two days back when an aged Muslim going in a rickshaw at about 8 or 9 o'clock was stopped by some persons who took away from him a purse containing Rs. 1,400?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Only just now, I am having the information from the hon. Member.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : In view of the occurrence of such incidents which are being reported quite often in the papers, a certain sense of insecurity is prevailing among certain sections of the people. So, will the Government see that such a sense of insecurity does not prevail, by taking effective steps?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not think there is such a general sense of insecurity. I would appeal to the hon. Members not to do anything which would tend to create such a scare.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI : Is there anything to show that the passengers in the train did anything to help themselves?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I may tell the hon. the Deputy Chairman that the passengers in the train were not attacked by these people.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I take strong objection to the remark made by the Hon. Minister. He said that the Members were trying to do things which would tend to create a sense of insecurity. After all, when such incidents take place, we have to bring them to the notice of the Hon. the Home Minister. However powerful he is, he has no business to cast aspersions and pass such remarks in such a light-hearted manner.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I submit to you that it is the wish of everyone of us in this House that we should not do anything which would tend to create any sense of insecurity in the minds of the public.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know whether any complaints from the people of Kodambakkam and Nungambakkam, have been received reporting frequent cases of theft in the last twelve months or so?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I would like to have notice. So far as I am aware, no such complaints have been received.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : இந்தச் சம்பவம்பற்றித் துப்புக் கண்டு பிடிப்பதற்கு நாய்கள் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்பட்டனவா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : ஏதாவது திருட்டுப் போனால், அதுபற்றிப் புலன் விசாரிப்பதற்கு நாய்கள் உபயோகப்படுத்தப் படுகின்றன.

SRI P. T. RAJAN : May I know whether the Government will be pleased to arm some of the officials of the railways so that they may protect themselves in times of emergency?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not know the exact state of affairs to-day. Unless I know what it is, it will not be possible for me to answer that question, Sir.

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SRI P. T. RAJAN : My point is this. The incidents such as the one reported in Kodambakkam could not have taken place at least if the railway officials had been provided with fire-arms. At least, they could have effectively scared away the culprits.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I have no doubt that the hon. Member will agree with me that fire-arms should not be provided to anyone unless he is trained to use them in a proper manner. If a driver is provided with fire-arms in the manner suggested by the hon. Member, I am not sure that the driver who will be doing his normal work will also be able to use the fire-arm correctly. I do not know whether it is a desirable thing.

Modakuruchi Block Development area

* 21 Q.—SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is fact that the staff in the Modakuruchi Block Development area, Erode taluk, live outside the area in Erode and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps, if any, taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) : (a) No. All the members of the staff of Modakuruchi block reside either in Modakuruchi or in one of its hamlets.

(b) Does not arise.

Fertilizer Advisory Committee

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have constituted a Fertilizer Advisory Committee; and

(b) if so, the names of members and the functions of the Committee?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The answer is placed on the table of the House.

Nurses in the College of Integrated Medicine

* 23 Q.—SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether the nurses employed in the College of Integrated Medicine, Madras, are given any refresher courses in Indigenous Medicine?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : No, Sir. But they are eligible to undergo Refresher Courses in modern medicine like the nurses and head-nurses of other hospitals.

* Printed as Appendix I on pages 283 infra.

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SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : சித்த வைத்தியக் கல்லூரியில் சித்த வைத்தியம், யுனாணி, ஆயுர்வேதம் முதலிய துறைகளில் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற கொள்கையைக் கைக்கொள்வதிலே, அந்தத் துறையிலேயும் இவர்களுக்கு மறு பயிற்சித் திட்டங்களை வகுத்து, முறையாக அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவர அரசியலார் முற்படுவார்களா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : மருந்து கொடுக்கிறதிலே சித்த வைத்திய மருந்தாக இருந்தாலும், அல்லோபதி மருந்தாக இருந்தாலும் கொடுக்கிறது ஒரே மாதிரித்தான். ஆனால், 'ரிப்ரஷர் கோர்ஸ்' சில சப்ஜெக்டுகளுக்குத் தான். சைகாலஜி, டையட், வார்ட் அட்மினிஸ்ட்ரேஷன், பெட்ரியட்ரிக்ஸ், அர்தோபெடிக்ஸ் போன்றவைகளில்தான் 'ரிப்ரஷர்' கோர்ஸ் கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றது.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : சித்த வைத்திய நர்சுகள் என்று யாராவது உண்டா?

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : சித்த வைத்தியத்திலே ஆராய்ச்சி செய்வதினால், அந்த ஆராய்ச்சிக்கு வேண்டிய உதவி செய்வதற்காக இந்த மறு பயிற்சி கொடுப்பார்களா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : மருந்து எடுத்துக் கொடுக்க, சாமான் எடுக்க வார்டு பாய்கள் போதும்; நர்சுகள் வேண்டியதில்லை.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : இந்தக் கல்லூரியின் முதல்வர், 'மன்' என்று சொல்லப்படுபவர், சமீபத்தில் மாற்றப்பட்டதாகப் பத்திரிகையிலே பார்த்தேன். அதற்கு ஏதாவது காரணம் உண்டா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் நர்ஸிலேயிருந்து மனுக்குப் போய்விடுகிறார்.

Medium Irrigation Schemes

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the North Arcot District Planning Board has sent proposals to the Government for investigation of a number of medium irrigation schemes and their inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan;

(b) whether similar proposals have also been received by the Government from other districts; and

(c) if so, the action taken for investigation and execution of medium size irrigation schemes throughout the State?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Is there any proposal for investigating medium-sized irrigation schemes in our State, Sir?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : Now, we are investigating them, Sir.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : May I know whether the Government have sanctioned the necessary investigation staff for this purpose?

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THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : We have sanctioned the investigation staff, Sir.

Burial-grounds

* 25 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received by the District Welfare Officer for the provision of burial-grounds so far in the South Arcot district; and

(b) the number of such applications disposed of so far and the number of cases pending and reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) & (b) A statement^a is placed on the table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

II.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

(1) PRESENTATION OF THE FIRST SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1958-59.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I rise to present the Supplementary Statement of Demands for Grants for the current financial year 1958-59 and the Detailed Estimates thereof.

3-10 p.m. The Budget Estimates for 1958-59 were passed by the House in April 1958 and since then, a number of 'New Service' Schemes were sanctioned by the Government for implementation during the current year. The initial expenditure on thirty of these schemes was met by advances from the Contingency Fund. It is proposed through these supplementary estimates to obtain legislative approval for these 'New Service' schemes and have the Contingency Fund recouped.

Though the present Supplementary Estimates relate mainly to 'New Service' Schemes, provision has also been made in a few cases for expenditure which is likely to exceed the provision made in the Budget Estimate for 1958-59.

Out of the total Supplementary Grant of Rs. 195.87 lakhs asked for, Grants amounting to Rs. 61.43 lakhs are for the schemes sanctioned on Revenue Account and the balance of Rs. 134.44 lakhs relate to schemes on Capital and Loan Accounts. Switching over to a programme of Malaria Eradication from Malaria Control, resurvey of Kanyakumari and Coimbatore districts, provision for additional facilities for in-patient treatment in the Government Hospital,

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 284 infra.

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Palni, strengthening and the establishment of Regional Post-Graduate Training Centre at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, are some of the important schemes for which provision is included in the present Supplementary Estimates. Token provision has also been made for payment of grants to new Polytechnics opened by private organizations.

Under Capital Account, a large item of expenditure is shown under "Compensation to Zamindars" (Rs. 46.79 lakhs). The provision represents only an adjustment between Capital and Deposit accounts necessitated by a change of accounting procedure prescribed by the Government of India and hence the expenditure cannot be said to be real. Similarly, the provision of Rs. 37 lakhs made under "Capital Outlay on Irrigation" for the Vidur Reservoir Project is only to meet the requirements under 'Suspense' transactions which will be finally partly wiped out by credits thereunder. The next large item of expenditure occurs under "Capital Outlay on Industrial Development" necessitated by the contribution towards the share capital of Dhrangadhara Chemical Works and Madras Cements, Ltd. The explanatory notes in the detailed supplementary estimates will give the hon. Members detailed information about the scope and necessity for the implementation of the various schemes included in the present Supplementary Estimates.

With these words, I commend the Supplementary Estimates for consideration by the House.

(2) PRESENTATION OF THE STATEMENT OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXCESS EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR 1955-56.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I rise to present the Statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in the year 1955-56. The appropriations originally provided for in the Budget Estimates do not, in the nature of things, tally entirely with the actuals. Excesses under some Grants are inevitable. The total of the excesses in expenditure now sought to be covered by legislative approval is Rs. 273 lakhs roundly against a total final appropriation of Rs. 14,696 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 has recommended in its Report published in April 1958 that Demands for Grants to cover the excess expenditure over the final sanctioned appropriation under each Grant might be presented to the Legislature.

With these words, Sir, I commend for the acceptance of the House the Statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in the year 1955-56.

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III.—NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

A. BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS PRESERVATION OF PARKS, PLAY-FIELDS AND OPEN SPACES BILL, 1958.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Madras Preservation of Parks, Play-fields and Open Spaces Bill, 1958.

Sir, I am grateful for the opportunity that has been given to me for the third time to introduce this Bill in the House. I hope, Sir, that on this occasion I will meet with a better fate, than I had on previous occasions owing to a variety of circumstances. The Bill which was first introduced on 5th April 1956 had to be withdrawn on the 9th November 1957 and introduced again on the same day. Consequent on the expiration of my term of membership, the Bill has lapsed and now I ask for leave to introduce the Bill again.

The motion was duly seconded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That leave be granted to introduce the Madras Preservation of Parks, Play-fields and Open Spaces Bill, 1958.”

The motion was put and carried and leave was granted.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: I introduce the Bill.

(2) THE MADRAS ESTATES (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO RYOTWARI) (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1958.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

The motion was duly seconded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That leave be granted to introduce the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) (Amendment) Bill, 1958.”

The motion was put and carried and leave was granted.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Leave having been granted, I beg to introduce the Bill.

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(3) THE AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1958.

* SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1958.

The motion was duly seconded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That leave be granted to introduce the Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1958.”

The motion was put and carried and leave was granted.

* SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: I introduce the Bill.

B. RESOLUTIONS.

(1) AMENDMENT TO G.O. MS. NO. 1298, HOME, DATED 28TH APRIL 1956.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Adityan is not present in the House.

* SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: I shall move it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member been authorized? He must make a motion to that effect.

* SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: Sir, under rule 144 (3) of the Council Rules, I move—

“That permission be granted to move the Resolution standing in the name of Sri S. T. Adityan.”

The motion was duly seconded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That permission be granted to move the Resolution standing in the name of Sri S. T. Adityan.”

The motion was put and carried.

* SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: I move—

“This Council recommends to the Government to encourage small operators of motor buses, as against fleet-owners and for this purpose the directions contained in G.O. Ms. No. 1298, Home, dated 28th April 1956, for the grant of stage carriage permits be suitably amended so as to (1) suspend, for the next three years, the grant of permits for new bus routes to operators, having more than five buses; (2) set apart, for new entrants, ten per cent of all new routes; (3) omit the words ‘other things being equal’ occurring in paragraph 2 (4) (1) of the Government Order; (4) allot a minus mark for every bus held by an operator in excess of five buses; and (5) omit the marks for sector qualifications.”

The Resolution was duly seconded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved—

“This Council recommends to the Government to encourage small operators of motor buses, as against fleet-owners and for this purpose the directions contained in G.O. Ms. No. 1298, Home,

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dated 28th April 1956, for the grant of stage carriage permits be suitably amended so as to (1) suspend, for the next three years, the grant of permits for new bus routes to operators, having more than five buses; (2) set apart, for new entrants, ten per cent of all new routes; (3) omit the words 'other things being equal' occurring in paragraph 2 (4) (1) of the Government Order; (4) allot a minus mark for every bus held by an operator in excess of five buses; and (5) omit the marks for sector qualifications."

3-20 p.m. * SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a Resolution just to amend the existing Government Order referred to. As it is, there is a great deal of monopoly in the matter of motor industry. Only big fleet-owners get the advantage. With the amendment proposed, there will be new blood introduced and it will be to the advantage of the public as well as those people who are interested in the motor industry. With these few remarks, I commend the Resolution for adoption by the House.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the resolution before the House proposes that G.O. Ms. No. 1298, Home, dated the 28th April 1956, laying down the rules for the grant of stage carriage permits should be suitably amended. I wish to bring to the notice of the House in this connection that the Government Order had already been amended by Order No. 2265, dated the 9th August 1958. In that Order, Government have sanctioned the very proposals adumbrated in the Resolution, namely, that bus routes should be classified into three classes, namely, short routes, medium routes and long routes. Short routes will cover a distance of fifteen miles. For these short routes new entrants are to be preferred. That is the latest Government Order in question. I should like to congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Transport on having introduced this new scheme. We have been complaining that there is no scope for new entrants to come into the field. I am glad that the Hon. Minister Sri Ramaiah has thought it fit to introduce this long-felt and needed reform.

Sir, having said that, I should like to point out that the short distance shuttle service for fifteen miles to be allowed to the new entrants is too short. The distance should be at least 25 miles. Fifteen miles provided in the rules would be too short. It will not be economical for the operators to take up such short routes. I would, therefore, request the Hon. Minister to consider this question and make the distance of the short routes at least 25 miles.

Sir, for medium routes, the distance is fixed at maximum miles 75. All those who are having less than five buses should be permitted to build up a viable unit of at least five buses. Then only it would be economical. I would, therefore, insist on the Government that they should specially consider this problem of small operators having less than five buses and encourage them to build up a viable unit.

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In this connexion, I should like to point out that Government should consider taking up inter-State and long distance routes. Now, Government have said that routes of 75 to 250 miles will be covered by the fleet-owners, including express service. There are routes newly opened between Madras and Tiruchirappalli, Madras and Salem, Madras and Bangalore and so on. These long distance routes as well as inter-State routes should be nationalized. I am glad that in the case of Nagercoil-Kanyakumari route, the Government have recently decided that it should be taken up as a nationalized Government transport service. I hope that the Government would extend that principle to other long distance routes so that Government could have a network of nationalized transport routes throughout the State.

Though a concession has been shown to new entrants, the latest Government Order issued in the matter introduces a mark system based on sector qualification. For sector qualification one mark is allowed. When new entrants come in, the sector qualification should not be a deciding factor. I believe it is not the intention of the Government that this qualification should be insisted on in respect of new entrants. When these people have no buses at all, there can be no sector qualification. In order to avoid doubts in the matter, I hope the Government will see to it that a circular is issued to all the Regional Transport Authorities that in the case of new entrants for whom short routes of fifteen miles and shuttle service are to be granted, this sector qualification should not be considered at all. I am sure the Hon. Minister will consider this also. I only wanted to bring these few points to the notice of the House and the Hon. Minister in view of the fact that a Resolution on the matter was placed before the House. Thank you, Sir.

* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, without the original Government Order and the other Order mentioned by the hon. Member Sri Purushotham, we could not follow the technical terms such as "sector qualifications", "short routes", "long routes" and other matters referred to by him, intelligently or with interest. (Laughter.)

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: The principles referred to by me, of course, may be accepted.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not have intervened at all at this stage of the debate but for the remarks of the hon. Member Sri Purushotham. As usual, he has introduced into his speech many controversial subjects, the most important of which is the nationalization of bus routes. I must confess, Sir, it is most unfortunate that in this country everything is viewed from the point of view of nationalization as if it means efficiency and economy. I can say from experience with facts and figures that in many instances this is not the case. But I should like to give one instance of how transport service is worked

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to the benefit of the public. It has nothing to do with the Government, the bus-owners or others. But it has only to do with the convenience of the public.

Sir, the most excellent form of transport is, as the Hon. the Leader of the House will vouchsafe, the bus transport in the United States, namely, the Greyhound buses which run over thousands of miles and not over a hundred and two hundred miles. The hon. Member Sri Purushotham thinks that the bus-owner should have a route of at least 25 miles and not 15 miles as proposed by the Government. He wants that 15 should be made 25. Let us, for God's sake, have better ambitions. Let the bus-owner take his buses at least up to Chingleput, a distance of 35 miles. (Interruption.) The new entrants would like to have breathing space on the route. Apart from that, Sir, let me give an illustration. It is a distance of more than a thousand miles from Chicago to San Francisco, and there are three competitive methods of transport between these two places. One is aeroplane, the other is the rail which is exceedingly comfortable and the third is the 'Greyhound' buses. If anybody were to go to Chicago, he would see these 'Greyhound' buses.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Why are they so called?

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Because they have the picture of the Greyhound racing along so that the public may realize with what speed and efficiency the buses can go.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Our transport buses bear the picture of the 'lion'.

3 30 p.m. DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: What I was going to say was this. The competition between the three forms of transport, all of them by private enterprise, has given the greatest benefit to the passengers concerned. The fare from Chicago to San Francisco is 99 dollars which is equivalent to about Rs. 500. The fare by rail is something like 85 dollars and by the Greyhound bus it is about 75 dollars. The manner in which they calculate the fare is that the air route takes you swiftest. On the other hand, there is no method for meals being supplied on the way. The passenger who goes by rail has to furnish himself with the necessary meals and in the United States, as apart from our country, everybody believes that he must have sufficient amount of the creature comforts wherever he be and to whatever part he may be travelling. So, that little difference between the air fare and the rail fare is meant for those creature comforts. But when it comes to the Greyhound bus, it takes a little longer time not only to take the passenger to the various places but also to give him a beautiful idea of the scenery. That is how transport is developed. Unfortunately, we suffer from that one thing like King Charles' head and it is nationalization. I am sorry that in this context the hon. Member Sri Purushotham should have once

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more brought in this nationalization business. All that I would like to say is that it is good to encourage private enterprise. We have been too long condemning private enterprise and, if I may say so, long before the Government realized their duty, it was the private sector that gave us some method of transport in buses. I know of two eminent persons in this line. One is Sri T. V. Sundaram Ayyangar of Madurai and the other is Mr. G. D. Naidu of Coimbatore. I hope, therefore, that this Resolution will not only be accepted but that the Government will improve upon it and see that this sort of transport by the private sector is encouraged, but with the additional safeguards that ought to be made for safe transport.

I have spoken to the Leader of the House about the dangers of night travel in motor cars. I am sure he must have experienced this as many of us have experienced. Till we reach our destination, we do not know whether we will reach home or not. Therefore, I once again say that the danger is even greater in Government transport than in any other transport. It is much greater in respect of lorries. Facts will prove for themselves and no question is necessary on that basis. Although I have repeated time and again that the headlights must be dimmed over long distance routes, no action has been taken. I stated four years ago that the Government transport should be as liable to the attention of the Police as anybody else. Still the rule is that the Police should not interfere with the Government transport buses.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am sorry that is not the fact. Ordinary traffic errors or faults are enquired into by the departmental committee on which the traffic police officer is represented. In all other cases regular action by the Police is taken.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: This was given expression to by the then Inspector-General of Police Mr. Devasahayam in the year 1953 or 1954. I shall be very glad if that information is not based on facts. All that I wish to draw the attention of the Government to is the fact that the danger in regard to transport, particularly transport which is run through the authority of the Government, is much greater than in the transport that is carried on by private concerns. I hope this will be considered by the Government very carefully.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, the hon. Member Sri Purushotham has, as usual, brought heat into the discussion by introducing the subject of nationalization. I am not discussing that but that provoked the Leader of the Opposition and rightly to give some good and wholesome advice to the Treasury Benches, particularly, to the Leader of the House, about nationalized bus service. I am not getting into that controversy.

With regard to the Resolution on hand, I think the Minister in charge of Transport will have facts and figures as to what happened in the course of the last ten or fifteen years to make the demand

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for these bus permits or bus routes go up by leaps and bounds. I think a time there was in pre-War days when bus service was working at a loss. All those who were running one or two buses had almost to withdraw them from service because they could not keep up. But as conditions improved and as the traffic increased and as people also developed the habit of going to the various places either on business or on some other work, the bus transport service became a paying proposition. I hope the Hon. Minister will have facts and figures as to how many new entrants got these bus permits from the year 1946. As far as I know—I am not speaking with any personal information—even people who were having one or two buses went on increasing the number of buses. So, a person who might have been owning three or four buses in 1946 is now called a fleet-owner with a strength of 46 buses. Now, more people have desired to get in. Particularly, in a country like ours where opportunities for business or industry are very limited, naturally there may be certain classes of people who may like to take to the bus service as a business proposition. Therefore, the issue is whether the Government will encourage the policy of going on giving bus permits to those who are already in the line with a fleet-strength of forty or fifty buses or whether they will try to divert at least a portion to new entrants. I am told by the hon. Member Sri Purushotham who sometimes is the spokesman of the Government (Dr. A. Sreenivasan : Always) that the Government have already amended the rules. (Interruption.) I think it is nothing wrong to be a good spokesman. We are told that the Government have already amended that particular rule so that new entrants will also have an opportunity to run a bus service. It is quite possible that the present people who may get one or two permits of this type may also, in course of time, develop. However, the policy is a good one and I surely welcome it. The hon. Member Sri Purushotham will rightly remark about this. I do not know on what basis the Government have come to a decision. But I am sure many Members will agree with me that a certain percentage should be fixed for the new entrants. Otherwise, it would be impossible to carry on. Even the Government of India adopted a similar policy, though not now, in view of the acute, foreign exchange position. For a long time people who were in the trade had a monopoly with regard to export and import permits. After some time, the Government of India amended the rule to the effect that 25 per cent of the quota would be reserved for new entrants. Some such policy on the part of the Madras Government will go a long way in encouraging such people as want to enter business provided they are genuine cases. Sometimes some people would like to have a permit for monetary benefit. I know that the Government will not encourage such tendencies.

Another factor the Government should understand. The new entrant will find it very difficult to compete with the fleet-owners who are having forty or fifty buses. With the buses they have, with the money at their disposal, and with their resources to engage lawyers to fight out their case, it will be very difficult for the new

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entrants to compete with the fleet-owners. I feel, in conclusion, that the Government will do well to reserve some portion ranging from 20 to 40 per cent to the new entrants.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Resolution is brought forward to help more or less private operators as such. Therefore, let us not go into the question of nationalization now. Let me not reply to that point. I shall try to stick to the terms of the Resolution. The hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan wanted me to inform the House about the number of new entrants into this bus industry from the year 1946. I am happy that there is one Member who has been following the development of this industry for the last twelve or thirteen years. He himself in his speech started to state the position of this industry in the year 1946. None of the Members could have imagined to have such a Resolution then. It was not an attractive industry at all then. There was a lot of competition no doubt among the operators. But it was never considered a paying industry. It was never considered an important industry to be taken up by leading persons or men with sufficient money to run it. It was left to a particular section of people who were normally not well-supported. But the industry has grown up in the course of the last ten or twelve years. It has grown up to such an extent that there is not only a growing demand that more and more people should get into the industry but it has also come to the extent of asking this hon. House to pass a Resolution to amend a particular Government Order in order to allow new entrants to come in. Sir, the Government have, at no time, prevented any new entrants from coming in. But, knowing the nature and the growth of the industry for the past many years and the fact that it has never had a smooth growth or sailing, the Government at one time decided that for an effective or economic operation of bus transport, they must have a minimum of five buses. So, this minimum viable unit was fixed, which the hon. Member Mr. Mohamed Raza Khan himself wants. The Government have been taking many steps to see that this viable unit is built up as quickly as possible. It is to help build up this viable unit that the Government passed that particular Government Order which is sought to be amended by this Resolution. Well, it has its own difficulties. It did work for some time and later on due to the demand from the newcomers to enter the industry, a clash started between the newcomers and the persons who were already well-settled in the industry.

Sir, very often it is stated that it is the bus operator that earns more than any other professional person. It has come to that level. For any small mistake the matter is immediately rushed to the High Court. Sir, on this Government Order, there were some decisions. A particular decision was given by the High Court, which was later on set aside by the Supreme Court. Apart from this Government Order as such, for the past one year or nearly two years, I have received a number of representations that newcomers should not be entirely shut out. I know, from the way this industry has

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been growing up, that anyone with initiative, resources and capital can participate in this industry with success in view of so many improvements made on so many sides.

The hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to what was happening in America. Sir, I am also really dreaming of a period when we can come up to that level. From the way we are progressing, I definitely feel that we will come up to that level or standard. Particularly many of us who only know about this country and this State, who have been in the habit of travelling constantly and who have been watching the progress of this industry, will know the progress that we have made not in the far distant past but in the course of the last ten years, in the matter of road development and transport. About five or ten years ago, the maximum distance permitted for any operator was only 90 miles and he ought to run his buses within 90 miles a day. He could not travel beyond that and the actual distance could only be thirty miles. I know travelling for thirty miles was a big task or venture at that time. To-day it has developed. I have allowed a maximum distance of 180 miles for ordinary buses and 250 miles for express buses per day. We have introduced a number of long-route buses. The demand for long-route buses is ever increasing. We have fixed a distance of 250 miles for long-route buses. As the road conditions improve, it would go up. A number of long-route buses are already plying. Any passenger can get into a bus in Salem and reach Madurai without a change-over or break. This may look very small to those who have seen America, but to us who have seen only this country, it looks that we are making progress. It is quite fast enough. We are attempting to introduce a direct service from Tiruchirappalli to Madras. The demand is large and it is ever growing. It is not as if the Government or the Transport Authority is forcing the operators to take to this service. The demand is coming from them. We can do it safely and comfortably and see how progress is made.

Regarding the Government Order and this Resolution, if I go item by item and if I accept all of them, I will again have to go to the High Court to get it smashed. Instead of helping the poor operator, I will be putting him to greater difficulties and greater hardships. But we are not keeping quiet ever since the Government Order was issued. The difficulties of small operators have been brought to the notice of the Government and I have met various bodies and all those who are interested in bus transport and issued a new order, which covers almost all the points which have been raised in this particular Resolution, and which would produce greater satisfaction and greater effect.

My hon. Friend Mr. Purushotham wanted the Government to raise the distance limit from fifteen miles to twenty-five miles in the case of new entrants. The limit of fifteen miles is nothing sacred nor the limit of twenty-five miles. According to the latest Government Order, the whole transport system has been divided into three groups. One group consists of routes covering a distance of fifteen miles, another group from 15 to 75 miles and the third group from 75

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to 250 miles. When it was decided to have these three groups, I was only thinking of the passengers. To-day as it is, no passenger can get a seat in any bus in the mofussil for a distance of fifteen or twenty miles. As the demand from passengers has been going on increasing, even if I put in more buses, it would not be of much help. The person who wants to travel up to a distance of twenty or thirty miles will normally have to buy a ticket for a longer distance. Therefore, we thought that we could run a shuttle service to clear away as many people as possible from the towns as soon as their work was over. In order to help long distance passengers, I have decided to introduce Express buses. If I leave it to the normal service as such with its present number of buses and the timings and all that, it will more and more irritate the passenger and delay his work. But the Express buses will cover a long distance in a short time with lesser number of stops. This Express service is becoming very popular and it will continue to grow more popular.

With regard to long distance express routes, I feel that pure efficiency should be the criterion for deciding who should be the long distance operator and I cannot take a risk in respect of this matter. I cannot put rickety buses on the road and ask the passengers to get down in the middle of the journey.

Regarding the build-up of viable units, in the face of the demand for an increase in the number of buses, I feel that leaving the middle routes as such, small operators can come up without much difficulty in the course of the next few years. So, as it is, we are keeping a close watch on the progress of the transport service and we are giving a fair chance to the new entrants to come in, take their turn as bus operators and thus help the industry. I know that the industry is thriving to-day and I do not want to give the benefit to those who come in during the boom period alone and then run away when it is in some sort of static position because I am more interested in the industry growing and thriving. It is with that object in view that I limited the coming in of new entrants. There are also really efficient people to-day with resources, who have not been given a chance to enter the field. There are also a number of institutions having very efficient workshop facilities and experience. It is only with a view to affording an opportunity to those people, the co-operative institutions and many other categories of persons that we have given this chance. I am sure the present Government Order will go to the help of everybody and I do not feel there is any necessity to accept this Resolution now. The Resolution as drafted by the hon. Member will not help the man whom he has in view. On the other hand, the Resolution, if passed, will put those people whom the hon. Member wants to help, in more difficulties or, if I may use a strong term, will kill them.

* SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: Mr. Chairman, Sir, apart from nationalization, all the observations that have been made here are beside the point and after all, we are trying to help new

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entrants to come in. The idea in bringing forward this Resolution is to see that there is no monopoly and that new entrants are encouraged as much as possible. I have personal knowledge of this affair. New entrants, according to the present Government Order, that is, G.O. No. 1298 . . .

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : That is not the present Government Order. The present Government Order will meet all your needs much more than what is contemplated in the Resolution.

* SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : With that assurance, I have no objection to withdraw the Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Sri Ramasamy Gounder, are you withdrawing the Resolution?

* SRI K. M. RAMASWAMY GOUNDER : Since the Hon. Minister has given an assurance, I withdraw the Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

(2) CLASSIFICATION OF ALL THE MUSLIMS AS BACKWARD.

* SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move the Resolution standing in my name, namely—

“ This Council recommends to the Government to abolish the classification of some Muslims whose mother tongue is Urdu as forward and classify all the Muslims irrespective of whether their mother tongue is Urdu or not as backward.”

There is not much of controversy in this matter except for the historical background and I would state it as briefly as possible. Formerly, the Muslim community as a whole was taken to be backward for the purpose of grant of concessions in the educational field and also for the purpose of appointments in the Government service. At that time there was—I think in the 1920's—when the policy of the Government was to appoint two Muslims out of every twelve appointments that were made. That was really responsible, to some extent, for a good number of Muslims getting into Government service although the proportion was not fixed on the population basis. Apart from that, the Muslims being very backward in the field of education, some educational facilities and concessions were given to them and these were enjoyed by the community for a period of more than two decades. But a change came about in the year 1948 or so when Sri Omandur Ramaswami Reddiar was the Chief Minister, which reduced the number from two out of twelve to one out of twelve. That also went on for a period of four or five years. But with the change in the Constitution, it was thought and rightly thought that classification on the basis of community should go and that the question of appointment of persons based on religion, language or community should be decided on a planned basis. Then the Government divided the communities into backward communities

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and forward communities. Then difficulty arose at that time as far as the Muslims were concerned. I am confining my remarks to the Muslims. All the Muslims from Malabar known as ‘ Mappillas ’ were considered backward. The ‘ Lubbai ’ section in Tamil Nad whose mother tongue is Tamil was considered backward. But the Muslims in Andhra and those in the City whose mother tongue was Urdu were considered forward. I think, if I remember aright, that we made a representation to this Government that it would be in the fitness of things to classify all the Muslims as ‘ backward ’ so that they might have all the facilities and educational concessions. In fact, Sir, it should not be taken that I am trying to deprive those who are already enjoying the concessions, of the facilities. I know, Sir, particularly as I had the honour of representing an Andhra constituency in the Legislative Assembly, that the Muslims whose mother tongue was Urdu were socially, economically and politically very backward. Therefore, that classification that those Muslims whose mother tongue was Urdu would be considered forward, was wrong. But the Government's decision was there and it was put into effect in spite of our agitation. Immediately the partition came and we were not bothered with the problem of Andhra, and of the remaining Muslims, whereas 80 to 85 per cent were classified as backward, only 10 to 20 per cent were considered ‘ forward.’ Even then we made a representation but to no effect. Again, the partition came and Malabar seceded from us. In the case of the remaining Muslims, those whose mother tongue is Tamil are considered backward and the remaining about four or five lakhs of Muslims whose mother tongue is Urdu and who are mostly in the City of Madras, North Arcot and Tiruchirappalli are considered forward. The result is that the little facilities we would get in the field of education or in the matter of appointments to Government service, as you are quite aware, Sir, are denied to us. My resolution only submits to the Government to include those Muslims who are classified as ‘ forward ’ in the category of ‘ backward ’ people so that they may have the little concessions. If you make a comparative study of their conditions, you will know that there are certain Muslims whose mother tongue is Urdu but who are socially or economically backward. I may say, Sir, without meaning any offence, that Dr. Mahomed Usman, whom hon. Members in this House and others outside know fully well, though his mother tongue is Urdu, is considered ‘ backward ’. (Laughter.)

Sir, when I am talking on the subject, the Hon. the Leader of the other House, our esteemed Finance Minister, has stated that the time has come for the Government to reconsider the whole question of classification of communities as ‘ backward ’ and ‘ forward.’ He has expressed the view that the time has come when ‘ backwardness ’ and ‘ forwardness ’ should not be assessed purely on the basis of religion, caste or community but on the basis of the actual economic conditions of the various communities. If this is done, I have no objection. In fact, I would very much welcome it. But till that is decided, I think that these few persons who are now regarded as ‘ forward ’ should be helped. That is why I have

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brought forward this Resolution. As you are quite well aware, Sir, the Muslims who are considered forward have also certain difficulties in the matter of selection of candidates for admission to schools or professional colleges or even in the matter of appointment to Services. I, therefore, commend my Resolution for the acceptance of the House.

4 p.m. SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : Sir, I second the Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Resolution moved—

“ This Council recommends to the Government to abolish the classification of some Muslims whose mother tongue is Urdu as forward and classify all the Muslims irrespective of whether their mother tongue is Urdu or not as backward.”

The Resolution is now before the House for discussion.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Resolution is really a very important one. As a matter of fact, I have always been opposed to any kind of distinction—backward or forward—being recognized among people. Suppose a hundred boys, who are qualified, apply for seats in the engineering college. I feel that all the one hundred boys must get admission in the engineering college irrespective of the fact whether they belong to one community or another. But, unfortunately, the Government are not in a position to provide seats for all students. Perhaps, it will take a very long time for Government to assure admission to all those who apply. The same difficulty is experienced in the case of admission to medical colleges. It is a crime on the part of Government to say ‘ No ’ to a student who seeks admission to the medical college or the engineering college. I am trying to put things very plainly. But it is not possible in the present circumstances for the Government to give admission to all the students that apply. So, they have adopted some rough and ready method of selection. As far as certain communities are concerned, they give a certain number of seats on a certain basis.

Now the point is, as the hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan put it, that the Muslim community, whose mother tongue is Tamil, is, from the financial point of view, a really forward community. There is no doubt about that. As regards educational matters, they cannot stand comparison with any member of any other community which is characterized as forward. This is one point which we have to take note of. As far as school fee concession is concerned, let this be the guide, namely, whoever is capable of paying his school fee, let him pay, and whoever cannot pay, should not be asked to pay. Let the concession be given on the basis of one being poor. If a community is really backward from the point of view of education, should we not show that community some kind of concession? If the Government should come forward and say, ‘ You need not be

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worried; we are going to have ten engineering colleges in the place of one; any number of boys will be admitted’, then there is no question of forwardness or backwardness, because everybody will then get admission. But the Government are not able to say so now. They cannot say so. That being the case, should there not be some kind of arrangement to help educationally backward boys? If a community is really intellectually backward, should it not have some kind of safeguard? It is just like giving treatment in the hospital to a sick person. I think it is the imperative duty of the Government to see in course of time that all those who apply for admission to the professional colleges do get admission. So long as they are not able to give admission to all those who apply, there must be some arrangement for giving admission. If by bringing the Urdu-speaking Muslim people under the category of ‘ backward community ’, any useful purpose will be served, I say “ All right, do it ”. But I will make this one suggestion, that is, “ Make this Lubbai community ‘ more backward ’ ”. By bringing the Urdu-speaking Muslims under the category of ‘ backward community ’, they may get some concessions. I do not stand against this. The only thing I would say is, “ Make the Lubbai community ‘ more backward ’ ” (Sri L. S. Karavalar : Most backward.) Give the Lubbai community some concessions.

Ours is a Welfare State. A child, after passing all the necessary examinations with distinction, goes to the college with the best of hopes and ambitions to seek admission. But he is told ‘ No ’. I think this is a most heart-rending thing. I want to say that to cover up the incapacity of the Government to provide admission for all students, they have adopted this method of ‘ backwardness ’ and ‘ forwardness.’ We want to establish in India a classless and casteless society. But this question of ‘ forwardness ’ and ‘ backwardness ’ will only perpetuate caste in this country. So long as the Government are not able to provide seats in the professional colleges for all, there must be some arrangement by which selections could be made. The proposition put forward by the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan is a reasonable one. There is nothing wrong about it. (Sri V. V. Ramaswami : Modest.) The only difficulty is this. We must see comparatively how it will work.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the assumption in the Resolution tabled by the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan appears to be that classification of backward communities is based on language. On the contrary, classification is made on the basis of educational, economic and social backwardness. Before any community is classified as a backward community, the District Collector, the Director of Public Instruction, and the Director of Harijan Welfare go into the question and make enquiries whether a community is economically backward, socially backward, and so on. So, it is not as if all the Urdu-speaking people have been classified as forward. If they have been classified as forward, it is not on the basis of language. But on the basis of their economic and social backwardness or forwardness, as the case may be, they

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are classified as backward or forward. Even when Lubbai and Mappilla communities have been classified as backward communities, it is not on the basis of language. Really it is on the basis of their social and economic backwardness, educational backwardness, and so on. Anyway, as the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan himself has said, the matter has ceased to be of any great importance. The Government of Madras have now a proposal for the grant of educational concessions not on the basis of caste, creed, or religion, but on the basis of economic position and status in life, the ability to pay the school fee, and so on. So, this question is no longer of any particular importance. Very soon, a decision would be taken and then, there would be no need to classify the communities on the basis of social and educational backwardness and they will be classified on the basis of their income so that regardless of the community to which a person belongs, all poor students may get the educational concessions. I trust this will satisfy my esteemed Friend Mr. Raza Khan and he will withdraw his Resolution.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I am really thankful to my esteemed Friend Sri A. M. Allapichai for the support which he has given me. He himself knows the difficulties. I hope the Hon. the Leader of the House also knows the difficulties of the people. Sir, I do not like to enter into a debate with the Hon. the Leader of the House that the classification is based purely on language. But, I only wish to say that, as far as I know, it is based on language and that it is actually working on that principle.

In the City of Madras, in certain parts where the Muslims are predominant, the majority of them are working in beedi companies. As the Hon. the Minister for Labour himself is aware, these workers are paid wages at the rate of Re. 1-4-0 per day. The Hon. Minister himself is interested in seeing that these poor people get increased wages and better conditions of work. For all practical purposes, these poor people are classified as forward community people. So, they do not get any concessions. It is only in this context that I have brought forward this Resolution. However, as the Hon. the Leader of the House has said that the Government of Madras are going to bring forward or rather going to enunciate a wholesome principle by which all poor people regardless of the community to which they belong or the language which they speak will be given concessions, I have great pleasure in withdrawing the Resolution which I have moved.

One more thing I wish to state in this connection. At the time of selection to professional colleges and even at the time of applying for some of the Governmental posts, there is a tendency among some people to get false certificates to the effect that the person concerned belongs to a particular community, which is recognized as a backward community. I am not saying this only with reference to the Muslims. This happens in all cases and people get such false certificates. Thus, even at the beginning of their career,

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the poor students have a tendency to get such false certificates. This is, of course, most undesirable. With these observations, I withdraw my Resolution, with the leave of the House.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to make an announcement to the House as well as the Press. Short Notice Question No. 20-A has been postponed to the 17th instant. The papers laid on the table in connection therewith should not be published or referred to, till it is answered on the floor of the House.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I am sorry I am making too many suggestions. May I request that the question may be taken up on the 18th instead of the 17th?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot decide it myself.

(3) OPENING OF A NEW RAILWAY ROUTE.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் எனது பேரில் இருக்கும் கீழ்க்கண்ட தீர்மானத்தைப் பிரேரேபிணை செய்கிறேன்:

"This Council recommends to the Government to urge upon the Central Government to take immediate steps to open a new railway route to connect Manamadurai and Maniyachi via Mudukulathur taluk."

The Resolution was duly seconded.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Resolution moved—

"This Council recommends to the Government to urge upon the Central Government to take immediate steps to open a new railway route to connect Manamadurai and Maniyachi via Mudukulathur taluk."

*SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : தலைவர் அவர்களே, ராமநாதபுரம் மாவட்டத்தில், முதுகுளத்தூர் பிரதேசமும், திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவை யொட்டியிருக்கிற கீழ்க்குப் பிரதேசங்களுட மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட பிரதேசங்களாகயிருக்கின்றன. அங்கு வாழும் மக்கள் ஒரு கிராமத்திலிருந்து இன்னொரு கிராமத்திற்குப் போகவேண்டுமென்றால், தங்களுக்குள் ஒரு தொடர்பு வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றால், நல்ல சாலைகள் இன்னும் அமைக்கப்படவில்லை. மேலும், இவைகளுக்கிடையில் பல சிறுநூல்களும், ஓடைகளும் இருப்பதால், வருடத்தில் பெரும்பாலும் அவைகள் மழையால் குழப்பப்பட்டுத் தொடர்பே இல்லாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. ஆகவே, இவ்விரு மாவட்டங்களையும் இணைப்பதற்கு, குறிப்பாக நான் சொன்ன இந்த இரண்டு பிற்பட்ட பிரதேசங்களையும் இணைப்பதற்கு, ஒரு ரெயில் பாதை அமைக்கப் பட்டால், அங்குள்ள மக்கள் எளிதில் முக்கிய நகரங்களுக்குப் போய் வரவும் மற்ற நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவும் தற்கால நவீன நாகரிக முறையைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளவும் ஏதுவாயிருக்கும். அப்பொழுதுதான் அங்குள்ள மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத் தரமும் உயர்ந்து, அவர்கள் நல்ல நாகரிக மனிதர்களாக வாழ முடியும். இந்த சாதனத்தைக் கட்டாயமாக ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று அங்குள்ள மக்கள் வெகு காலமாகவே அரசாங்கத்திடம் முறையிட்டு வருகிறார்கள். ராமநாதபுரம் மாவட்டத்தில் உள்ளதும், திருநெல்வேலி, தூத்துக்குடியில் உள்ளதுமான பல பொறுப்

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] [13th September 1958]

புள்ள ஸ்தாபனங்களும், வியாபார சங்கங்களும் ரெயில்வே பாதை கட்டாயம் போடப்படவேண்டுமென்று அரசியலாரிடம் பன்முறை கூறிவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். மாணுமதுரைக்கும் மணியாச்சிக்கும் இடையே இருக்கும் தூரம் 61 மைல்தான் என்று சர்வே எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 1927-ல் ரெயில்வே நிர்வாகத்தால், ட்ராபிக் சர்வே எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதில் ஏற்படும் செலவினத்திற்கு என்ன வருவாய் ஏற்படக்கூடும் என்று ஆராய்ந்து பார்க்கும்போது, அதிகமாக ஏற்படாது என்று அவர்கள் நினைத்தபோதிலும்; மக்களுக்கு அதனால் ஏற்படும் பலன்களைப் பார்க்கும்போது, கட்டாயம் அதைச் செய்து கொடுத்துத் தான் ஆகவேண்டுமென்று அப்பொழுதிருந்த சென்னை அரசாங்கமும் வற்புறுத்தி வந்தது. மதுரையிலிருந்து போடிநாயக்கனாருக்குப் புதிய ரெயில்வே பாதை போட்டது அங்குள்ள கள்ளர் பகுதி மக்களை இப்பொழுது நல்ல வளமுள்ளவர்களாக ஆக்கியிருக்கிறது. அதுபோன்று இந்தப் பாதையையும் போட்டுக் கொடுத்தால், நாம் அங்குள்ள மக்களுக்கு நல்ல உதவி செய்தவர்களாவோம்.

1933-ல் ஏற்பட்ட ரெயில்வே என்கொயரி போர்டு இதைப்பற்றி ஆலோசித்து ஒரு அறிக்கையை அரசாங்கத்திற்குச் சமர்ப்பித்தது. அதில், இந்தத் திட்டத்தை நிதி நிலைமை சரியாக இருக்கும்போது எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம் என்று சொல்லியிருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. சென்னை அரசாங்கம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தை மேலும் வற்புறுத்தியதின் காரணத்தினால் 1934 மே 7-ம் தேதி சென்னை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ரெயில்வே போர்டு ஒரு பதில் எழுதியிருக்கிறது. அதாவது, சமீபத்திலே அதை எடுக்க லாயக்கில்லை என்று தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இருந்தபோதிலும் ரெயில்வே நிர்வாக அதிகாரிகள், ரெயில்வே இலாகாக்காரர்கள், இதைப்பற்றி ஆலோசித்து மறு முறையும் ஒரு சர்வே எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கருத்துத் தெரிவித்திருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது.

மத்திய அரசாங்கத் துணை அமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீ அளகேசன் அவர்கள் விருது நகருக்கு வந்திருந்தபோது இந்த ரெயில்வே பாதையின் முக்கியத்துவத்தைப்பற்றி எடுத்துச் சொன்னோம். அருப்புக்கோட்டையில் உள்ள கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களும், விருதுநகர் வியாபாரிகளும் இதைப்பற்றி எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். இப்பொழுது விருதுநகரிலிருந்து, அருப்புக்கோட்டை மூலம் கமுதி வழியாக மாணுமதுரைக்கு ரெயில் பாதை போடத் திட்டமிருக்கிறது. அதைப்பற்றி ஆலோசிக்கப்படும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அடுத்தாற்போல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் இது சேர்க்கப்படும் என்றும் சொல்லப்பட்டது.

அமைச்சர் கனம் ஸ்ரீ பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள் விருதுநகருக்கு வந்திருந்தபோதும், நேரிலும், விருதுநகரிலிருந்து அருப்புக்கோட்டை வழி மாணுமதுரைக்கு ரெயில் பாதை போடவேண்டுமென்று அடிக்கடி சொல்லியிருக்கிறோம். அவர்கள், சமயம் கிடைக்கும்போதெல்லாம் மத்திய சர்க்காரிடம் வற்புறுத்துகிறோம் என்று சொல்லி ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். “ப்ரையாரிட்டீஸ்” எந்த வழியில் வருகிறது என்று தெரியவில்லை. ஆயினும் அதன் முக்கியத்துவத்தைப்பற்றி எடுத்துச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறோம்” என்றும் சொன்னார்கள். மேலும் அத்துடன் மாணுமதுரையிலிருந்து முதலாளத்தார் வழியாக மணியாச்சிக்கும் போகும்படியான ஒரு ரெயில் பாதை அமைத்தால் நான் குறிப்பிட்ட இரண்டு மாவட்டங்களிலுமுள்ள பிற்பட்ட பகுதிகளுக்கு நாம் உதவி செய்வதோடு, அங்குள்ள மக்களுக்கும் நாம் மிகவும் உதவி செய்தவர்களாவோம். இதற்கு இரண்டு பாதைகளும் போடப்பட்டால், அங்குள்ள மக்களுக்கு நவீன நாகரீக வாழ்க்கை நடத்துவதற்கு வழி செய்து கொடுத்துவர்களாவோம். இப்பொழுது மத்திய அரசாங்கத் துணை அமைச்சராக இருக்கும் ஸ்ரீ ராமசுவாமியவர்கள் விருதுநகர், அருப்புக்கோட்டைக்கு வந்தபோதும் இதுபற்றி வற்புறுத்தப்பட்டது. அதற்கு அவர்கள், “இதன் முக்கியத்துவத்தை அறிந்திருக்கிறேன், இதற்கு இரும்புத் தளவாடங்கள் கொண்டுவருகின்றன, நிலைமை சரியாகும்போது அதைப்பற்றிக் கவனிக்கலாம்”, என்று சொன்னார்கள்.

[13th September 1958] [Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

“வோர்ன்ட் பாங்க்” இல் இருந்து ரெயில்வே விஸ்தரிப்புக்காக ஏதோ நம் நாட்டிற்குக் கடன் கொடுக்கப்போவதாக இன்று பத்திரிகைகளில் பார்த்தேன். முன்னால் செலுத்தவேண்டிய கடனுக்காக அது இருந்தாலும் இருக்கலாம். இருந்தாலும் இந்த முக்கியமான ரெயில்வே பாதையை மனதில் கொண்டு நமது அரசியலார், அதற்கு ஆவன செய்து மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் எடுத்துச் சொல்லி, அப்பகுதியில் உள்ள மக்களுக்கு ஆக்கம் தேடித்தருவார்கள், தரவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத் தர்மானத்தை அங்கீகரிக்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman, 4-20 Government fully agree that railway facilities should be provided P.M. to cover the unserved regions in the Ramanathapuram district, particularly the Mudukulathur and Aruppukottai areas. At a Ministerial Conference convened by the Railway Ministry last year, I, on behalf of the Government, did urge the highest priority for the following six lines, although we had previously recommended as many as twelve important railway lines to be taken up:—

1. Salem-Bangalore line.
2. Theni-Gudalur line.
3. Manamadurai-Virudunagar (via Aruppukottai) line.
4. Chinnasalem-Chingleput line.
5. Salem-Karur line.
6. Tirunelveli-Cape Comorin line.

We formulated these proposals after consulting the railway authorities and after going into the technical aspects of the question and also after taking into account the feasibility of these schemes being taken up for execution at the earliest possible time. Further this Government have examined again the question of taking up railway lines which would fulfil our immediate needs. But we are told that so far as the Second Five-Year Plan is concerned, there is no possibility of adding any new railway line over and above what the Planning Commission has agreed to. But it is our idea to urge on the Government of India to take up some of these lines at least under the Third Five-Year Plan. We are proposing to inform the Government of India again that the Virudunagar-Aruppukottai-Manamadurai to Kilakarai line must be given the highest priority as it covers a major portion of really difficult and inaccessible area. We have been advised that it would be practicable to split up these proposals into two or three rather than as is suggested in the Resolution. We shall, therefore, urge on the Government of India to accord the highest priority to this—Virudunagar-Manamadurai-Aruppukottai to Kilakarai line. We also propose to urge on the Government of India to open another line connecting both Manamadurai and Tuticorin and to give this scheme also the highest priority. In the circumstances, I would request the hon. Member not to press his Resolution.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்லிய விவரங்களிலிருந்து எனது நோக்கம் ஈடேறும் என்று கருதுவதால் என்னுடைய தீர்மானத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

[13th September 1958]

(4) REMOVAL OF DISPARITY IN SCALES OF PAY OF HIGHER GRADE
TEACHERS IN VARIOUS ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, I move—

“ This Council recommends to the Government that the disparity in scales of pay as among the Higher Grade teachers in the various elementary schools under the various agencies in the State be removed.”

I may tell hon. Members that this Resolution is for the removal of disparity by upgrading. Now, hon. Members may well remember that some three years ago—in 1955—I had occasion to bring before this hon. House a Resolution for the removal of disparity in the scales of pay for various kinds and grades of teachers serving in various institutions and under different agencies in this State. An assurance was given on that occasion that the disparity would be removed and I withdrew my Resolution. But provision was made in the Budget for only one category of teachers, viz., secondary grade teachers, and disparity as among the secondary grade teachers serving in the various schools under different agencies was removed. But suddenly a few months back, a new order was issued, perhaps on account of the huge cost involved, stating that secondary grade teachers who newly entered service and who taught only classes 1 to 5 in elementary schools should be paid a lower scale of pay. So, somehow or other, they have brought in the disparity again.

Now, this Resolution, hon. Members may note, is brought in on behalf of the teachers called higher grade teachers. Higher grade teachers are teachers who have qualified themselves by passing the E.S.L.C. (Eighth Standard Public Examination) or who have failed in the S.S.L.C. course or passed some Form between the III and the V Forms and have undergone teacher training for full two years in institutions approved by the Director of Public Instruction. So, besides their general qualification, all of them have had teacher's training for two years. These teachers number about 75,000 to-day in our so-called shrunken State. After the separation of Kerala and Kanara, there are 75,000 teachers called higher grade teachers and they come under five categories, which can be more appropriately called five different castes. What are these castes? They are, Government higher grade teachers, district board higher grade teachers, municipal higher grade teachers, panchayat higher grade teachers and private or aided school higher grade teachers. So, these 75,000 teachers are treated by a Government which claims to be secular, as belonging to five different castes. It is more than eleven years since we got Swaraj and nobody knows the reason why the Government keep them under these five categories. We have no quarrel with the Government if they keep them under five denominations or categories or castes, but there is a lot of difference in pay on account of such treatment.

Sir, this agency system crept in in the days of the Britisher and there is no reason why a national Government should perpetuate this system. Perhaps it is financially advantageous to the Government of the day. The Government teacher gets the highest salary.

REMOVAL OF DISPARITY IN SCALES OF PAY OF HIGHER GRADE
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13th September 1958] [Sri G. Krishnamoorthy]

The municipal and the district board teachers get a little lower salary. The private or the aided school teacher gets the lowest salary. The panchayat school teacher cannot be classified under any of these for the reason, as I have submitted on the sacred floor of this House many times, that he is treated as Markandeya for all purposes—not in respect of life. His salary is not paid properly and he is never given any increment. I do not know why the Government have put all these schools under the control of panchayats.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair)

A higher grade teacher under Government gets a scale of Rs. 30—1—50. The district board and the municipal higher grade teachers get the same Rs. 30 as starting salary, get the big increment of one rupee annually and go up to a maximum of Rs. 45 as against Rs. 50 which their brother Government teacher gets. The aided school teacher starts on Rs. 30, gets a beautiful increment of annas eight per year and stops with Rs. 33. His brother teacher in the Government school goes up to Rs. 50 and in the local board school goes up to Rs. 45. But this poor teacher has to stop at Rs. 33 only. In six years, earning an increment at the rate of Re. 0-8-0 a year, he reaches the maximum of Rs. 33. Sir, out of the 75,000 teachers coming under this category of higher grade teachers more than 50,000 belong to the aided schools. So, 50,000 families are starved by a national Government, which claims to rule this State in the name of the Father of the Nation and with the objective of driving poverty out of this land. These 50,000 teachers get Rs. 17 less than the teachers with the same qualification, serving in Government schools.

Sometimes, Sir, the argument has been advanced from the Treasury Bench on the sacred floor of this House that the teachers in Government schools ought to get a little more because they are liable to transfer from place to place. But are they transferred everyday? Is transfer a reason for increase in the salary by Rs. 17 per month? Will any elementary school teacher incur by a transfer such a large amount of expense calculated at the rate of Rs. 17 per month? Nobody can admit that. Even taking that argument for granted . . .

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What is your point? Is it that the salary of teachers drawing Rs. 50 should be reduced to Rs. 33 or that the salary of those drawing Rs. 33 should be increased to Rs. 50?

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, that is why I have submitted, at the very outset, that this Resolution is for levelling up of the salaries and removal of disparities by upgrading. In fact, that was my first sentence after moving my Resolution, that the disparity in the scales of pay as among the higher grade teachers in the various elementary schools under the various agencies in the State be removed.

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The aided school teacher gets only Rs. 33. Taking the argument of transfer, what about the teacher in the municipal elementary school? If at all he is transferred, he is transferred within the municipal limits and not out of the town. He goes up to Rs. 45 instead of Rs. 33 which his brother teacher in the aided institution gets. What about the district board teacher? He is tossed from one end to the other end of the district. But this district board teacher also gets only Rs. 45 as against Rs. 50 allowed to the teacher under Government management, who is liable to transfer once in two or three years. All people know that the district board teacher is transferred from one end of the district to another and that the reason of transfer does not count in his case. So, the argument that Government teachers are given a higher pay because they are liable to transfer cannot stand.

Let me impress upon all the hon. Members the fact that all the teachers have the same general qualifications prescribed by the Government. They have the same general educational qualification. They all have come out of the same training schools established by the Government. The boys they are handling are the same, namely, the Indian children. The syllabus prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction, Madras, and which they are handling is the same. The schools are inspected by the same Inspectors, the Government authorities. In spite of the oneness in these things, they are treated as different by the Government ruling under a Constitution which speaks of equality of opportunities, equal pay for equal work and opportunity for those who are handicapped. What reason is there for the Government to perpetuate these things? Is it a matter of finance? If it is a matter of finance, many projects could be stopped, at least the projects which are not connected with the production of food. It is not a question of finance. It is a question clearly of want of mercy on the part of the Government, want of will on the part of the Government. If the Government will not accept these, then there can be only one reason, that is, the Government will not understand this problem. But I cannot understand the argument that they cannot understand the miseries of the teachers.

I can go on cataloguing the miseries of these teachers. This starting salary of Rs. 30 which goes up to Rs. 33 is not even equal to Rs. 7-8-0 of the olden days with the present cost of living index at 400 points. The increment of half a rupee which is to be given to him if his service is unblemished and satisfactory not only to the managements but the parents also and the Deputy Inspector of Schools, is not even worth Re. 0-2-0 of the olden days. If the teacher who is the moulder of the nation, whom the Nation wants to produce individuals to protect the hard-won freedom is to be paid only Rs. 7-8-0 of the old type and Rs. 30 of the present type, is it proper on the part of the Government or on the part of the Nation? Can there be any party politics in this? Is not a teacher expected

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to be above party politics? Are not all children to be treated alike by the teacher? Is there the question of Opposition or Treasury Bench in this matter? It is a matter pertaining to the whole Nation and the hon. Members of this House are interested in the welfare of the Nation. If at all there are parties, it is only to see that the welfare reaches the people a little quicker. So, hon. Members, wherever they may be seated, will be one with me in this House that the moulder of the Nation who is expected to produce individuals who will be mentally, physically and spiritually equipped for the hard task of preserving the freedom won hard by the Father of the Nation and in whose name this Government is ruling, should be contented and they should support the Resolution and see that the moulder of the Nation is paid at least a living wage.

Sir, we were waiting and waiting for salvation. The First Five Year Plan, we thought, would bring us some salvation. Not a pie was given to us under that Plan. The Second Five-Year Plan came afterwards. We thought that something would be given to us at least by way of a living wage. Under this Plan also nothing was given. We have been fighting for house-rent allowance, and removal of discrimination in the case of teachers of one particular category, namely, teachers in the aided institutions. Government in their various reports have accepted that the aided school teachers have done the most efficient work but in spite of that, they do not want to loosen the strings of their purse in favour of these teachers who are losing their all, sacrificing their all in the cause of the nation. Somehow or other, the Government think that because the teachers are subjected to a monthly meeting wherein the Deputy Inspector arrives and the teachers are subjected to his control at the meeting, they are servile people and won't get up. But if there is a person like Krishnamoorthy, naturally he feels that it is his duty, his social duty and considers it to be the greatest piece of social work to see that if the future citizens are to be handled properly and with full attention, those in charge of them get a living wage. It is my firm conviction that the first charge on the revenues of any civilized Government must be education. Though it is eleven years since we got Swaraj, this question of removal of disparity in scales of pay which may cost the Government not even a few lakhs of rupees has been there before the Government. Is it not the duty of the Government to come forward and say: 'Well, Krishnamoorthy, somehow or other due to our pre-occupations, we forgot to amend this. It is but proper that persons with the same qualifications, same general qualifications, technical qualifications, handling similar classes, handling the same syllabus and inspected by the same officer should be paid at least the same salary'?

I would request hon. Members to note that this Resolution does not aim at increasing the wages. It aims at only the removal of disparity; it aims at the removal of discriminatory treatment which is a great sore. I would like to submit that this disappointment

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works hard and if teachers are discontented today, it is only on account of this differential, Cinderella treatment given to them. As an hon. Member has already spoken, even from the time of the late Rt. Hon. Sastry, it has been said that the teachers belonging to the Government schools are Government's children, that the teachers under local bodies are Government's step-children and that the teachers in private schools are nobody's children. That is the case even to-day after so many years and so many decades. Is it not but proper on the part of the Government to say, 'Well, it is a slip on our part. On account of our pre-occupations we did not amend it. We accept your Resolution.'? It is, after all, to remove the discriminatory treatment. Can a Government professing to do their work in the name of the Father of the Nation allow this discrimination to go on? Can a Government working under the Constitution which speaks of equal pay for equal work and equality of opportunities to all say that because he is in a particular institution, though he has the same qualification, he must not get the same pay as others? Instances are not wanting when the Government pointed out to us at the time of deputations, 'Well, that is all the lot of the people. See the clerks in the Secretariat. See the clerks in the Ministerial Service. The former are placed better than the latter. So, it is a man's luck.' Sir, I would humbly submit to the Government that in the case of the teachers it is not the case. Even if he is an M.A., J.T. or a B.A., I.T., he has to draw the scale of Rs. 75—5—145 or Rs. 85—5—125—10—175. Beyond that, he cannot expect in his life even if he be a man of merits. But in the case of the clerical service, there is no end to promotion. If there is dearth of men during war, there will be chances of promotion. It may be their luck. But here, in the case of the teacher, no war and no peace can help him. He is fixed to a certain rate and this rate of Rs. 30—1—50 in the case of the Government school higher grade teacher should be applicable to all higher grade teachers. I put this one question to the Treasury Bench. 'Are these teachers in the aided schools not doing national work?' What work are they doing? They are educating the children. Whose children are they? They are the nation's children and children of the people in India. How is the Government run? The Government is run with funds. Who supply the funds? It is the people that supply the funds. So, the Government, if at all they give, give only people's money. For what purpose are they going to give it? For the removal of disparity. It is for the purpose of seeing that the teacher there gets at least the satisfaction, though not increased wages, that he gets a pay similar to the pay got by a friend of his in Government service. Can there be any difference between a Government school and an aided school so long as the Government recognize that it is a school recognized by the department, so long as the Government say that that school should be run on departmental lines and subject to departmental regulations and so long as they say that the school will get grant only if approved by their Deputy Inspector or the District Educational Officer? It is the lookout of the Government to satisfy the agent

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The Government is the principal. The School Manager is the agent. Why should the poor teacher who gets into that school suffer simply on account of the denomination of the school and simply because it is called a private school run by an agent? Why should the teachers in the district board schools also suffer simply because they are called local self-Government schools? This removal of disparity is an urgent need. It has to be done in the name of justice and in the name of equity. It has to be done by the Government in order to guard themselves against the charge that they have been giving discriminatory treatment to the teachers.

After all, this is a question costing a few lakhs of rupees. Our Government are getting sixty crores of rupees a year. The Government may at once come forward and say, 'Well, Krishnamoorthy, you gave out so many figures, Rs. 30—1—50—33. What about the dearness allowance we pay? What about the Rs. 12 increase we paid recently?' Certainly, the teachers are getting the dearness allowance of Rs. 18 and the Rs. 12 recently sanctioned. But what did our Government do when giving that Rs. 12 enhanced dearness allowance? In the case of teachers in high schools it has been treated as dearness allowance, but in the case of elementary schools, it has been classified into two fashions, the first fashion being called additional special pay and the second being called dearness allowance. I do not know what made the Government do so. I do not know whether it was done in order to get a Central grant. Subject to correction, it may be the reason. Or, perhaps they thought that they would be giving additional six rupees as pay. But this additional pay does not come under 'Pay'. It is not to be taken into account by the Government authorities for purposes of increment, provident fund and pension. Though it is embellished in very liberal terms as 'special additional pay', it has not got the effect of even the last word 'pay'. The purpose of my Resolution is removal of disparity. This Resolution is not for grant of enhanced scale; it is not about the payment of Rs. 18 or Rs. 12 which has been paid to the Government teacher, local board teacher and aided school teacher also. But what about this disparity? It still continues. A Government school teacher gets a maximum of Rs. 50 plus Rs. 22 plus Rs. 12, but this man gets only Rs. 33 plus Rs. 18 or Rs. 19 plus Rs. 12. There is this disparity, disparity in the scale and disparity in the amount actually received by him. The difference of Rs. 17 is there, in spite of what the Government have claimed to have granted recently. I am not speaking about the question whether this amount will be sufficient for his livelihood. If I speak about that, it will be a tale of sorrow. The teacher will have a big family. This Rs. 33 has not got the purchasing power as much as Rs. 8 in olden days. He cannot buy food, clothes and books for his children. Even supposing education is free at all stages—it is not free at all stages; only recently it has been made free up to the S.S.L.C. stage—what about feeding and clothing of the children? How can the teacher sit in the class with shrunken eyes? How can he set a model to the pupils?

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Is he there to be in a shrunken stage, without even a square meal? He has to do the task of moulding the future nation. Especially in independent India, I am really sorry that I have to plead the cause of 50,000 families to get a pittance of Rs. 17 by way of removal of disparity. This Rs. 17 is not equal to Rs. 4 of the past. So, I would request hon. Members to kindly consider this question, view this as an all-Party question, a national question, a question affecting the future generation, a question that is concerned with their own children who are considered as darlings of Bharata Bhoomi, and support me fully so that this discriminatory treatment which has somehow or other been allowed to persist all these eleven years since the dawn of freedom may not be allowed to continue but may be just put an end to by the Government.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Government of Madras recently sanctioned a sum of Rs. 12 to the teachers.. But there is the disparity in the scales of pay between the Government teacher and the aided elementary school teacher. The Government who are very sympathetic towards the teachers should pay special attention to this matter of removing this disparity. We should guarantee equal pay for equal work. The difference is a pittance of only Rs. 17. So, the Government should specially consider this question and remove the disparity.

* **SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRY:** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Resolution of the hon. Member is a modest one. It only asks for removal of disparity in the scales of pay of the Government school teacher and the aided elementary school teacher. I have always wondered how an elementary school teacher getting a pay of Rs. 33 could carry on his work of moulding the future generation of citizens efficiently. He would have his own domestic troubles. He would have to meet the pestering demands of his wife and children. With what enthusiasm could he handle the little children in their formative years? It has always appeared to me to be a great task. But, somehow or other, in this country this state of affairs has gone on. I wish that it does not continue and that this disparity is removed soon. I give my wholehearted support to this Resolution.

4-50 p.m. * VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: மேல் மன்றத் துணைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி பேசியதை யொட்டி நானும் கொஞ்சம் பேசுவதாக இருக்கிறேன். நான் ஒரு ஆசிரியர் குலத்திலே — ஆசிரியர் குடும்பத்திலே — பிறந்தவன். என்னுடைய சுற்றத் தார்களிலே அத்தனை பேரும் ஆசிரியர்கள். நான் ஒரு தொடக்க நிலைப் பள்ளியில் ஆசிரியராக 6, 7 ஆண்டுகள் பணியாற்றியிருக்கிறேன். அந்த நிலையிலே ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்கள் படும் துன்பங்கள் எவ்வளவு, அவர்கள் படும் துயரங்கள் எவ்வளவு, என்பதை நான் நன்றாக அறிந்திருக்கிறேன். இந்த பாரத புண்ணிய பூமியிலே உயர்ந்த தமிழ் நாட்டிலே, யாராவது இன்றைக்கு மிக மிகத் துன்பத்தை அனுபவிக்கும் நிலையில், துயரை அனுபவிக்கும் நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்களென்றால், அவர்கள் ஆரம்பப்பள்ளி ஆசிரியர்கள்தான் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

**REMOVAL OF DISPARITY IN SCALES OF PAY OF HIGHER GRADE
TEACHERS IN VARIOUS ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS**

13th September 1958] [Vidwan T. Muthukannappan]

மேலும், ஆரம்பப் பள்ளி ஆசிரியருக்கு 30 ரூபாய் தொடக்கத்தில் சம்பளம். சாதாரணமாக 18-வது, 20-வது வயதில் இந்த ஆசிரியர் பணியை மேற்கொள்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் 55-வது, 60-வது வயது வரை வேலையில் இருக்கலாம். ஆக 42 ஆண்டுகள் பணி செய்த பிறகு, கடைசியாக 33 ரூபாய் சம்பளம் வாங்குகிறார் என்பதை நினைக்கும்போது, மிகவும் கேவலமாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த அவலநிலையை மறக்கமுடியாது, மறுக்க முடியாது, மறைக்க முடியாது. இத்தகைய கேவலமான நிலை தொடக்கப்பள்ளி ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு, ஆரம்பப்பள்ளி ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்றால், அது நமது நாட்டு ஆசிரியர்களுக்கே மாசு தேவதாக இருக்கிறது.

மேலும், மாணவர் உலகம் நன்றாக இல்லையென்று நினைக்கிறார்கள், சர்க்கேடைந்திருக்கிறது என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள், சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதற்கு மூல காரணம் என்ன என்பதை ஆராய்ந்தால் தெரியும். தொடக்க நிலைப் பள்ளி ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு உணவு, உடை, உறைவிட வசதிகள் சரியாக இல்லாத காரணத்தினால்தான், அவர்களிடத்தில் பயிலும் மாணவர்களும் சரியாக இல்லாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு உண்ண நல்ல உணவில்லை, உடுக்க நல்ல உடையிலலை, இருக்க சரியான உறைவிடமில்லை. இவர்கள் இத்துடன் எப்படிப் போய் 40, 45 மாணவர்களுக்குச் சொல்லிக்கொடுப்பார்கள்? அவர்கள் நிலை அவலமான நிலையாக இருந்து வருகிறது.

அரசாங்கப் பள்ளிகளுக்கும், தனியார் பள்ளிகளுக்கும், ஜில்லா போர்டு பள்ளிகளுக்கும், வேறு வேறு படி இருப்பது நன்றாகயில்லை. ஒரே தரமாக இருப்பதே நல்லது, ஒரே முறையாக இருப்பது நல்லது, ஒரே நிலையாக இருப்பது நல்லது. ஒரு ஆசிரியர் உயர்ந்த தன்மையுடையவராக இருக்க வேண்டும், உயர்ந்த பண்புடையவராக இருக்கவேண்டும். மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு 30 ரூபாய் சம்பளத்தை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு எப்படி அவர்கள் கண்ணியமாக இருக்க முடியும்? நல்ல உடைதான் உடுத்த முடியுமா? நல்ல பலவித புஷ்டியான உணவுதான் சாப்பிட முடியுமா? நல்லதன் மாகக் குடும்பம் நடத்தவேண்டுமென்றால், முடியுமா? 45, 50 ரூபாய் சம்பளத்தில் எப்படி வாழ முடியும் என்பதை எண்ணிப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். இந்தமாதிரி நிலையோடு கூட, விபரீதமான வேற்றுமை, சம்பளத்தில் வேறுபாடுகள் இருக்கக்கூடாது. அதை அரசாங்கம் முக்கியமாக நன்றாகச் சிந்தனை செய்து, சமத்துவமான சம்பளத்தை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று தாழ்மையோடு கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* **DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN:** கனம் துணைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைப்பற்றி நான் இரண்டு மூன்று சொற்கள் மட்டும் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். திருவாளர் ஜி. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் இந்தத் தீர்மானச் செய்தியை வெகுவாக ஆராய்ந்து அலசி, வெகு ஆர்வத் துடன் எடுத்துக் கூறினர். அவர் எடுத்துக் காட்டியபடி, ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர் களைப்பொறுத்த வரையில் மூன்று படி நிலைகள், 30—1—50, 30—1—45, 30—1—33, இருக்கின்றன. அவர்கள் ஒரே படிநிலையாக அமைத்துத் தாருங்கள் என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். ஆரம்பச் சம்பளத்தை 30 ரூபாயி லிருந்து 45 ஆக ஆக்குங்கள் என்று கேட்டிருந்தால் கூட, நல்லது. தற்காலிகமாகக் கிடைக்கக்கூடியதைக் கேட்கவேண்டாம் என்று அதனைத் தள்ளிப்போட்டுவிட்டு, படி நிலையை ஒன்றாக ஆக்குங்கள் என்று, இதை யாவது ஏற்றுக்கொண்டால், இப்பொழுது நல்லது என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். ஆரம்பச் சம்பளமாக உள்ள 30 ரூபாயை 45 ரூபாயென உயர்த்துவது என்றால், அதிகச் செலவு ஏற்படலாம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு. ஆனால், ரூ. 30—1—50, ரூ. 30—1—45, ரூ. 30—1/2—33 என்பதை மாற்றி யமைத்து எல்லோரும் ரூ. 30—1—50 என்ற விதத்தில் சம்பளம் பெறுமாறு செய்வதால், அதிகச் செலவு ஏற்படாது என்ற நம்பிக்கையில் தான், திருவாளர் கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை இந்த விதத்தில் வற்புறுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். இந்தத் தீர்மானம் மிகவும் ஆதரிக்கத் தக்க தீர்மானம். எனென்றால் இப்பொழுது பல ஆசிரியர்கள் ரூ. 45-இலேயே பல ஆண்டு காலமாகத் தேங்கிக் கிடக்கிறார்கள். பல

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TEACHERS IN VARIOUS ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

[Dr. A. Chidambaranathan] [13th September 1958]

ஆசிரியர்கள் ரூ. 33-இலேயே தேங்கிக் கிடக்கிறார்கள் பல ஆண்டு காலமாக இப்போது அரசாங்கம் ரூ. 30-1-50 படி நிலையில் உயர்த்தும்போது என்ன செய்யுமென்றால், 33 ரூபாய் சம்பளம் வாங்கும் ஆசிரியருக்கு 34 ரூபாய்தான் கொடுக்கும்; 30-1-45-இலே, ரூ. 45 சம்பளம் வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கும் ஆசிரியர்கள் எவ்வளவோ பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு இப்போது அரசாங்கம் 46 ரூபாய்தான் கொடுக்கவேண்டி ஏற்படும். தேங்கிக் கிடக்கும் ஆசிரியர்கள் சம்பளத்தில் தனித்தனி 1 ரூபாய்தான் உயர்ப் போகிறது. ஒவ்வொரு ஆசிரியருடைய அடிப்படைச் சம்பளத்தையும் 45 ரூபாய் என்று ஆக்கினால் எவ்வளவு செலவாகுமோ, அந்த அளவு செலவாகாத ஒரு திட்டம் என்ற வகையிலே திருவாளர் கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த தீர்மானத்தை முழு மனத்தோடு ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இதற்குச் செலவு என்ன ஆகும் என்று அரசாங்கம் சிந்தித்து உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு அமருகிறேன்.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, we have had a most passionate appeal on behalf of teachers, from one who has represented their cause with considerable distinction in this House and outside. It has left an impression, at any rate in my mind, as if the condition of the teachers is worse and most deplorable and nothing in this country is worse than that. I am sure, hon. Members of this House will appreciate that the Government have been doing their very best to improve the lot of teachers in various small ways.

The hon. Member Sri Krishnamoorthy himself acknowledged that since November 1956, the allowances of the teachers have been enhanced to the extent of Rs. 12. We have also introduced a pension system for the teachers in the schools. Whatever is possible under the circumstances, the Government are endeavouring to do. Therefore, I would ask for a little patience on the part of the hon. Member Mr. Krishnamoorthy and others in this matter. If it were only a question of the teachers, certainly the Government would have no difficulty in meeting that particular demand. But we are aware that similar passionate appeals are made by the Non-Gazetted Officers, by the employees in Government industrial undertakings and by almost everybody in Government employment, and the result is that we have to face the problem of finding the requisite finance for meeting these demands. In this connection, the hon. Member Mr. Krishnamoorthy has suggested that we have to cut our developmental expenditure to such an extent as to enable us to pay increased salaries to the teachers. I do not know how the country would accept that alternative solution. In fact, the demand on the resources of the Government is so great from people who are far worse than the teachers, in the villages in the various parts of the country, who want industries to be established for them, roads to be constructed for them and hospitals to be built for them and who are equally passionate in their appeal to the Government, to see that this national Government of theirs do justice to them. Sir, I am only pointing out all these things to show that the Government have to balance all these considerations and that they are endeavouring their best to do justice by each one of those who make this demand on the Government. (Interruption.)

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Everybody wants a living wage in this country. Unfortunately, many people do not know that the average *per capita* income of the people of this State is only Rs. 225. So, we have to balance the various demands and see that we do the best with the resources that are available. There is a limit to taxation. It is not as if we can go on increasing taxation to any length and it is not humanly possible in the present context of our economic position, completely to dissolve all the differences in pay scales existing in several sectors of our public undertakings as well as in public life. Sir, the House is also aware that a Committee of the Legislature 5 p.m. has been constituted to advise the Minister for Education on this question of elementary education. I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the report of the Committee. On page 46 in paragraph 36, the Committee has said—

“ It will be seen from the statement of provisional allocation of funds for the Second Five-Year Plan period, that a sum of Rs. 322 lakhs is set apart to meet the cost of increase in the pay of school teachers. Out of this sum, Rs. 236 lakhs are intended for teachers employed in Elementary Schools, as well as for teachers of the same grades employed in Secondary Schools (in the primary and middle phases of School Education). The allocation is provisional pending settlement of the following questions :—

(i) To what extent Central Government grants would be forthcoming in order to meet this expenditure;

(ii) whether having regard to (i) and other needs of the Development and Reorganization programmes, the size of the allocation was correct; and

(iii) what is the amount of increase in recurring annual-cost-per-teacher which could be afforded, consistently with the decisions to be taken on the Elementary Education (Intensive Development) Scheme.”

Therefore, I may say, Sir, that the matter is under the active consideration of the Government and that they are trying to see what best could be done to improve the lot of the teachers. I would, therefore, request the hon. Member to give some more time to the Government to formulate a scheme in the light of the recommendations of the Legislature Committee.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

DR. V. K. JOHN: May I ask, Sir, what is the time required?

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Perhaps it will be introduced in the next financial year 1959-60. We have also to decide how much we would get from the Central Government and how much this Government would have to provide for it. The hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthy said that a uniform scale

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of pay should be fixed. I may say that even the Legislature Committee has recommended that there is scope for difference in pay. The Committee has suggested as follows:—

“ We recognise, however, the need for making one general exception to this rule, viz., that reasonable difference can be justified where it is related to liability for transfer over considerable distances from one school to another.”

Therefore, I venture to submit, Sir, that it will not be possible to fix uniform scale of pay, as suggested by the hon. Member. In view of the recommendations of the Legislature Committee referred to above, I would request the hon. Mover of the Resolution to withdraw it bearing in mind that the matter is under the active consideration of the Government.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very, very sorry that the Hon. Minister has not replied to my point. My Resolution here is not for enhanced salaries as stated by him.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You want an uniform scale of pay. That means enhancement in pay.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: This particular Resolution is for removal of discriminatory treatment which ought to have been done away with voluntarily by a national Government. That is what is involved in this Resolution.

Now, with regard to the cut in developmental expenditure, I am fully for it and the Government are in a position to do it. The Government vet, I am sorry to say, have not considered education as a chief factor in a development plan. The authors of the First Five-Year Plan, the Second Five-Year Plan and the Third Five-Year Plan vet to come, have not recognized this. Unless education is considered a chief factor, the various targets in the various fields in the Five-Year Plans would not be achieved to the extent they are desired to be achieved. Education is an asset which may not be perceptible. It will not be available for demonstration for voting purposes, I say. But it is an asset that is carried on from brain to brain, from generation to generation, from person to person, and from birth to birth. Such a thing which is a cultural heritage of this ancient land where the late Gokhale lived and the late Balagangadhar lived and fought for freedom, has been neglected by a national Government. Even the Father of the Nation lived and fought for freedom and basic education.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is going beyond the scope of the Resolution. He must confine himself to the terms of the Resolution.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Education should be the main factor in any development scheme. I had often pleaded on the sacred floor of this House whether the allotment of Rs. 12 crores which was equal to 20 per cent of the total revenues spent by this Government every year on education, could not be reorganized so as to give the maximum benefit to the teachers. But

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the Government have not paid any heed to my representation or have not accepted or even repudiated the representation. I have also often suggested that a fund called “ Teachers’ Maintenance Fund ” should be started by the Government. Such a non-official resolution was brought at the time, if I remember aright, when Sri C. Rajagopalachariar was the Chief Minister. I do not know what the Government have done with regard to that. Things can be done, if the Government really will.

Even with regard to the allotment in the Second Five-Year Plan, the proposed allotment of Rs. 38 crores was reduced to Rs. 15 crores and it has been further reduced to about Rs. 12 crores. I would like to know what is allotted every year of the Five-Year Plan and whether it really goes to the teacher. I would like to take pride in repeating my remark that our Government have more faith in brick and mortar than in men and minds. You will find this in the First Five-Year Plan and also the Second Five-Year Plan.

Now, with regard to the recommendation of the Legislature Committee, the only benefit that has been conferred on the teachers of the high schools is that instead of 180 days, they have been asked to work 200 days without any extra pay.

I was very glad to learn from the Hon. Minister that a sum of Rs. 236 lakhs had been set apart to meet the cost of increase in the pay of the teachers employed in elementary schools. The Hon. Minister said that this was a provisional allotment. I would like to know details as to whether this would be allotted in 1959-60 or before the close of the Second Five-Year Plan period. I would humbly submit, as already stated by me, that this Resolution is in no way concerned with the enhancement of salaries claimed by all people who do not get a living wage or a proper wage. This Resolution, I repeat again, is for the removal of the discriminatory treatment as among teachers in aided schools and Government schools, with the same general qualifications and technical qualifications and inspected by the same inspecting authority. Should there be a discriminatory treatment by a national Government which stands for equality of opportunities and equal pay for equal work under the Constitution? This Resolution is nothing but a request to the Government to remove the disparity in the scales of pay of higher grade teachers and this would not cost much to the Government as pointed out by my esteemed colleague, Dr. Chidambaramanathan. With regard to the new entrants also, the Government would not be incurring any extra expenditure because they are going to start with Rs. 30. Thus, this Resolution is in no way concerned with enhancement of salaries, but is only for the removal of the discriminatory treatment and if the Hon. Minister cannot convince me about the necessity for the disparity and persists in his view that this discriminatory treatment should be there, I can remark that this Government want to divide and rule as the Britisher did and that instead of the “ white bureaucracy ”, we have now a “ brown bureaucracy ”.

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5-10 p.m. MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put the Resolution to the vote of the House. The question is—

“ This Council recommends to the Government that the disparity in scales of pay as among the Higher Grade teachers in the various elementary schools under the various agencies in the State be removed ”.

The Resolution was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and vote was taken.

(After the name of Sri M. Ethirajalu was called by the Secretary, Vidwan T. Muthukannappan entered the Chamber.)

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, the hon. Member Vidwan T. Muthukannappan came into the Chamber just now. His name should not be included in the counting.

(Vidwan T. Muthukannappan's name was not included in the counting.)

The House divided thus—

Ayes.

Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.
„ V. K. John.
Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.
„ V. V. Ramaswami.
Dr. A. Chidambaramathan.

Sri Mohamed Raza Khan.
„ L. S. Karayalar.
„ G. Krishnamoorthy.
Dr. A. Sreenivasan.

Noes.

The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman.
Sri P. S. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar.
„ M. Ethirajalu.
„ A. Gajapathy Nayagar.
„ T. Purushotham.
„ A. M. Allapichai.
„ M. Seshachariar.

Dr. Mahomed Usman.
Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellum.
„ S. Manjubhashini.
Sri N. Annamalai Pillai.
Srimathi Mary C Chubwala Jadhav.
Sri V. M. Surendram.

Neutral.

Nil.

Ayes—9. Noes—13. Neutral—Nil.

The Resolution was lost.

(5) CONSTITUTION OF A COMMITTEE FOR THE WELFARE OF WOMEN.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, I move the Resolution standing in my name, namely:—

“ This Council recommends to the Government that a Committee of lady Members of both Houses of the Legislature be constituted to enquire into and report on the social disabilities of women and the social welfare measures to be instituted in this behalf at State level ”.

I feel, Sir, I need not dwell at length upon the merits of this Resolution. I am sure the hon. lady Members behind me will more eloquently put forward the plea for a Resolution of this kind. In

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the days of foreign rule, the foreigners were afraid of introducing any social reforms, but now this is our Government, and we should take the responsibility for removing all social disabilities of women. (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar: Are not men suffering from social disabilities?) I need not dwell on this point when the Constitution provides for social justice and equality in all directions—social, economic and political. All this could be achieved in a Welfare State, if we introduce the necessary reform in our social structure. I have particularly proposed that this Committee should consist of lady Members of both Houses, because it had been the common plea among men, whenever any social reform was proposed, that women were against it, and that the women in our houses were opposed to any progress in this direction. It is because I felt that such a blame should not be there and that women themselves should meet and decide what reforms should be introduced in our State, I have proposed that a committee consisting of lady Members of both Houses should meet, discuss and submit proposals to Government in what directions social reforms should be taken up. We note the other day a non-official Bill for the abolition of the dowry system was introduced in the other House.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: By whom?

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: By a non-official member in the other House.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Male or female?

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: By a male member. It is such measures that should receive the attention of the Government. Social Welfare Conferences have been held, and they have put forward concrete proposals for the consideration of the Government. They have put forward proposals for the removal of social disabilities of women and for social welfare measures generally.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: What are the disabilities from which women suffer to-day?

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: That is what I want the lady Members themselves to consider and put forward for the consideration of the Government. We are also having women's conferences, and those conferences have placed before the Government certain Resolutions which have not been considered so far. Of course, equality in the matter of property has been conceded by Government. This is a Central subject. Women have now come to realise their place in social progress. For instance, the other day my hon. Friend was referring to the need for family planning. Even here, I am glad to learn from friends who are in charge of this branch of work that married women under confinement nowadays offer themselves for necessary treatment. They also prevail upon their husbands to agree to the latest methods of treatment in regard to family planning. I am mentioning this because there

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was some doubt expressed some time back whether the family planning scheme would be a success. I say that women are no longer a drag on society in our programmes for progress. They are ready to shoulder any responsibilities for the progress of society and the nation as a whole. That is why I have brought forward this Resolution so that the lady legislators of both Houses can meet, discuss, and submit concrete proposals to the Government.

With these words, I move this Resolution for the acceptance of the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and the entire House. (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan: You yourself will withdraw the Resolution later on.)

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: I second the Resolution, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved—

“This Council recommends to the Government that a Committee of lady Members of both Houses of the Legislature be constituted to enquire into and report on the social disabilities of women and the social welfare measures to be instituted in this behalf at State level”.

The Resolution is before the House for discussion.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: அப்படி ஒரு கமிட்டி நியமிப்பதாக இருந்தால் ஸ்ரீ டி. புருஷோத்தம் அவர்களையும் ஒரு அங்கத்தினராகச் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: I am not a lady.

5-20
m. * SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Mr. Chairman, I do not see how this Resolution is very necessary. As a matter of fact, wherever they may be—whether in India or England or America—ladies are generally conservative. There is no doubt about that. They are more conservative than men. As far as reforms for ladies are concerned—whatever the reform may be—it is the men that have to take the initiative. Take, for example, their right to stand for elections. Even without any effort on their part, the Indian women were able to achieve that right. For getting the same right, British women had to put up so many fights. My hon. Friend Sri Purushotham seems to think that women are under a very great disadvantage. Certainly not. I totally disagree with him in this respect. It is the lady that rules over the world. There is no doubt about that. (Laughter.) The mother rules over the son, the wife rules over the husband (laughter), the sister rules over the brother. It is going on in that fashion. Therefore, I do not understand how they are subordinated. No doubt, in the past, that is, in ancient days, when views held by people were different, it was a different matter altogether. Now, why should it be said that only ladies should be members of the proposed Committee?

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SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: May I know whether the hon. the Deputy Chairman is giving his personal married experience? (Laughter.)

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Yes, I am speaking from personal married experience. (Laughter.) What I wish to suggest is this. This Resolution is not at all important. Because, there is our Constitution, which lays down certain directive principles. If the ladies feel compelled to do some such thing, they are the best judges. I would like to know from the hon. Member Sri Purushotham whether he has taken the permission of the lady Members of the other House (laughter) for moving such a Resolution. Perhaps, they may themselves resent such a Resolution.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: I may tell the hon. Member that I have informally consulted the lady Members of both the Houses.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: I want to know whether he has consulted Mrs. Purushotham. (Laughter.)

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: I think the best thing is to leave matters as they are. No doubt, wherever possible, representation is being given to them. Even the other day, on the floor of this House, when the District Development Councils Bill was being considered, we pleaded for representation for women. Like that, we would be appealing to the Government to nominate as many women as possible to the various bodies. We will always appeal to the Government to give representation to lady members and other minorities. So, I am not saying anything against the ladies. If we want them to function effectively, they request the help of men. Without men's help, it is not possible for them to function effectively. Therefore, no one need think that men are so cruel and horrible as not to help women. As a matter of fact, men will go to any length to help women. It is a fact that we are all doing that. (Laughter.) That being the case, why should our friend think otherwise? Now, he wants to throw the entire responsibility of looking after ladies on ladies themselves, as if men have nothing to do with them and the ladies can get on without the help of men. Nothing of that sort. The proposed committee will not serve the purpose for which it is proposed to be constituted. I am sure about it. Does my hon. Friend Mr. Purushotham mean to say that men do not know the disabilities from which the ladies suffer? It is not correct for him to think like that. We know their disabilities.

SRIMATHI S. MANJUBHASHINI: Not all men.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: We know their disabilities.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: பின்ன பெறுவதினாலே சிரமம் அங்கத்தினருக்குத் தெரியுமா?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the House is getting very frivolous. (Laughter.)

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* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Men know the disabilities of women. I think my hon. Friend Mr. Purushotham has got some prejudice and is doubtful that men may not help women. It is not correct. I feel that this Resolution is not at all necessary.

SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV : Mr. Chairman, I thank the Mover of the Resolution. But, he has not consulted me at all. (Laughter.) I fully support the idea that there should be Women's Committees consisting of lady Members of the Legislature. There are many measures which do not affect women and children. It is true that men give us full support in various matters. But, there are certain matters which affect the ladies only and the ladies must have their own representatives to attend to such matters. No doubt, the women of India have got so many rights without much effort, in contrast to British women and American women and they are an envy to others. Still, there are many disabilities from which the women are suffering. So, I do feel that we should have our committee to deal with such matters and help the women. I support the Resolution so ably moved by the hon. Member Mr. T. Purushotham. I am very glad that a gentleman-Member has introduced this Resolution and I once again wholeheartedly support it.

* SRIMATHI S. MANJUBHASHINI : Mr. Chairman, I strongly support the Resolution moved by the hon. Member Sri Purushotham. I very much appreciate the sentiments expressed by him and also Mrs. Jadhav. The hon. Deputy Chairman probably thought that this Resolution was a sort of complaint against men as such. That is not so. The disabilities experienced by women can only be visualised and realised by women. For the support of this argument of mine, I would like to quote a very great social worker, Mrs. Durgabai Deshmukh. She has made several statements in this connection. The Central Government have recently formed a National Committee on Women's Education. When she was here recently, she observed that wherever she went, she noticed the very low percentage in respect of women's education and that there were very many disabilities from which they were suffering. Actually, there is no harm in passing a Resolution of this kind. This committee will be able to bring to light the many problems facing women. I strongly support the Resolution. Of course, the Government have given us some representation in the Legislature. If any class or if any section of humanity can be classed as backward, it is women that qualify for it. There is no doubt about it. I am very glad that my hon. Friend Sri T. Purushotham has moved this resolution. I hope the Government will give its earnest consideration to it and accept it.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, after hearing the eloquent speech of my esteemed Friend T. Purushotham who said that the days of chivalry were over, I feel that he could have easily taken on the role of the Knight of the Round Table of King Arthur. But, in his enthusiasm, he has overlooked a few facts. There are already committees to look after the welfare of

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women in the State. We have the State Social Welfare Advisory Board and also the State Advisory Committee for Women's Welfare. Members of the Legislature are also members of these committees and certainly they are looking into all the disabilities encountered by women. Surely, they are doing excellent work in relation to disabilities like lack of educational and medical facilities, meagre family income, social disabilities, desertion by husband, destitution and so on. While there is a case for an informal committee among women Members of the Legislature to discuss such things and formulate their views on social and other problems, a committee at State level is certainly not called for. It will only lead to duplication of work and detract from the useful work which is being done by the other two committees. Therefore, the Government, while commending the principle underlying the Resolution, would ask the lady Members to see that the Resolution is resisted.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : I wish to assure the Hon. the Leader of the House that my main purpose in bringing forward this Resolution was . . .

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : To withdraw. (Laughter.)

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : To have a sort of a forum for women Members to express their views with regard to their social rights and on all matters connected therewith so that common action for social progress can be taken by the Government. The Hon. the Leader of the House could still consider the case because he has stated that in principle he agrees that there is need for such a thing.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I said that while I agreed in principle, lady Members of the Legislature could form themselves into an informal committee among themselves, and that a formal committee of the kind mentioned in the Resolution was not required.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : I hope hon. Members . . .

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Will accept my advice. (Laughter.)

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Hon. Members will remember what the Hon. the Leader of the House has said and I may tell Mrs. Clubwala Jadhav that I did consult her during the last session when I gave notice of the Resolution. But I never thought that the Resolution would be reached to-day. Otherwise, I would have told her in time about that. I am glad the lady Members appreciate the principle behind the Resolution. In view of the very interesting discussion that has taken place and the appeal made by the Hon. the Leader of the House, I have no objection to withdraw the Resolution.

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* SRIMATHI MARY C. CLUBWALA JADHAV: May I say, Sir, that there is one disability women Members here suffer from? Whenever you announce the names of Members appointed to a committee, only one lady Member finds a place there and her name comes last in the list. That is a social disability.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: If you consider it so, I shall put the name of the lady Member first every time. (Laughter.)

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: If it comes last, it shows that they are big enough to support all others above. (Laughter.)

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The next and last Resolution relates to delimitation of Madras Graduates and Teachers Constituencies, given notice of by Sri K. M. Ramasamy Gounder. He is not here and he does not want the Resolution to be taken up to-day. So, the Resolution is deemed to have been withdrawn. He must give fresh notice of the Resolution.

The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 17th September 1958.

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 22 put by Sri V. V. Ramaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 13th September 1958, page 242 supra.]

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The information is furnished below:—

Names of Members.

1. Officials—

(i) The Commissioner of Food Production, Madras—*Chairman.*

(ii) The Director of Agriculture, Madras—*Vice-Chairman.*

(iii) The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.

2. Non-officials for the current term—

(iv) Sri C. R. Ranganathan, I.F.C. (Retired), representing the Fertilizer Association of India.

(v) Sri V. S. Thiagaraja Mudaliar, M.A., President, Tanjore Co-operative Marketing Federation, Tiruvarur, representing Co-operative Societies.

(vi) Sri V. C. Subbiah Gounder, Vellaikinar, Coimbatore district, representing the progressive farmers.

(vii) Sri G. R. Govindarajulu, Peelamedu, Coimbatore, representing Distributors of Chemical Fertilizers.

Functions of the Committee.

To advise the Government on the following matters:—

(i) Implementation and review of the working of the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1957;

(ii) selection of firms for inclusion in the approved list of manure mixing firms under the State Trading Scheme; and

(iii) any other matter connected with the supply and distribution of chemical fertilizers.

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APPENDIX II

[Vide answer to starred question No. 25 put by Sri M. Ethirajalu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 13th September 1958, page 244 supra.]

Nine applications for the provision of burial grounds were received by the Collector of South Arcot during 1957 and up to the end of May 1958 as detailed below :—

<i>Name of village and taluk from which application was received.</i>	<i>Year in which application was received.</i>	<i>Present stage.</i>
1 Chinnamambattu village in Kallakurichi taluk.	1957	Application has been sent to Tahsildar for inspection and report with necessary proposals.
2 Pattikudikadu village in Vridhachalam taluk.	1957	Proposals for acquisition have been received by the Collector of South Arcot and will be sent to the Government after inspection by the District Welfare Officer.
3 Avinangudi village in Vridhachalam taluk.	1957	Application has been sent to Tahsildar for inspection and report with necessary proposals.
4 Kadambur village in Gingee taluk.	1957	Orders have been passed for the transfer of an extent of 0.52 acre from patta into burial ground poramboke for the use of the Harijans.
5 Komarakudi village in Chidambaram taluk.	1957	An extent of 0.50 acre in R.S. No. 31/10 of Komarakudi village was ordered to be transferred from tope poramboke into burial ground for the use of the Harijans.
6 Panabakkam village in Tirukoilur taluk.	1957	Application has been sent to Tahsildar for inspection and report with necessary proposals.
7 Vadakuthu village in Cuddalore taluk.	1958	Proposals have been called for from the Special Revenue Inspectors concerned.
8 & 9 Kolathur and Pallachari villages in Tindivanam taluk.		

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Wednesday, the 17th September 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.

“ Hindu ” Strike.

* 20-A Short Notice Question.—SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to preserve law and order during the strike organized in respect of the “ Hindu ” Office during the period from 31st July to 5th August 1958, and to protect the elementary rights of the workers who attended the office and to maintain peaceful picketing by the strikers?

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

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : May I know what action was taken by the Government on a petition to the Commissioner of Police, dated the 4th August 1958, from 274 employees who wanted to attend the office and wanted protection for them?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I could tell the hon. Member that whatever petition was received by the officers of the Police, they did take necessary action on that. But if the hon. Member refers to a specific kind of protection which was not available for certain employees, I would like to know what exactly he means by his reference to this request by the employees.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Just as they would allow peaceful picketing and see that nothing untoward happens so far as peaceful picketing is concerned, similarly will the workers who attend the office, because they want to attend the office, also receive the same kind of protection for their continuing to discharge their duties peacefully?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I hope the hon. Member has gone through these papers. They would show that the Police did not fail to take action whenever action was needed to be taken by way of protection to those who needed protection.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : According to the statement, on the 30th July the strikers behaved in an unruly manner and a lathi charge was ordered. Therefore, I would like

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to know what steps the Government took after the 30th July to see that peaceful picketing was ensured, and at any rate, to get an assurance from the ringleaders that the picketing would be peaceful.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The Police do not get assurances from those who are responsible for committing acts of violence. Even as the hon. Member has pointed out that a lathi charge was resorted to on the 30th July in order to prevent acts of violence, similar action was taken on other occasions also; though not exactly a lathi charge, the Police did take all action that could be taken by way of affording protection to those who needed it. The hon. Member referred to some petition. It was dated 4th August 1958 and it was mentioned on pages 12 to 14 of the booklet, praying for individual protection for the workers. It was forwarded to the Commissioner along with a covering letter of the Manager, dated the 6th August 1958, i.e., after the closure of the Press and the evacuation of the loyal workers. Consequently, the question of providing elementary protection with reference to this matter did not arise.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: On the 6th August 1958?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Yes.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Are the Government still of the opinion which was expressed by them in 1946 as to the definition of, or what is meant by, violent picketing?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Exactly so, Sir.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Are the Government aware that there was an agreement between the workers and the management on the 10th August?

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

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Do the Government feel that there is now some peaceful atmosphere prevailing and that any question here, instead of adding to the peaceful atmosphere, is likely to add to the trouble?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It is a matter of opinion.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Apart from any desire to reopen the question which, fortunately, has been happily settled, I believe, may I know if the Government still stick to the view that it must be distinctly understood that lying across the road, use of abusive language, slogans or gestures which result in or are intended for the intimidation of the employers and the

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offer of physical obstruction to such of the workers as do not desire to participate in the strike will not constitute peaceful and non-violent picketing?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Exactly so. The Government do accept this attitude as even the present attitude of the Government.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: What is the view of the Government in regard to the leaders of the strike movement when such unfortunate things happen?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: What action the Government would take in such circumstances would depend on the exigencies of the situation and the exact circumstances that prevail.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: I think there are some cases pending against some of the strikers now. I think some cases are being investigated and some cases, I am told, are pending also.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not know. Perhaps it is so. Investigation was made. There were some complaints. The Police took up all these cases which were taken to their notice and they were taking necessary action.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: May I know whether The Hindu and National Press Employees' Union is affiliated to the Labour Wing of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have no information. That question may perhaps be put to my Hon. Colleague, the Minister for Labour.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: May I draw the attention of the Government to a statement made yesterday—it is reported in 'The Hindu' and I took the information—and may I know whether it is a fact that Sri G. Ramanujam, the President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, has stated that it is not a desirable practice to attach one section of the Union to a particular Pradesh Congress Committee? (Interruption.) I want to know whether it is a fact. That was why I asked whether it was affiliated to the Labour Wing of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The Government have not taken notice of what one Mr. Ramanujam has stated.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I want to know whether it is a fact that The Hindu and National Press Employees' Union is affiliated to the Labour Wing of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It has already been answered.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : In the statement laid on the table of the House, it is stated that on the 4th August the Government sent the Commissioner of Police to the Editor's office just to give him protection but that he asked the Commissioner of Police to address the loyal workers because their morale was breaking down. But the Editor has given another statement wherein he has stated that he had already decided to close down the publication of the paper from the next day and that he did not ask such a thing of the Police Commissioner. Which version is true? Which version are the public to take as correct?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I had a talk with the Commissioner of Police only day before yesterday about this matter. I may give out what happened, according to the report of the Commissioner. This statement was based on the report of the Commissioner. I do believe it. It is for the other hon. Members to believe it or not. At about 8-30 p.m. on the 4th August, the management of 'The Hindu' sent word to the Police that they wanted Police escort to enable the proprietor and Editor to leave the office and go home. Then, the Inspector of Police was asked to provide the necessary escort by offering himself as an escort. The Commissioner had ordered it and he had known it.

Again at 9-30 p.m., the Commissioner was informed that the Editor was waiting to go out, that he could not go out and that he had no escort. Again, the Commissioner of Police from his office rang up the Inspector of Police, who was on duty, and asked him whether he had not offered the necessary escort. The Commissioner was told by the Inspector that the Inspector had placed the necessary escort at the disposal of the Editor and that it was there. Then, he told those on behalf of the management who phoned to the Commissioner that this was the position and that the escort was already there.

Then, Sir, at about 11-30 p.m., the Chief Minister rang up the Commissioner of Police and told him that it appeared that Mr. K. Srinivasan could not leave the office for want of escort and that he wanted the Commissioner himself to go there. Therefore, on receipt of this communication from the Chief Minister himself, the Commissioner ran up to 'The Hindu' office and met Mr. K. Srinivasan. He said, 'I am ready. I am prepared to go with you and offer the necessary escort.' But the Editor said, 'I am not going now. But these workers who are here are afraid of violence outside. They are afraid of working lest they should be subjected to violence. Therefore, I would assemble them and you should speak to them that you are there to give them necessary protection.' Then, the Commissioner said that it was not his job to speak to the workers.

Then, Mr. K. Srinivasan told the Commissioner that he would assemble the leaders of the workers and that he might speak to them. The leaders were sent for and they were there in the presence of Mr. K. Srinivasan and certain of his colleagues and the Commissioner of Police. Then, again, Mr. K. Srinivasan

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wanted the Commissioner to speak to those people. The Commissioner again declined to speak to them. The Commissioner said, 'you might give the necessary assurance to these workers and the leaders. It is not for me to speak to them at all.' Then, these leaders were told that the Commissioner had come there and that he would give them the necessary protection.

Then, it was announced that the newspaper had suspended publication. This was what happened. The inference of the Commissioner of Police was that he was sent for and the Chief Minister was informed that the Commissioner should go there, not for the purpose of providing escort for Mr. K. Srinivasan, but for the purpose of giving an assurance to the workers by his own contact which he interpreted as just the Commissioner playing his own part in raising the morale of the workers which was on the decline.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, as it is quite obvious to every-
body that there was obstruction by all means to lawful workers
working, what action did the Government take against those
people who offered obstruction to people who wanted to work? 3-10 p.m.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, for those workers who were working inside, there could not be any obstruction. For those people who had to come in and get out—I suppose the hon. Member refers to obstruction that was caused to these people—whenever such obstruction was caused, the Police were there and they dispersed the people who caused obstruction. They were not simply looking on. They were actively engaged in avoiding this obstruction.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, is it not a fact that a Police officer was transferred simply because he took action against some of these workers who became violent?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That is absolutely incorrect, Sir.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRY : Sir, on page 2 of the statement, the Hon. Minister says "On the 1st August 1958, there was peaceful picketing". Then it is followed by this statement: 'Slogans were shouted'. Were the slogans of the usual type with the obnoxious 'பிடி' or 'perish'?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, picketing was one thing. The picketing must have been peaceful. But there was a crowd outside the picketing group and those people were shouting all kinds of slogans.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRY : When people shouted such offensive slogans, was it consistent with peaceful picketing in the opinion of the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Sir, I have already stated that certain workers were picketing. There was also a crowd that was causing obstruction or shouting menacing slogans. It is

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not that the Police would permit such a crowd to behave in that way. The Police, I may repeat, did take whatever action they could in the circumstances of the situation, to meet the situation.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRY: Sir, was it not the duty of the Police in such circumstances to disperse the crowd who were shouting such menacing slogans and had gathered in such large numbers?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, we cannot lay down a prescribed procedure in the matter of dispersing crowds. It depends on the circumstances and the situation and then the question arises how a crowd should be dispersed; even if they have to disperse a crowd what are the ways that should be adopted to disperse the crowd is for the Police on the spot to decide taking into account the circumstances and the situation in the matter.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRY: Was any dispersal attempted at all irrespective of the means and methods of dispersal?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: So far as the 4th is concerned. . .

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRY: I am referring to the 1st.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The Police were all anxious that they should not use any force in dispersing the crowd.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAI: Sir, are the Government aware that the workers have alleged that the Government did not give them the protection which they ought to have given to peaceful workers?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Of course, that is the other side of the question.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: ஜலீல மாதம் 30-ந் தேதி இரவு கலவரம் நடந்து போலீஸ் படை இரவு 9½ மணிக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இரவு 11½ மணிக்கு மறுபடியும் கலகம் நடந்து மோட்டார்களுக்குச் சேதம் விளைவிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நாலாந் தேதி இரவும் போலீஸ் அங்கே இருந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்படிப் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் அங்கே இருந்துகொண்டே யிருக்கும்போது, எப்படி இந்தக் கலவரம் நடப்பெறுவதற்கு இடம் அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? போலீஸ்காரர்களால் இந்தக் கலவரம் ஏற்படாத படி தடுக்க முடியவில்லையா? தடுக்க முயற்சிக்கவில்லையா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: கனம் அங்கத்தினர் 4-ந் தேதி சம்பவத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறார் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அன்றைக்கு சிம்சன் கம்பெனி தொழிலாளர்களும் வந்து சேர்ந்துகொண்டே விட்டார்கள். கூட்டம் பெருகிவிட்டது. கூட்டத்தைக் கலைக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், பலாத்காரத்தைப் பிரயோகிக்கும்படியாக நேரிட்டு விடுமோ என்கிற பயம் இருந்தது. பலாத்காரத்தைப் பிரயோகிக்காத வகையில் கலவரம் ஏற்படாதவாறு செய்ய போலீஸ்காரர்கள் எல்லாவிதமான நடவடிக்கைகளையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

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SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRY: I am passing on to the 3rd August. The statement says: 'The picketing was peaceful'. Then it goes on to say: 'Attempts by strikers to obstruct vehicles entering or leaving the office were prevented by the Police'. Are these part of peaceful picketing?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I might tell the hon. Member once again that certain workers were picketing. There were others who were crowding a round and causing all kinds of obstruction and using force. One must make a distinction between those who were actually picketing on the spot and others, even if they were strikers or workers, who were creating other kinds of disturbance.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, are the Government aware that from the very start of the strike, abusive language was used against the management? If that is so, is it not against the policy laid down in 1946?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, that is invariably so with reference to any strike, with reference to any management or workers. But again I may say that if the picketers misbehaved, it ceased to be lawful picketing and it is for the authorities to take action. If certain others who were witnessing the picketing misbehaved, that is a different thing.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, what action did the Government take against those extraneous men who joined the strikers who were supposed to be indulging in peaceful picketing? 3-20 p.m.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Short of using force in dealing with them, the Police took all other action.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: When outsiders interfere with strikes like this, do they not deserve force to be used against them?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It is not a question of 'deserving'. It is a question of study of the exigencies of the situation, whether, in case the Police resorted to force, when a big crowd had collected, it would not lead ultimately to other things like firing which the Police and all of us were anxious to avoid at all costs.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, from the statement placed on the table of the House and also from the booklet supplied by the management of 'The Hindu', we find that the Hon. the Minister for Labour intervened and brought about some sort of a compromise formula. What were the reasons for which that formula was not accepted?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I can straightway tell the hon. Member that the management was not willing to accept the compromise or the suggestions that were put forth by the Hon. the Minister for Labour.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Was any attempt made by the Home Minister to see that some sort of a compromise, on the basis of the formula, was accepted, which would have avoided the unfortunate incidents?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : So far as the Home Minister is concerned, luckily or unluckily he was not in Madras till 'The Hindu' announced suspension of its publication.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : ஆகஸ்டு 28-ந் தேதி ஹிந்து முதல்வர் 30 ரௌடிகளைத் தம் அலுவலத்தில் வைத்துக் கொண்டு தொழிலாளர்களைப் பழி வாங்க உத்தேசித்ததன் காரணமாகத் தான் இந்த வேலை நிறுத்தம் ஏற்பட்டது என்பது அமைச்சருக்குத் தெரியுமா? அதுதான் எல்லாவிதமான கிளர்ச்சிகளுக்கும் மூலகாரணம் என்பதை அமைச்சர் அறிவாரா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : அதைப்பற்றி என்னிடம் தகவல் இல்லை.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : Sir, the whole trouble has arisen because of the existence of two rival workers' unions in one and the same institution. Will the Government take some steps to see that such rival organizations do not thrive under one and the same management?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : This is a larger question, and my esteemed Colleague the Hon. the Minister for Labour has been considering what he should do to avoid this kind of rivalry among unions.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRY : Sir, I am sorry I have to pursue the matter. The statement of the Hon. the Home Minister placed on the table of the House is vague in some respects and ambiguous in others. The statement says, "Sri Parthasarathy, Assistant Editor, preferred a complaint at 3-30 p.m. at Triplicane Police station that he was prevented by the crowd from entering 'The Hindu' office at about 1-25 p.m." The statement placed on the table of the Assembly says, "It is not clear why he did not seek the help of the Police who were on duty at 'The Hindu' office." This bit is omitted in the statement placed on the table of this House. Is the reason now clear to the Government? Does it mean that the omission is due to the fact that the reason is now clear to the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It is not so. Once a statement was made in the other House, I do not think, Sir, you expect or you would rule or hon. Members of this House would expect that exact copies of the statement made in the other House should be laid on the table of this House. It does not mean necessarily that the position has changed. I can tell the hon. Member that even now I am unable to understand why that gentleman did not immediately contact the Police on the spot and complain to them.

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SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRY : Would it not be because Sri Narasimhan was unable to get protection from the Police on the spot that this gentleman had to resort to the Triplicane Police station?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I can tell the hon. Member, eminent jurist that he is, that we do not deduce by mere inferences like this. It is for Sri Narasimhan or the person concerned to say why he could not do it.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, do the Government realise that these strikes are caused by outsiders being office-bearers of the labour unions? Will the Government see that outsiders are not office-bearers of the labour unions?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : This again is a general question which cannot be easily answered by way of answer to a supplementary question.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, may I know, apart from the question of management and labour, and in view of the state of things prevailing on the 4th August and on the previous days, what preventive steps the Police had taken to safeguard private properties in transit on the public road for keeping off unruly elements?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The statement laid on the table would amply show that the Police did take all precautionary steps and did afford protection to those who needed it as against those who were out to commit acts of violence.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, are we not to judge by the actual results and the occurrences that happened? Will the Government tell us what exactly were the preventive measures that were adopted?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : If certain thefts are committed and even if robbery is committed, it does not mean that the Police do not exist or that the Police do not function in the City.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRY : In the same context the statement says that Sri Parthasarathy complained that he was prevented by the crowd from entering 'The Hindu' office at 1-25 p.m. and that the Police tried to trace the miscreants, but did not succeed. Did the complaint specify any particular individuals as having obstructed him? If not, who were the miscreants?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I have no exact information about it. I do not believe that Sri Parthasarathy was able to give specific names of the miscreants.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRY : The statement says that he merely complained that he was prevented by the crowd. I presume that the crowd was there.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I have no doubt that the hon. Member realises that when there is merely a complaint against certain members of the crowd, it is very difficult for the Police to trace the exact culprits and miscreants.

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'Port and Dock Workers' strike.

* 25-A (Short Notice Question).—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that during the Port and Dock Workers' strike the Government provided assistance in the form of labour to prevent a breakdown of work in the Madras Harbour?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): The Government regret that they have to decline to answer the question in the public interest.

National Flag of India

* 26 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued any rules for the display of the National Flag of India on important Government buildings on days of National importance, such as Independence Day and Republic Day; and

(b) if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have not issued any special rules for the flying of National Flags on important Government buildings on days of National importance such as Independence Day, Republic Day, etc. The Government of India have permitted the unrestricted display of National Flags on private buildings on these special occasions in consonance with the National sentiment prevailing on such occasions and this permission will cover the cases of other Government buildings over which the National Flag is not flown daily.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: தமிழ்நாட்டின் தலைநகரம் சென்னை. சென்னை நகரில் கோட்டை அரசாங்கத்தின் தலைமைக் காரியாலயம். கோட்டைக் கொடி மரத்தில் எப்ரல், மே, ஜூன் மாதங்களில் நான்கைந்து நாட்கள் கொடி பறக்கவில்லை என்கிற விஷயம் கனம் அமைச்சருக்குத் தெரியுமா? அதைப்பற்றி என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப் பட்டது?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: அந்தத் தகவல் எனக்குத் தெரியாது. எந்தத் தேதியில் பறக்கவில்லை என்று குறிப்பிட்டு எழுதினால், அதைப்பற்றி நான் விசாரிக்கிறேன்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Formerly it was the practice for Ministers, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Chairman of the Council to have the National Flag flying on their cars. If that practice has now been given up, may I know the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is not felt necessary to fly the National Flag on the cars of Ministers or other dignitaries. If my hon. Friend studies the practice in western countries, he will know that it is only the Heads of States that use National Flags.

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VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: தேசியக் கொடி மிகவும் முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்தது. ஒரு பக்தனுக்குக் கடவுள் திருவுருவம் எப்படியோ அப்படித் தேசபக்தனுக்குக் கொடி. தேசியத் திரு நாட்களில் அரசாங்கக் காரியாலயங்கள் மீதும் தனியார் வீடுகள் மீதும் கொடி பறக்க விடப்படுகின்றன. கொடிகள் சாதாரணமாகக் காலையில் ஏற்றப்பட்டு மாலை சூரியன் மறையும் போது இறக்கப்படவேண்டும். ஆனால் பல ஆண்டுகளாக சூரியன் மறையும் போது இறக்கப்படவேண்டும். ஏற்றப்படும் கொடிகள் நான் பார்க்கிறேன், அத்தேசியத் திருநாட்களில் ஏற்றப்படும் கொடிகள் இரவும் பகலுமாக பல நாட்கள் அப்படியே பறந்து கொண்டிருக்க விடப்படுகின்றன. இது கொடி பற்றிய முறைக்கு அகௌரவமாகும். இம்முறை இனியாவது சீர் செய்யப்படுமா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: தேசிய நாட்களில் பறக்க விடலாம் என்று அனுமதித்திருக்கிறோம். இது நாட்களில் பறக்கும்படியாக விடுவது சரியல்ல, பறக்கவிடுவதாகப் புகார் வந்தால் தவனித்துத் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும். அம்மாதிரிச் செய்யவிடுவது தவறு என்பதாக எடுத்துச் சொல்லலாம்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, if I were to accept 'the reason given by the Government, am I to understand that it took them nearly eleven years to decide that it was not necessary to fly National Flags on the cars of Ministers and other dignitaries?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Better late than never.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: அமைச்சர்கள் வெளியூர்களில் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்யும்போது, அவர்கள் செல்கிற வண்டிகளில் தேசியக் கொடிகள் பறக்கின்றனவா? 3-30 p.m.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: சிலர் பறக்க விடுகிறார்கள், சிலர் பறக்க விடுவதில்லை. கொடி பறப்பது இவ்வளவு பெரிய பிரச்சனையாக ஆகும் என்று நான் எதிர்பார்க்கவில்லை. (சிரிப்பு.)

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM: இந்தக் கோட்டையில் சில சமயங்களில் கிழிந்த கொடி பறந்திருக்கிறது; சில சமயங்களில் அந்தக் கொடியின் அகல் நீளத்தில் உள்ள வர்ணப் பகுதிகள் அவை இருக்கவேண்டிய அளவை விடக் குறைந்த அளவிலும், நடுவிலுள்ள வெள்ளை நிறப் பகுதி அளவை விட அதிகமான அளவிலும் இருந்தது. அது இருக்க வேண்டிய அளவை விட அதிகமாய் கொடி பறப்பது அரசாங்கத் இவ்வாறு தவறான முறையில் கோட்டையில் கொடி பறப்பது அரசாங்கத் திற்குத் தெரியுமா? இங்கே கொடி அம்மாதிரிப் பறக்காமல் சரியானபடி பறக்கும்படி அரசாங்கம் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளுமா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: சட்டப்படி அம்மாதிரிப் பறக்கவிடக் கூடாது. அம்மாதிரி கொடி பறக்கிறது என்று யாராவது சொன்னதன் பேரில் அந்த விஷயம் சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரிந்தால்தான், சொன்னதன் பேரில் அந்த முடியும். ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திலும், மேற் சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க முடியும். ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திலும், மேற் சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க முடியும். தேசியக் கொடியைத் தவறாகப் பறக்க பார்வை செய்து, யார் யார் தேசியக் கொடியைத் தவறாகப் பறக்க விடுகிறார்கள் என்று கவனித்து அவர்களை 'ப்ராவிக்க்யூட்' பண்ணுவது என்ற நிலைமை வந்தால், வாழ்க்கையே கஷ்டமாகி விடும். ஆகவே, எல்லோரும் தேசியக் கொடியைச் சரியான முறையில் பறக்க விடுவார்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கை கொண்டு, இதை அவரவர்களுடைய நல்லெண்ணத்திற்கு விட்டுவிட வேண்டும்.

SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM: கோட்டையிலுள்ள கொடி தவறான முறையில் சில சமயங்களில் பறந்தது என்று நான் சொன்னேன்.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: கோட்டையில் அம்மாதிரிப் பறக்கவில்லை. கோட்டையில் நல்ல புதுக் கொடியைப் பறக்க விட்டிருக்கிறோம்.

[17th September 1958]

Medical concessions to the Members of the Legislature and their families.

* 27 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether any medical concessions are shown to the Members of the Legislature and their families for treatment in the Government Hospitals in Madras City and in the mufassal and, if not, whether the Government have any proposals to that effect?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No, Sir. But a camp dispensary has hitherto been functioning in the Legislators' Hostel during meeting days only, for the benefit of the Members of the Legislature. Recently, this camp dispensary has been replaced by a combined dispensary which is to function in the premises of the Secretariat at Fort St. George and at the Government House Estate, Mount Road, for the benefit of the Members of the Legislature and other officers and members of the staff of the Secretariat and the Government Offices located at Chepauk and Government House Estate, Mount Road, and also their families.

Drug emporium in the College of Integrated Medicine, Madras.

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

(a) whether there is any drug emporium in the College of Integrated Medicine, Madras; and

(b) if not, whether any proposals have been received by the Government for such a drug emporium, and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (a) & (b) No, Sir.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: நாட்டு மருத்துவக் கல்லூரிக்கு வேண்டிய ஏராளமான மருந்துகளை லட்சக் கணக்கில் வெளியிலிருந்து வாங்குவதை விட்டுவிட்டு இந்தக் கல்லூரியைச் சேர்ந்த 'ஹெர் பேரியம்' எனப்படும் தோட்டத்திலேயே மருந்துச் செடிகளை வளர்த்தால், அவை கல்லூரிக்கு மிகவும் பயன்படும். இந்த யோசனையை அரசியலார் கவனிப்பார்களா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This is only a suggestion for action and not an interpellation.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: அந்தக் கல்லூரியைச் சேர்ந்த 'ஹெர் பேரியம்' 20 ஏக்கர் கொண்டது. அந்தத் தோட்டத்தில் மருந்து மூலிகைகளையும் செடிகளையும் பயிர் செய்யலாம். அவ்வாறு செய்யாமல் கடைகளிலிருந்து மருந்துகள் வாங்கப்படுகின்றன. இனிமேல் ஹெர் பேரியத்திலேயே மூலிகைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்து அவைகளை மருந்துகள் தயாரிப்பதற்குப் பயன்படுத்த சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We have a farm at Arumbakkam where raw drug plants are grown and in the College compound itself some plants are grown.

[17th September 1958]

Songs of Poet Bharathi

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

(a) whether any representation has been made to the Government for verification, with reference to the original manuscripts, of and variations in the text of some of the songs of Poet Bharathi as published by the Government; and

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

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) No. But a representation has been received from Sri K. A. P. Viswanathan of Tiruchi rappalli seeking information as to whether the words 'கம்பன்' or 'காப்பியன்' and 'வேதம்' or 'வீரம்' exist in the original manuscripts of the following two songs of Poet Bharathi respectively:

(i) "யாமறிந்த புலவரிலே கம்பனைப் போல் வள்ளுவர் போல்

தெருவெல்லாம் தமிழ் முழக்கம் செழிக்கச் செய்வீர்".

(ii) "வெற்றி எட்டுத்திக்கும் எட்ட கொட்டு முரசே
வேதம் என்றும் வாழ்க என்று கொட்டு முரசே.

(b) As the required manuscripts are not available with the Government, the information required by Sri K. A. P. Viswanathan could not be furnished.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: ஸ்ரீ விஸ்வநாதன், முதல் பாட்டில் 'கம்பனைப் போல்' என்ற வார்த்தைகள் இருக்கும் இடத்தில் அவை களுக்குப் பதிலாக 'காப்பியனைப் போல்' என்ற வார்த்தைகள் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று அபிப்பிராயம் கூறியிருக்கிறார். இது சம்பந்தமாக அரசியலார் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்தார்களா? அரசியலாரின் கருத்துக்கு என்ன ஆதாரம் இருக்கிறது?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: ஸ்ரீ விஸ்வநாதன், வள்ளுவருடன் கம்பரை ஒப்பிட்டுப் பாரதியார் பாடியிருக்க மாட்டார் என்ற அபிப்பிராயத்துடன், அந்த வார்த்தை 'கம்பனை' என்று இருக்காது என்றும் 'தொல்காப்பியன்' என்ற அர்த்தத்தில் 'காப்பியனை' என்று இருக்கக்கூடும் என்றும் கூறி, அதைக் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டார்.

கம்பனைப்பற்றிப் பாரதியார் என்ன நினைக்கிறார் என்பதற்கு ஆதாரங்கள் இந்தப் பாட்டில் இருப்பதுடன் மட்டுமின்றி வேறு பாட்டுகளிலும் இருக்கின்றன. இன்னொரு பாட்டில் (சுய சரிதை என்ற பாட்டில், 'கனவு—ஆங்கிலப் பயிற்சி' என்ற பகுதியில்), "கம்ப நென்றொரு மானிடன் வாழ்ந்ததும், காளிதாசன் கவிதை புனைந்ததும் என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். மற்றொரு பாட்டில் (தமிழ்ச் சாதி என்ற பாட்டில்) "திருக்குற ளுறுதியும் தெளிவும் பொருளின் ஆழமும் விரிவும் அழகும் கருதியும், எல்லையொன் றின்மை' எனும் பொருள் அதனைக் கம்பன் குறிகளாற் காட்டிட முயலும் முயற்சியைக் கருதியும் என்று பாடியிருக்கிறார். இவைகளிலிருந்து கம்பனைப்பற்றி பாரதியார் கொண்டுள்ள கருத்து புலனாகிறது. கம்பரைப்பற்றி பாரதியார் இத்தனை இடங்களில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். தொல்காப்பியத்தை இயற்றியவர் 'காப்பியர்' என்று பாரதியார் எங்கேயும் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. 'காப்பியர்' என்ற பெயர் குறிப்பிடப்படாததால் அந்தப் பாட்டில் அவரைப்பற்றிப் பாரதியார் குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தாலும் 'தொல்காப்பியர்' என்றுதான் குறிப்பிட்டிருப்பார். 'கம்பனை' என்ற வார்த்தைக்குப் பதிலாக 'தொல்காப்பியனை'

[17th September 1958]

என்ற வார்த்தையைப் போட்டுப் பாடினால், அது இசைக்குப் பொருத்தமாக இருக்காது. 'கம்பனை' என்ற வார்த்தைதான் இசைக்குப் பொருத்தமாக இருக்கிறது.

மேலும், வேதத்தைப்பற்றியும் பாரதியார் பல இடங்களில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். ஆகவே 'முரசு' என்ற பாட்டில் 'வேதம்' என்றும் வாழ்க என்று கொட்டு முரசே! என்று இருப்பது குறித்து நமக்கு எந்தவிதமான சந்தேகமும் இருக்க வேண்டியதில்லை. இந்தப் பாட்டு களுக்கு பாரதியாரின் கையெழுத்துப் பிரதிகள் சர்க்கார் கை வசம் இல்லாவிட்டாலும், நான் இப்போது எடுத்துக் காட்டிய சான்றுகள் சரியான சான்றுகளாக இருக்கும்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : ஸ்ரீ விஸ்வநாதனின் அபிப்பிராயப்படி பாரதியார் எழுத வேண்டுமா? அல்லது தம்முடைய அபிப்பிராயப்படியே பாரதியார் எழுத வேண்டுமா? (சிரிப்பு.)

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : பாரதியார் இன்னொரு பாட்டிலும் அறிவிப்புக்காகக் கம்பனைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். 'செந்தமிழ் நாடு' என்ற பாட்டில்

“கல்வி சிறந்த தமிழ்நாடு—புகழ்க்
கம்பன் பிறந்த தமிழ்நாடு—நல்ல
பல்வித மாயின் சாத்திரத்தின்—மணம்
பாரெங்கும் வீசுந் தமிழ்நாடு.
வள்ளுவன் தன்னை உலகினுக்கே—தந்து
வான்புகழ் கொண்ட தமிழ்நாடு—நெஞ்சை
அள்ளும் சிலப்பதி காரமென்றோர்மணி
யாரம் படைத்த தமிழ்நாடு.”

என்று பாடியிருக்கிறார். இந்தப் பாட்டில் கம்பனையும், வள்ளுவனையும் பற்றிச் சொல்லிப் பாரதியார் பிரகு இளங்கோவின் சிலப்பதிகாரத்தைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறார். ஆகவே 'தமிழ்' என்ற பாட்டிலும் பாரதியார் கம்பனைத் தான் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். அது சரியான கருத்துத்தான்.

SRI A. M. ALLAPATHAI : May I know why the Government should arrogate to themselves the function of poets and literary critics?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Anyhow, the Finance Minister does not arrogate to himself that position.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : இந்தப் பாட்டுக்களுக்கு பாரதியாரின் கையெழுத்துப் பிரதிகள் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்று கனம் அமைச்சர் கூறினார். இப்போது பாரதியாரின் பாடல்கள் எல்லாவற்றையும் அரசாங்கமே அச்சிட்டு மலிவான விலைக்கு விற்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. அவைகளுக்கு ஆதாரம் எது?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : இதற்கு முன்பு அச்சாகிய பழைய புத்தகங்களை ஆதாரமாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு அச்சிட்டோம். சில பாடல்களுக்குப் பாரதியார் கையெழுத்துப் பிரதிகளும் கிடைத்தன. இந்த இரண்டு பாடல்களுக்கும் கையெழுத்துப் பிரதிகள் கிடைக்கவில்லை.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : 1920-ம் ஆண்டில் திருவல்லிக்கேணியில் பாரதியார் பாடல்கள் அச்சிடப்பட்டன. அப்போது அச்சுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட கையெழுத்துப் பிரதிகள் என்னிடம் இருக்கின்றன என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : பாரதியாரின் இந்தப் பாட்டில் 'கம்பனை' என்ற வார்த்தை சம்பந்தமாக எல்லோருக்கும் சந்தேகம் இருப்பதால், அந்த வார்த்தையைப் பாரதியார் போட்டிருப்பாரா என்று ஆராய்ந்து அவர் எந்த வார்த்தையைத் தான் போட்டிருப்பார் என்று

17th September 1958]

கண்டுபிடித்து அதை எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிவித்து எல்லோருடைய சந்தேகத்தையும் தீர்ப்பதற்கான கமிட்டி ஒன்றை அரசாங்கத்தார் அமைப்பார்களா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : ஸ்ரீ கஜபதி நாயகர் அந்த வேலையை எடுத்துக்கொள்வாரானால், அதுபற்றி எனக்கு யாதொரு விதமான ஆட்சேபனையும் இல்லை. அவர் இந்த வேலையை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு இந்தக் காரியத்தில் உதவக் கூடியவர்களின் உதவியையும் பெற்று அது என்ன வார்த்தையாக இருக்கும் என்று அவர் நிபுணர்களைக் கொண்டு முடிவு செய்யலாம்.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : மிகத் தெளிவாக இருக்கும் விஷயத்தில் ஐயம் விளைவிப்பது சரியல்ல என்று நினைக்கிறேன். கம்பனை என்ற வார்த்தையைத் தான் பாரதியார் போட்டிருக்கிறார் என்று மிகத் தெளிவாகத் தெரிகிறது.

Most Backward Classes

* 30 Q.—**SRI M. ETHIRAJALU :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the educational concessions granted to “Most Backward Classes” in G.O. No. 353, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 31st January 1957, have been given effect to and, if so, from what year;

(b) whether copies of the Government Order have been communicated to all educational institutions, both private and Government; and

(c) the number of boys and girls in each district benefited by such educational concessions?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) Yes, Sir, from the academic year 1957-58.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The time and labour involved in collecting these particulars will not be commensurate with the purpose that would be served.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : இந்தக் கல்விச் சலுகையை அளிக்கும் உத்தரவு போடப்பட்டு ஓர் ஆண்டு காலம் ஆகியிருந்தும் கூட, மிகப் பின்தங்கிய வகுப்புகளைச் சேர்ந்த மாணவர்களுக்கு இந்தச் சலுகை இன்னும் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்ற புகார்கள் இன்னும் வந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. தனிப்பட்டோர் நடத்தும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் தான் இச்சலுகை மறுக்கப்படுவதாகத் தெரிகிறது. அப்படிப்பட்ட புகார்களை அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவந்தால், சம்பந்தப்பட்டவர்கள் மீது அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாகக் கடுமையான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமா?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : புகார் செய்யப்பட்டால், விசாரிப்போம்.

SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER : பின் தங்கிய வகுப்பினருக்கும், மிகப்பின்தங்கிய வகுப்பினருக்கும் இத்தகைய சலுகைகள் கொடுக்கப்படுவது குறித்து எனக்கு ஆட்சேபனை இல்லை. இருந்தாலும், இவ்வாறு ஜாதி அடிப்படையில் கல்விச் சலுகைகள் கொடுப்பது சரியானதும், இந்தமுறையை மாற்றுவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் யோசித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறதா என்றும் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : இதற்கு கனம் அங்கத்தினர் தனிக் கேள்வி போட்டால் விவரமாகப் பதில் சொல்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. CHAIRMAN *re* DECISION OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

3-46 Mr. CHAIRMAN: At a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee held at 2-30 p.m. to-day, the following programme of business has been decided upon:—

18th September 1958 Thursday.	(1). The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 27 of 1958).
	(2). The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 28 of 1958).
19th September 1958 Friday.	The Madras Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation and Conditions of Work) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 18 of 1958).
20th September 1958 10-30 a.m. Saturday. 3 p.m.	The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 26 of 1958).
21st September 1958 Sunday.	The Madras Appropriation Bills, 1958. Holiday.
22nd September 1958 Monday and 23rd September 1958. Tuesday.	(1) The Madras Public Health Bill, 1958. (2) The Madras Weights and Measures Bill, 1958.
24th September 1958 Wednesday.	Non-official day.
25th September 1958 Thursday.	The Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 16 of 1958).
26th September 1958 Friday.	Holiday.
27th September 1958 Saturday.	The Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (L.A. Bill No. 16 of 1958) (continued).
28th September 1958 Sunday.	Holiday.
29th September 1958 Monday and 30th September 1958 Tuesday.	The Madras Panchayats Bill, 1958.
1st October 1958 Wednesday.	Discussion on the State Electricity Board Budget.

The House will meet from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. on all days except on the 20th September 1958.

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III.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE FIRST SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1958-59 AND ON THE STATEMENT OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXCESS EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR 1955-56.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Discussion on the First Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1958-59 and on the Statement of Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure in the year 1955-56 will commence now. Sri Mohamed Raza Khan will initiate the debate.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as usual it is my lot to initiate the debate on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. First of all, if, according to the Government, these 'New Service' schemes are very urgent, they ought to have anticipated them and provided for them in the General Budget. As against the usual practice, the Government have already spent the money. It is stated, "The initial expenditure on thirty of these schemes was met by advances from the Contingency Fund. It is proposed through these supplementary estimates to obtain legislative approval for these 'New Service' schemes and have the Contingency Fund recouped." After all, this is the month of September. We passed the Budget towards the end of April or so. Therefore, could not the various departments have anticipated these urgent demands and provided for them in the general annual Budget itself rather than spending the money from the Contingency Fund? I think there is a deviation although the Finance Minister comes before both the Houses and gets approval for the money which they have already spent.

Now, going through the various Demands, I find there is a Demand relating to Land Revenue. Let me confine myself to item (iv) (2) and (3). Every time we find some reference or other to the estates taken over under the Zamindari Abolition Act. At the time when the Act was passed, it was stated that within five years all the zamindars whose estates had been taken over by the Government would have their final compensation settled. But, I am sorry to say that it is more than seven or eight years since the estates were taken over and that there is no sign of a settlement being effected in the lifetime of many a zamindar. It looks as though it will take a few more years. Of course, the Government have got their own reasons. But, still, having given an assurance to the people affected that the matter would be decided within a period of five years, I see no reason why there should be inordinate delay.

In this connection, I may also draw the attention of the Finance Minister to one matter. Unfortunately, the Revenue Minister is not here now. I shall just refer to one case in dealing with this subject. There are certain lands which are occupied for agricultural purposes and for which there are certain rates and there are different rates for lands occupied for industrial purposes. But *suo motu* the

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Collectors or others concerned have decided the question of fertility on some basis with the result that while the zamindars may be affected in the matter of compensation now, it is the Government of Madras ultimately that will be affected because they will be getting lesser income in the years to come. These are clear instances. I am sure the Government will give us details of some of these cases.

Then, I proceed to a very important matter, namely, District Administration and Miscellaneous. It is stated in the explanatory note—

'The Government have sanctioned a scheme for the appointment of suitable political sufferers or members of their families as Social Welfare workers in the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks at the rate of two per block.'

The extra cost involved in the scheme is Rs. 3.37 lakhs per annum. I do not like to say anything on this issue because the House has many a time debated this matter. Of course, the Government, being a Party Government, want to support some of the workers. Possibly, they think that they deserve the help because of their enormous services and sacrifices. But it may not be all right to use the Government machinery for it. It would be much better if private help comes forth for these people who have really suffered. Again, the question of 'suitable political sufferers' is an issue . . .

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Have not the British Government granted inams and other things to the soldiers?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Even before I started to raise the issue, the Deputy Chairman has risen to answer me. I thought he would have some patience and would reply afterwards.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Deputy Chairman is a privileged person.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Not in the matter of interruption, Sir. The point here is apt to be misunderstood. First, we have to decide who the political sufferers are and then who suitable political sufferers are. Who has to decide this question? Anyone may claim that he is a political sufferer. To decide who is a suitable political sufferer is a very difficult thing.

Another aspect of the matter is this. It is nearly eleven years since the attainment of independence. There may be many who have suffered much during the days of agitation. To-day they might not be with the Party in power. Suppose they claim that their suffering has been so much. Will the Government say that irrespective of their Party affiliation, they are entitled to it?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is so.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Another clarification, Sir, if the Deputy Chairman will not interrupt me. 'Political sufferer' is a loose term. Suppose there are some political sufferers under the present administration; will they be given appointments? It is quite possible that a particular person may feel that he is a political sufferer under the present regime. Will he also be deemed to be a political sufferer if he proves that he was really a political sufferer? I am sure the Finance Minister, when he replies to the debate, will clarify the point.

Coming to Education. On a previous occasion, I raised an issue. Formerly, colleges were given a substantial amount by way of capital grants. I think in the year 1947 or 1948 a decision arrived at that the second grade colleges would get only Rs. 50,000 and the first grade colleges Rs. 75,000. You can imagine the difficulties to which these colleges are put, particularly in view of the fact that the capital expenditure on construction has gone up by 400 to 500 per cent. But, if I remember aright—I do not like to say that the Minister made such an announcement—the Finance Minister said that he would consider the question whether he could keep up the grants at the same level or whether he should increase them. I do not know what happened to that promise.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Anyhow, the Opposition has no grievance.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: That is another issue, Sir. Here, it is stated, "The management of the Sri Pushpam College, Poondi, Tanjore district, has proposed to construct a first floor over the main building of the college to provide the additional accommodation necessitated by the introduction of the three-year degree course in the college". As far as I understand, it is not the Sri Pushpam College alone but most of the colleges have raised themselves from second grade to first grade in view of the decision taken by the University of Madras about the introduction of the three-year degree course. I know many of the colleges have applied to the department or the Government for grants in this connection. But they have not received any reply, let alone a favourable reply.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: For the information of the hon. Member and the House, may I intervene, Sir? May I inform the hon. Member and other Members of the House that the University Grants Commission have now sent a communication to the University of Madras stating that they are prepared to give as a first instalment a very appreciable amount to all colleges—whether they are first grade colleges or intermediate colleges raised to first grade colleges or Pre-University colleges raised to first grade colleges—and that they hope that the other half of this grant will be met by the management and the State or by the State itself? I am hoping that the latter part also will be implemented.

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3-50
p.m.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I am very happy to hear such a thing from the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. But this issue is something different.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The hon. the Leader of the Opposition has correctly understood your issue.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : But, Sir, my issue is quite different. Here the issue is whether it would get, irrespective of the fact whether it gets from the University or from the Central Government, the maximum grant of Rs. 75,000 which is always available to a first grade college. I want to know whether this item of expenditure is confined to the Sri Pushpam College as a special case. I leave the matter to the Minister in charge of Education for clarification.

There are also proposals to help the various polytechnics in our State. This is a welcome thing. We are really happy and proud that, not only on the side of education but also on the side of technical education, we are improving by leaps and bounds. It is also quite welcome that the Government are helping the polytechnics in the various districts. I suppose that if we make a study, the State of Madras would be leading in the matter of imparting technical education. Possibly, the Minister for Education may have some information on this point.

With regard to Grant XVI—Medical, there is a controversial issue, namely, the question of family planning, which the Government of Madras have taken up in right earnest and in regard to which they are doing their best. But, still I do not understand why a sum of Rs. 15 or Rs. 25 should be paid to those who undergo the process of operation. If I remember aright, an observation was made by the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, that as in other cases, Madras was leading in the matter of family planning also. I also remember that when it was brought to his notice that there was an element of compulsion or that some sort of bait was given to those who underwent the operation, he expressed the view that it should not be so. Apart from any personal opinion with which we are not immediately concerned, I am at a loss to know why a sum of Rs. 15 or Rs. 25 is given to a person for undergoing this operation. After all, when a person comes to the decision that family planning is necessary, he undergoes the operation. If the Government should pay a man just to go to the hospital for an operation and to return therefrom, then I should think all persons— whoever they might be—should get double if not three times this amount, for undergoing other operations. I would like to know why the Government should incur expenditure on this item and then come before this House for approval.

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Regarding Capital Outlay on Industrial Development, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is to be given. The Government have given loans to two or three private companies. I do not want to go into details. Why not these companies go to the Industrial Finance Corporation for financial assistance? Where is the necessity or the urgency for the Government of Madras to advance loans to the private companies? The Industrial Finance Corporation came into being only to help the private companies whenever they were in need of loans, either temporarily or for a long period. I think the Hon. the Finance Minister will clarify this point. I would also like him to clarify whether there was any urgency to advance these loans to these private companies.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is not a 'loan' but 'participation in the share capital'.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The point to be decided is whether the Government by purchasing these shares acquire some status or they felt that they might just help the companies to tide over their difficulties. However, I leave the matter to the Finance Minister for his kind clarification. Thank you, Sir.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset permit me to congratulate Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar on his elevation as the Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the constitution of this House.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : At least, he should change his place (Laughter).

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Sir, the significant feature of the Supplementary Demand placed before this House is that the Government are pushing forward the Plan schemes. Of course, we have discussed the schemes to be included in the Second Five-Year Plan and the Government have come forward to work out these schemes expeditiously. So, I feel that there is not much point in what the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan said, namely, that the Government ought not to have taken up these schemes without the sanction of the Legislature. It is a welcome news that the Hon. the Finance Minister during his recent visit to Delhi has had the assurance that our Plan allotments will not be cut down. So, we should make every endeavour to implement the schemes and utilise the full allotment made to our State under the Second Five-Year Plan.

Referring to other items, Sir, hon. Members would be happy at the provision of Rs. 1,20,700 under Demand XV—Education for organization and conduct of games and athletic competitions, at State level. The details are given on page 12 of the statement placed before us. We used to have, what were called, 'Grigg

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Memorial Sports' for pupils of secondary schools at district level previously. I am really glad that games and athletic activities will be sponsored by the Government at State level in future. This would be a great encouragement to physical activities in our educational institutions. My only hope is that we will not stop with arranging them at State level but that such activities will be arranged at national level as well. I should like to suggest that these games and athletic activities should not all be of the Western types of sports. We should encourage indigenous and national games and we should be happy to hear from our Education Minister how far this has been done hitherto. I trust that a definite lead will be given in the matter of introducing national and indigenous athletic features in our educational institutions.

4 p.m. Speaking on the Education Grant, Sir, I am glad, as has been remarked by the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan, that with the creation of the Directorate of Technical Education, thanks to the incessant effort in this behalf of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, greater impetus is now being given to push up schemes of expansion of technical education in this State. I would suggest in this connection that the Government should also consider the question of creation of a separate Directorate of University Education because there is a feeling that higher education is not receiving adequate attention at present. With the expansion of elementary education and the bringing in of revised schemes of secondary education, it is admitted that the hands of the Director of Public Instruction are too full, and there is a feeling, as I said, that collegiate education is not receiving that amount of attention that is needed. That is why I have suggested that we should have a separate Director of Collegiate Education. As the Hon. the Minister for Education will admit, there is also need for giving greater impetus to women's education. So, a directorate of that kind to deal separately with collegiate education as well as to give due encouragement to women's education should be welcome. I am not suggesting anything radical. In the Public Works Department, we have got a Chief Engineer for Irrigation, another Chief Engineer for Public Works (General), a third for Highways, and so on. So also with the expansion of the activities of the Education Department, I think we should have a separation of functions so that all branches of education could receive adequate attention. So it is, I have suggested that the Government should consider this aspect of the question.

Sir, a study of the schemes included under 'Medical' shows the satisfactory advance made in the field of family planning. As I had occasion to refer to this only the other day, there were some doubts as to the response that we would have in regard to family planning. We are glad to note that the public have begun to appreciate the benefits of family planning. I learn that married people

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resort to family planning clinics in larger numbers now. We find that a scheme has now been provided for the popularisation of the surgical method of family planning and that grants are to be given to Government servants, employees of the Corporation of Madras, and teachers of aided educational institutions. I do not know why the scheme is sought to be applied only to Government servants and teachers. I do not know whether this is so because they are generally found to be more prolific than others and perhaps ask for more pay on this score. I do not know whether the industrial workers are more prolific or the intellectual men in service, and who need the family planning treatment most. Whatever it is, the House would be glad to know from the Hon. the Finance Minister why the Government have thought it fit to take in the Government servants, the Corporation servants, and the teachers for the popularisation of family planning among them to undergo surgical operation.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

Under the same head, 'XVI—Medical', there is a provision for research in indigenous and other systems of medicine. I should like to know whether this includes the scheme for the establishment of a Siddha Research Institute, as the same has been so often pressed in this House. If not, this aspect of the matter should be considered. The Government have specifically stated—I am just quoting from the Report of the Committee on Government Assurances—that the development of the pure siddha system of medicine would be taken up by Government and that the establishment of a research institute was under the active consideration of the Government and that the Central Government have also assured allotment for the purpose. I hope the Government would see that this assurance is implemented as early as possible and that necessary provision is made, if not already included in this item of Supplementary Demand.

I am glad to find that due encouragement is given to khadi development, and we find that the Government propose to open khadi sales depots in fairs and festival centres. This is a good move, because recently at Courtallam, they had for the season a khader depot, and I am glad to say that it was quite popular. We are having fine varieties of khadar now, and the Government should have one or two big khadi sales vans also fitted up to be taken to the various centres. I hope the Government will do this.

Another point I would mention is that under 'Public Works', it is pleasing to note that the Government approved the proposals of the Chief Engineer for Public Works for the formation of parks, fountains, etc., at the Lower Bhavani and Amaravathi Dam sites at an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1,80,000 and Rs. 1 lakh, respectively. This is very necessary. One has to visit the Sathanur

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dam near Tiruvannamalai to see how popular these places are on account of the beautiful parks that have been provided there. A number of people from the villages around gather there in the evenings to see the illumination in the gardens. The Government, I trust, would do this in the case of all projects. There is no need to come forward with a Supplementary Demand for this item of expenditure. They could make this allotment in the usual course when they sanction the estimates. There are several new schemes like Vidur scheme, Vaigai project, etc., coming up. In all these projects, this sort of aesthetic improvement should be there. Parks and fountains should be provided for the benefit of the public. I would also appeal to the Minister for Electricity to issue a directive to the Madras State Electricity Board to provide for such aesthetic development in power project areas and allot the necessary funds for the same.

Hon. Members would find that under 'Compensation to zamindars', a sum of Rs. 46,79,000 is being demanded for payment of advance compensation to landholders consequent on the abolition of the zamindari system. Hon. Members would have noted a recent decision of the Andhra Legislature that the payment of compensation to landholders in the case of areas to be transferred to Tamil Nad would be withheld till perhaps after the transfer of territory took place. This means, all that liability would fall on the Madras Government. As is anticipated, the 'Pataskar Award Bill' should come up in October or January next and we should provide heavy supplementary allotment under this head. I do not know whether at the time of the transfer of areas and consequential financial adjustments the outstanding liabilities in question would be taken into consideration for adjustment. Anyway, I hope the Hon. the Finance Minister would have this examined and tell us what the position is in regard to the latest legislation on the Andhra side and what action the Madras Government are going to take in the matter.

As regards the items included in the Excess Expenditure Statement, they have all been scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee, and I hope hon. Members will have no difficulty in accepting them.

4-10
p.m.

* **DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN** : மதிப்பிற்குரிய துணைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கனம் அமைச்சர் தந்துள்ள துணைச் செலவறிக்கை மீது சில சொற்கள் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். சில திட்டங்களின் செலவிற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏற்கெனவே பணம் கொடுத்துவிட்டது. சமூக நலத் திட்ட வட்டாரங்களிலும், தேசிய அபிவிருத்தித் திட்ட வட்டாரங்களிலும், அரசியல் தியாகிகளையோ, அவர்களுடைய குடும்பத்தினரையோ வேலையாட்களாக நியமிக்கும் திட்டம் இவைகளில் ஒன்று. இந்தத் திட்டம் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டு வருகிறது என்று கனம் அமைச்சர் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார். அவர்களுக்கு இந்த உத்தியோகம் கொடுப்பதற்காக இந்த உத்தியோகத்தில் 312 இடங்கள் வகை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இந்த உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களின் சம்பள விகிதம் ரூபாய் 45-3-60-5-90. இந்த வகையில் செலவிடுவதற்காக 1,28,000 ரூபாய்

[17th September 1958] [Dr. A. Chidambaramanathan]

ஏற்கெனவே கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. தியாகிகளுக்கு நம்மாலான ஒரு நன்மையைச் செய்யவேண்டும். ஆயினும், இந்த 312 இடங்கள் அனைத்தையும் அரசியல் தியாகிகளுக்கே ஒதுக்கிவைப்பது ஒத்தது தானா என்பது பற்றிச் சிந்திக்க வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். கனம் அமைச்சரின் அறிக்கையைப் படித்தால், 312 இடங்களும் அவர்களுக்கே ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதுபோல் தெரிகிறது. அறிக்கையில் அந்த முறையில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. தகுதியுள்ள மற்றவர்களும் இந்த வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படுவார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, நில வருவாய்த் துறையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டத்திலும், கோயம்புத்தூர் மாவட்டத்தின் சில தாலுகாக்களிலும் நில அளவு மறுபடியும் அளக்கப்படும் என்று கனம் அமைச்சரின் அறிக்கையில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தப் பகுதிகளில் நிலத்தை மறு அளவை செய்த பிறகு மாநிலத்தின் மற்றெல்லாப் பகுதி களிலும் அளக்க வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். கோயம்புத்தூரில் இந்தத் தாலுகாக்களில் நிலங்களை அளப்பதற்கு 5 ஆண்டுகள் ஆகும் என்பது குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதற்குப் பிறகு மாநிலத்தின் மற்றப் பகுதிகளிலுள்ள நிலங்களை அளப்பதற்கு ஒரு ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தையோ அல்லது எட்டாண்டுத் திட்டத்தையோ வகுத்து நிறைவேற்றுதல் கூடுமா என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். ஏனென்றால், சில மாவட்டங்களைப் பொறுத்தவரையில், கணக்கில் (Record) இருக்கும் நில அளவு ஒருவிதமாகவும், உண்மையில் உள்ள நில அளவு வேறு விதமாகவும் இருக்கின்றன. சேலம், தஞ்சை மாவட்டங்களில் நில அளவு அம்மாதிரி இருக்கிறது என்பதை அரசாங்கத்தார் கவனித்து உரியன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று தெரிவிக்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, பல பஸ்தொழில் நுணுக்கப் பள்ளிகளுக்கு அரசாங்கம் நன்கொடைகள் அளிக்க முன்வந்திருப்பதைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். அப்பள்ளிகளுக்கு ஆகும் மொத்தச் செலவில் 50 சதவிகிதத்தை மத்திய அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்கிறது. மீதி 50 சதவிகிதத்தை ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கமும் அப்பள்ளிகளை நடத்தும் தனிப்பட்ட நிறுவனங்களும் சரிபாதியாக ஏற்றுக்கொள்கின்றன. அதாவது, மொத்தச் செலவில் கூறப்படுகிற தனிப்பட்ட நிறுவனங்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்கின்றன. அந்த அந்தத் தனிப்பட்ட நிலையங்கள் 25 சத விகிதத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளும் கடமையுடையவைகள். தாழை பூற்று, விருதுநகர், தஞ்சாவூர், சேலம் முதலிய இடங்களிலுள்ள பஸ்தொழில் பள்ளிகளைப் பொறுத்தவரையில், அரசாங்கம் செலவில் 25 சத விகிதத்தைத் தான் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படி இருக்கும்போது, செட்டி நாட்டிலுள்ள அண்ணாமலைப் பஸ்தொழில் பள்ளியின் செலவில் ஏன் 16½ சத விகிதம் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பது தெரியவில்லை.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We are undertaking liability to the tune of 25 per cent. But, if it is put as one-sixth, perhaps that was with reference to some arrangement arrived at before the present arrangement came into effect.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I may explain it in this way. It was given under the previous formula under which two-thirds of the expenditure was met by the Central Government. This has now been revised.

* **DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN** : கனம் அமைச்சர் விளக்கம் கூறியதற்கு என் நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

[Dr. A. Chidambaranathan] [17th September 1958]

1959-60-ம் ஆண்டில் பஸ்தொழில் நுணுக்கப் பள்ளிகள் இன்னும் பல புதுவதாகத் தோன்றும்போது, அவைகள் இந்தப் புதிய சலுகைக்கு உரியனவாகுமா? அவைகள் இந்தச் சலுகைக்கு உரியன ஆகுமானால் முன்னரே சலுகை கொடுக்கப்பட்ட நிலையங்கள் மறுபடியும் சலுகை கோரி விண்ணப்பித்துக்கொள்ளும் பட்சத்தில், அவைகளுக்கும் சலுகை அளிக்கப் படுமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: What the hon. Member suggests will be disadvantageous to the institutions, because they get two-thirds from the Central Government and one-sixth from the State Government. But, at present we are undertaking a liability of 25 per cent, that is, one-fourth. Therefore, by coming into the arrangement or scheme suggested by the hon. Member, they will be under a disadvantage.

* DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: கல்வித் துறையில் அரசாங்கத் தால் செய்யப்படும் இந்தச் செலவுகளுக்காக, கலம் கல்வி அமைச்சரை நான் மிகவும் போற்றுகிறேன்.

மேலும், உயர்தரப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலுள்ள மாணவர்கள் மாவட்ட நிலையிலும் மாநில நிலையிலும் பல விளையாட்டுப் பந்தயங்களிலும் போட்டிகளிலும் கலந்துகொள்வதற்கு வாய்ப்பளிக்கும் திட்டம் புதுவதாகக் கொண்டுவரப்படுகிறது. இந்தத் திட்டம் மாணவர்களிடையே ஒற்றுமையை வளர்க்க உதவும். இந்தப் பந்தயங்களும் போட்டிகளும் உயர்தரப் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களில் மாணவர்களுக்குத் தனியாகவும், மகளிர்க்குத் தனியாகவும் நடத்தப்படவிருக்கின்றன. இந்தத் திட்டம் நன்றாகச் செயற்படுவதற்குப் பயணப்படி கொடுப்பது பொருத்தமானதே. கல்லூரிகளுக்கும் இந்தத் திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவர கனம் அமைச்சரவர்களை வேண்டுகிறேன். இத் திட்டத்தை இந்த ஆண்டு கல்லூரிகளுக்குக் கொண்டுவர முடியாது. அடுத்த ஆண்டிலாவது இதைக் கல்லூரிகளுக்கும் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று கனம் அமைச்சரை வேண்டிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

பொது சுகாதாரம் என்ற தலைப்பில், மலேரியா தடுப்புத் திட்டம் இனி மேல் மலேரியா ஒழிப்புத் திட்டமாக மாற்றப்படும் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதற்காக 16,69,100 ரூபாய் செலவிடப்படவிருக்கிறது. அதில் 9,57,000 ரூபாய் பணத்தை மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து பெறலாம். இத்திட்டத்திற்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து பணம் கிடைக்கிறது என்பதால், நிரம்பிய ஆர்வத்தில் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றும்போது, புதிய நோய்களைக் கிளப்பிவிடக்கூடாது என்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். தஞ்சாவூர் மாவட்டத்தில், சிறப்பாகக் கும்பகோணத்தில், மலேரியா ஒழிப்புத் திட்டம் புது நோய்களைக் கிளப்பிவிட்டிருப்பது கண்கூடே. அங்கே இப்போது மலேரியா காய்ச்சல் வரவிட்டாலும், கபவாத காய்ச்சல் போன்ற நோய்களால் மக்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். சில மாவட்ட அதிகாரிகள் இத்திட்டத்திற்காக அரசாங்கத்தார் ஒதுக்கும் பணத்தை 6-7 மாதங்களில் செலவழிக்காமல் இருந்துவிட்டு, பிறகு, இப்பணத்தை எப்படியாவது செமித்துவிட வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தில், கடைசி இரண்டு மாதங்களில் அவசர அவசரமாக ஏராளமான மருந்துகளை உபயோகிக்கத் தலைப்படுகிறார்கள். அதனால் எதிர்பார்க்கிற நன்மை கிடைக்காமல் தீமை விளகிறதென்பது அண்மையில் காணப்பட்ட உண்மை. அதையும் அரசாங்கம் சிந்திக்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அதன் காரணமாக, வருடம் நெடுகப் பரவலாக, பல மாவட்டங்களிலும் அந்தப் பணத்தைச் செலவிட வேண்டுமென்று அதிகாரிகளுக்கு உத்தரவு போடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

17th September 1958] [Dr. A. Chidambaranathan]

இனி கைத்தொழில் பகுதியில் 20-ம் பக்கத்தில் காணப்படுகிற ஒரு குறிப்புப்பற்றிச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இப்போது அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற ஸ்டீட் கவுன்விலினுடைய வேலைகளில் முக்கியமானதொன்று பல்வேறு வகையான இண்டஸ்டிரியல் டிரெயினிங் இன்ஸ்டிடியூட்ஸ் சென்டர்கள் பற்றிய தேர்வுகளை நடத்துவது என்பது காணப்படுகிறது. அதற்காக “டைரெக்டர் ஆப் இண்டஸ்டிரியல் அண்டு காமர்ஸ்” இலாகா சம்பந்தப்பட்ட சிப்பந்திகள் எண்ணிக்கையை அதிகப்படுத்த உத்தேசித்திருப்பதாகவும் காணப்படுகிறது. இப்படி இந்த இனத்தில் ஆகும் செலவைக் குறைக்கக் கூடும் என்பது என் நம்பிக்கை. காரணம் என்னவென்றால் இப்போதே பல்வேறு தரப்பட்ட பரீட்சைகளை சர்வீஸ் சமிஷனரும், அரசாங்கத் தேர்வுகள் அதிகாரியும் நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களிடமே இந்தத் தேர்வுகளை நடத்தும் பொறுப்பையும் ஒப்படைத்துவிடலாம். அதனால் “டைரெக்டர் ஆப் இண்டஸ்டிரியல் அண்டு காமர்ஸ்”-க்கு அதிக சிப்பந்திகளை நியமித்துத் தனியாக அவர்களைவிட்டு இண்டஸ்டிரியல் டிரெயினிங் இன்ஸ்டிடியூட் தேர்வுகளை நடத்துமபடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை யென்று கருதுகிறேன். இதைப்பற்றியும் சிந்திக்குமாறு அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அதனோடு இன்னொரு செய்தி. இந்த 20-ம் பக்கத்தில் காணப்படுகிற ஒரு குறிப்பு-ஒருவேளை அச்சப் பிழையாக இருந்தாலும் இருக்கலாம்—அப்படியே ஒப்பிக்கொள்வதானால் பிறகு பணச் செலவு வகையிலும் தணிக்கை வகையிலும் பிழை ஏற்படலாம்.

“The extra cost on account of the employment of the additional staff on the payment of travelling allowance and dearness allowance to the non-official Members of the State Council has been estimated at Rs. 33,100 per annum,” என்று இம்மாதிரி இருக்கிறது. ஸ்டேட் கவுன்சிலீச் சேர்ந்த உத்தியோகப் பற்றற்ற மெம்பர்கள் சம்பளம் பெறுபவர் அல்லர். ஆதலால் பஞ்சப்படிக்கு உரியவர் அல்லர். “Dearness allowance” என்று இருப்பது சரியாக இருக்காது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அவர்களுக்குப் பஞ்சப்படி இருக்க முடியாது. ஏனென்றால் சம்பளம் கிடையாது. நாட்படிதான் இருக்கக்கூடும். ஆகவே அது “டெய்லி அலவன்ஸ்” என்று இருக்கவேண்டுமோ என்பது என் ஐயம். இதைப் பற்றியும் விளக்கவேண்டும் என்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

இனி அரசாங்கம் சில நிலையங்களுக்குப் பணம் கடனாகக் கொடுக்கிறது. XLIII-வது தலைப்பில், 29-வது பக்கத்தில் இது காணப்படுகிறது. இந்தத் திட்டத்தின்படி மெட்ராஸ், திரு. ஆரூரான் சர்க்கரை ஆலைக்காக ஐந்து லட்சம் ரூபாய் கடனாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு 1959-ம் ஆண்டு மார்ச்சு 31-நாள் வாங்கப்படும் என்று காணப்படுகிறது. இது பொது தேதிக்குள் திருப்பி வாங்கப்படும் என்று காணப்படுகிறது. இது பொது வாக்க வேளாண்மையைப் பெருக்குவதற்கு, எருக்களை அவர்கள் பெறும்படி செய்கிற முறையில் கடனாக உதவப்படுகிறது என்பதைப் போற்றுகிறேன். ஆனால், அதே நேரத்தில் திரு. ஆரூரான் லிமிடெட் போலவே வேறு சில தொழில் நிலையங்கள் ஏதாவது அரசாங்கத்திடம் கடன் உதவி கோரினாலும், இதேவிதமான தாராள மனப்பான்மையுடன் அரசாங்கம் கடன் உதவி அளிக்க முன்வரவேண்டுமென்று வேண்டுகோளையும் விடுக்கிறேன்.

இன்னொன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இவர்களுக்குக் கடன் கொடுக்கும்போது கடன் தொகையைத் திருப்பி வசூலிக்கத் தக்க வகையில் தக்க பாதுகாப்பான நடவடிக்கையையெல்லாம் அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொள்வார்கள் என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை. தக்க அடமானம் வாங்கியிருப்பார்கள். இருந்தாலும்கூட, நான் இந்த எச்சரிக்கையை விடுப்பதற்குக் காரணம் நான்கைந்து ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னால் எண்ணெய் ஆலை (Oil mill)

[Dr. A. Chidambaranathan] [17th September 1958]

ஒன்றுக்குப் பத்து லட்சம் ரூபாய் கடனாக அளித்தார்கள். ஆனால் இன்ன
மும் அதைத் திருப்பி வசூலிக்க முடியாமல், அந்தப் பணம் குட்டிபோட்டு
வட்டியுடன் 14½ லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஆகியுள்ளது. அது நமக்குக் கிடைக்கக்
கூடிய நிலைமையிலும் இல்லை. காரணம் கடன் கொடுக்கும்போது என்ன
என்ன நடவடிக்கைகளை, பாதுகாப்புக்களை எல்லாம் அரசாங்கம் செய்து
கொண்டிருக்கவேண்டுமோ அவற்றைச் செய்துகொள்ளாததானே. அந்த
மாதிரியாக இனி ஏற்படாமல் இருக்கத் திரு. ஆரூரான் சர்க்கரை ஆலைக்கு
5 லட்சம் ரூபாய் கடன் கொடுக்கும்போது, தக்க பாதுகாப்புக்களை எடுத்துக்
கொள்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன், எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். பிற
பல தொழில் நிலையங்கள் உதவி கேட்டாலும் அளிக்கிற முறையில், நமது
வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தை அமைத்துக்கொள்வது நல்லது. அந்த
முறையில் அமைந்திருப்பதற்குப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். செப்டம்பர் மாதத்திற்
குள் இந்தத் துணை அறிக்கையைக் கொண்டுவந்திருப்பதைத் திரு. ரஸூ
கான் ஆட்சேபித்தார்கள். இதுதான் சரியான கணக்குமுறை என்று
பாராட்டுகிறேன். இந்தமாதிரியே செலவினங்களைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தி, முன்
கூட்டி நிர்ணயித்துக்கொண்டு போகிற நமது வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம்
நல்ல முறையில் அமைந்திருக்கிறது என்று பாராட்டி முடித்துக்கொள்
கிறேன்.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Mr. Chairman, the hon. Member
Mr. Mohamed Raza Khan has made some reference to political
sufferers and members of their families. What I wish to impress
upon friends like him is this. Let us not consider this question of
political sufferers on a party basis. Sir, 2,000 or 3,000 years ago,
in Sparta—in Greece—the hero Leonidas defended his country
against the Persians and even to-day, his name finds a place in
almost every possible literature. Similarly, Joan of Arc defended
her country against the British and her name finds a place not only
in French literature and history, but in every possible literature
and history. What I wish to impress upon the hon. Members of
this House is this. Our countrymen—whether they belong to the
Congress Party or any other Party—fought against the British
imperialism and suffered a great deal. Should we not have some
respect, some regard and some appreciation for the work which
they have rendered to our country? When some little thing is
being done for these people which is very, very scanty, friends on
the opposite side raise objections. Sir, this question of political
sufferers should not be viewed from any other angle. It should
be viewed on some other broader basis. These people who suffered
for our country are Indians. They may be Congressmen. But,
they are something more than Congressmen. They are heroes.
Even today, those people, who fought for us and who got us free-
dom, are undergoing the greatest possible suffering. Perhaps, my
hon. Friend does not know it. When such is the case, I cannot
understand my Friend objecting to this small paltry sum which
has been provided for them. I cannot agree with him.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I interrupt the hon. the
Deputy Chairman? I did not raise any such objection. This issue
has been before the House not only now. It has been there ever

17th September 1958] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

since 1948. I only wanted certain clarification about the definition
of 'political sufferer' as to whether a political sufferer would re-
main so even after he left the Party in power. I only wanted this
clarification and nothing more. Let not the hon. the Deputy
Chairman read much more than it warrants into my speech.

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : A political sufferer is a political 4-30
sufferer whether he is in the Congress Party or not. That is clear. p.m.
Therefore, no clarification is necessary. I know many people,
although they are not in the Congress Party, have enjoyed these
concessions or benefits. Somehow, or other even some of us,
people belonging to the Congress Party, are sometimes afraid of
criticisms which are levelled against us. That is why even when
we are doing something very grand, we do it with a certain amount
of apology. I do not see any reason why there should be an apology
at all. When we are doing the right and correct thing, we must be
very firm and definite. On the other hand, we are doing it as if it
were something right or wrong. Certainly, we should not do like
that.

There are these political sufferers and their families. There may
be hundreds, if not thousands, of political sufferers who are not
absorbed by this scheme. Therefore, what I wish to urge upon
the Government is this. No doubt, they have got their difficulties
and limitations. With all that, they must do their best to see that
these people also are helped. I want to impress one thing upon
everyone. We have to be grateful to our heroes. If we are un-
worthy of our heroes, that will be a dangerous thing, a degrading
thing. We must be grateful to our heroes who have shed their
blood and done a job for us. If we are not grateful to them, I
think it will be a very bad day for us.

I am glad our Government have made some provision for sports.
That is a very good thing. In these days when people are talking
of wars, atom bombs and hydrogen bombs, these games will pro-
duce a lot of goodwill and happiness. I was a very good wrestler,
though I was not very much attached to hockey. We were the old
champions in hockey and in wrestling and we can be easily world
champions in so many other things. Somehow or other, we are
losing our ground in some of these things. We have the world
wrestler, India's great wrestler, Gama. Somehow or other, we are
not holding that championship. As my hon. Friend Sri Puru-
shotham said, there are indigenous games also like Indian wrest-
ling. We must be very proud of it. It is a nice, beautiful and
grand game which does not do any injury to the opponent.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : It is your own opinion.

[17th September 1958]

* SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : It is everybody's opinion. Indian wrestling is such a grand game. There is another point. The hon. Members Sri Purushotham and Dr. Chidambaranathan suggested that we must extend these games to our college students also. I will go one step further. Besides our college and high school students, there are many other youngsters who do not have the benefit of college or other education. They are also athletes. We must encourage them also. If not now, at least in the future, it has to be done.

These are the few suggestions that I want to give.

* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to add a few words with regard to the point of view of the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan. The words 'political sufferer' are far too wide in scope. They require some kind of definition. Political sufferer, as the hon. the Deputy Chairman said, is, no doubt, a political sufferer. But it is hardly a sufficient definition for all practical purposes. In that case, we will be unable to know who exactly will have a qualifying claim. I suggest that it may perhaps be made clear that a 'political sufferer' is one who had to go to prison during the freedom struggle and who is indigent or in needy circumstances.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : This definition we have adopted.

* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRY : Then, that is all right. I do not want to say anything else.

* SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் சில வார்த்தைகள் மட்டும் சுருக்கமாகச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இப்போது திருச்சி மாவட்டத்திலும், திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்டத்திலும் இருக்கிற செட்டில்மெண்டு முடியவேண்டியிருப்பதனால் அங்கேயிருக்கிற ஆபீசர்களை உயர்த்துவதாகக் கண்டிருக்கிறது. மற்ற மாவட்டங்களிலும் சர்வே நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது, முடியும் தருவாயில் இருக்கிறதென்று சொல்லலாம். அதைச் சீக்கிரம் முடிப்பதற்கு என்ன ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, மாவட்டத்தில் இருக்கிற ரெவின்யூ அதிகாரிகளுக்கு வண்டி வசதிக்காக, ஜீப் வாங்கிக் கொடுப்பதற்காகத் திட்டம் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டுக்கும் பத்து ஜீப் வாங்குவதாக இப்போது சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பத்து ஜீப் என்று முதல் ஆண்டில் வாங்கினால், அவை இப்போது சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிற பட்டியல் வரிசைப்படி முறைப்படி கொடுக்கப்படுமா? வேறு எந்த இலாகாவுக்கு எந்த அதிகாரிக்கு எல்லாம் கொடுக்கப்படும் என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

சமுதாய நலத் திட்டத்திலும், தேசிய விஸ்தரிப்புத் திட்டத்திலும் அரசியல் தியாகிகளுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்கப்படும் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நான் அறிய விரும்புவது என்னவென்றால் எத்தனை அரசியல் தியாகிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்ற கணக்கு எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா? எடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தால், அத்தனை பேர்களுக்கும் வேலை கொடுக்கப்படுமா? எத்தனை பேர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்க முடியும் என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

17th September 1958] [Sri V. V. Ramaswami]

தேன். அதில் சங்கடங்கள் உண்டாகாதா? எந்த அடிப்படையில் சிக்கல்கள் எதுவுமின்றி வேலை கொடுக்க முடியும் என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன். தேசிய விஸ்தரிப்புத் திட்டம், சமுதாய நலத் திட்டம் இவைகள் பொது மக்களுடன் தொடர்பு வைத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய கேந்திரமான பிரச்சார நிலையங்கள். ஆகவே இவைகளில் தியாகிகளை மாத்திரம் அமர்த்தினால், பிறருக்கு இடமில்லாமல் போய்விடுவதோடு ஒரு கட்சிப் பிரச்சாரத்திற்குப் பயன்படக்கூடியதாகத்தானிருக்குமென்ற ஜயப்பாட்டுக்கு இடமளிக்கிறது. தியாகிகள் தவிர மற்றவர்களுக்குக் கிடையாதா? மண்டலக் காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டியார் சிபார்சுகள் மேல்தான் இந்தப் பதவிகள் வழங்கப்படும் என்ற அச்சம் ஏற்பட்டு வருவதற்குக் காரணம் உண்டா என்றும் அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

அதோடு தொழில் நுட்பக் கல்வியைப் பரப்புவதில் நம் சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து வருவதைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். அரசியலார் இதற்காகத் தனியாக டைரெக்டரேட் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதே முறை நீடிக்குமா? அதாவது Chief Engineer P.W.D. is ex-officio Director—இனி சீப் இன்ஜினியர் இல்லாமல் தனியாக டயரக்டர் என்று நியமிக்கப்படுவாரா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

மாணவர்களுக்கு நம் தேசிய விளையாட்டுகளில் ஆர்வம் உண்டாக்குவதற்காக மாவட்டவாரியாகவும், மாநிலவாரியாகவும் விளையாட்டுப் பந்தயங்கள் வைப்பது மிகவும் வரவேற்கத்தக்கது. இது சம்பந்தமாக ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். போட்டியில் வெற்றி பெற்றவர்களுக்கு வெள்ளிப் பதக்கங்களும், நற்சான்றுப் பத்திரங்களும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுவதாகக் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. தேசியச் செல்வங்களாகிய இவர்களை மேலும் மேலும் விளையாட்டுப் போட்டிகளில் கலந்துகொள்ளும்படி பார்த்துக்கொள்வதற்காக அவர்களுடைய உடல்நிலை கெடாதபடி அரசாங்கம் பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். மேலும், அவர்கள் மேற்படிப்பிற்குப் போவதாக இருந்தாலும், அவர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் நிதி உதவி அளிக்கலாம் என்றும் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, விருதுநகரிலுள்ள ஆஸ்பத்திரியை இப்போதுள்ள இடத்திலிருந்து வேறொரு கட்டிடத்திற்கு மாற்ற வேண்டுமென்று அங்குள்ள மக்கள் சொல்லிவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். வேறு நல்ல கட்டிடத்திற்கு அதை மாற்றுவதற்கு லட்ச ரூபாய் நன்கொடை கொடுக்க ஒரு தனி நபர் முன் வந்திருக்கிறார். இதுபற்றிக் கனம் அமைச்சரிடம் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால் கனம் அமைச்சர் இதுபற்றி இந்த அறிக்கையில் குறிப்பிடவில்லை.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : உப—மாலிய கோரிக்கை அறிக்கையில் இல்லாததைப் பற்றிக் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் பேசக் கூடாது.

* SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : விருதுநகர் ஆஸ்பத்திரி சம்பந்தப்பட்ட இந்த விஷயத்தை அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் சமீபத்தில் கலவரம் நடந்த இடங்களில் சாலைகள் போடுவதற்காக ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா போர்டிற்கு அரசாங்கம், 6,82,100 ரூபாய் மானியம் கொடுக்கிறது. இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நிலங்களை ஸர்வே செய்வதற்கான செலவை ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் ஏற்க வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தார் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தச் செலவையும் அரசாங்கத்தாரே ஏற்க வேண்டுமென்று ஜில்லா போர்டு கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதை அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, கீழ் பவானி, அமராவதித் திட்டப் பிரதேசங்களில் பூங்காக்களை அமைத்து நடத்துவதற்குத் திட்டம் வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தத் திட்டத்திற்கு அரசாங்கம் பணம் கொடுக்கிறது. மேலும், சாத்த

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ஹரிஜன பூங்காவை அபிவிருத்தி செய்ய வேண்டும். அந்தப் பூங்காவைப் பார்த்துப் போக வரும் வெளியூர் மக்களுக்கும், தேக்கத்தில் வேலை செய்யும் ஆட்கள் தங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சாமான்கள் வாங்குவதற்கும் அடிக்கடி திருவண்ணாமலை போய் வர வேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் அப்படி திருவண்ணாமலை போய் வருவதற்குப் போதுமான பஸ் வசதி, ஸ்டோர் வசதி முதலியன இல்லை. இதைக் கவனித்து ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தாரைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM : மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் அவர்களே, உபச் செலவுகளுக்காகப் பணம் கோரும் கனம் அமைச்சரின் கோரிக்கையை ஆதரித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

இன்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ ரஸா கான் அவர்களும், மதிப்பிற்குரிய ஸ்ரீ சிதம்பரம் செட்டியாரும், மிகவும் மதிப்பு வாய்ந்த ஸ்ரீ பதஞ்சலி சாஸ்திரி அவர்களும் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட விஷயம் பற்றி எவ்வளவோ பேசினார்கள். அரசியல் தியாகிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் சில சலுகைகள் அளிப்பது பற்றி அவர்கள் பேசினார்கள். நான் பல தடவை சிறை சென்றிருக்கிறேன். நான் சிறை சென்று பல கஷ்ட நஷ்டங்கள் அடைந்திருக்கிறேன். அந்த முறையில் நான் இது சம்பந்தமாகச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இம்மாதிரியான உதவிகளை சர்க்கார் அரசியல் தியாகிகளுக்கு அளிப்பது அவசியமா அவசியமில்லையா என்று.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANYAM : அரசியல் தியாகிகளுக்கு இவ்வாறு உதவி அளிப்பது தவறு என்று அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டவில்லை. ஆனால் இத்தகைய உதவிகளுக்குச் சில வரையறைகள் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்றுதான் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அது ரொம்ப சரி.

* SRI A. SUBRAMANIAM : அதை நான் சந்தோஷத்துடன் ஏற்றுக் கொள்கிறேன். இதில் வரையறை எவ்வளவு தூரம் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்பது குறித்து அவர்கள் கூறுவதில் எனக்குச் சந்தேகம் இருக்கிறது.

வெள்ளையர் இந்த தேசத்தை ரொம்ப காலம் ஆண்டு வந்தார்கள். அப்போது நம் நாட்டு மக்கள் சிப்பாய்களாக இருந்தார்கள். அப்போது நம் நாட்டு மக்கள் சேனையில் உத்தியோகங்கள் பார்த்து வந்தார்கள். அவர்கள் சேனையில் இலவசமாக உத்தியோகம் பார்க்கவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு வெள்ளையர்கள் தகுந்த ஊதியம் கொடுத்தார்கள். அத்துடன் அவர்களுக்கு “காப்டன்”, “மேஜர்-ஜெனரல்”, “லெப்டினன்ட்-கர்னல்” என்ற பட்டங்களையெல்லாம் கொடுத்தார்கள். அவையையெல்லாம் வெள்ளையர்கள் நம் நாட்டு மக்களுக்குக் கொடுக்க ஆரம்பித்த பிறகு, நம் நாட்டு மக்கள் ஏராளமான எண்ணிக்கையில் சேனையில் சேர முன்வந்தார்கள். அதற்கு முன்பு அவ்வளவு மக்கள் அவ்வாறு முன்வரவில்லை. அவர்கள் வெள்ளைக்காரர்களிடம் கூலிக்கு மாரடித்தார்கள் என்பதை எடுத்துக்காட்டுவதற்காக இதை நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகங்களுக்குத் தகுந்தவாறு ஊதியமும் பட்டமும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால் அரசியல் தியாகிகள் காந்தியின் அடிச்சுவட்டைப் பின்பற்றி தேச விடுதலைக்காக அஹிம்ஸைப் போர் நடத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சொல்லொணாத கஷ்டங்கள் அனுபவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். காந்திஜியின் அஹிம்ஸைத் தத்துவப்படி தொண்டர்கள் சாத்வீகப் போரில் ஈடுபட்டார்கள். “வந்தே மாதரம்” என்று சொன்னால், கை விரலை வெட்டுவேன்” என்று வெள்ளைக்காரன் கூறினான். “வேண்டுமானால் இரண்டு விரல்களை வெட்டிக் கொள். அப்பொழுதும் வந்தேமாதரம் என்று சொல்லத்தான் செய்வேன். எல்லா விரல்களையும் வெட்டினாலும் வெட்டிக்கொள். வந்தே மாதரம் என்று சொல்லத்தான் செய்வேன். ஒரு கையையே வெட்டுவாயானாலும் வெட்டிக்கொள். வந்தே மாதரம் என்று சொல்லத்

17th September 1958] [Sri A. Subramanyam]

தான் செய்வேன். வேண்டுமானால் தலையையே வெட்டிக்கொள்” என்று கூறும் முறையில் அவர்கள் தேச விடுதலைக்காகப் போராடியிருக்கிறார்கள். பணத்தையும் பொருளையும், உயிரையும் தியாகம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். பிற்காலத்தில் உத்தியோகம் கிடைக்கும் என்றோ, பதவி கிடைக்கும் என்றோ அவர்கள் எதிர்பார்க்கவில்லை. பிரதிபலனை எதிர்பார்க்காமல் அப்போது அவர்கள் தியாகம் செய்தார்கள். அந்தக் காலத்தில் நான் சிறை சென்ற போது பல கஷ்டங்களை அனுபவித்தேன். என்னைப் போலீசார் கோட்டைக்கு முன்பு அடித்துப் போட்டுவிட்டுப் போய்விட்டார்கள். மூன்று நாட்கள் பிரக்ஞை இல்லாதிருந்தேன். அப்போது, சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினரை வரு வேன் என்று நான் எதிர்பார்த்தேனா? இல்லை. ஆனால், 1937-லிருந்து இன்று வரை நான் சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினரை இருந்து வருகிறேன். இந்தியப் பிரதமராக இருக்கும் ஸ்ரீ நேரு அவர்கள் தான், தமக்குப் பிரதமர் பதவியை யாராவது கொடுப்பார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்த்தா சுதந்திரப் போரில் ஈடுபட்டார்கள்? நமது முதலமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீ காமராஜர், தாம் முதலமைச்சராக வரலாம் என்று எதிர்பார்த்தா தேச விடுதலைக்காகப் போராடினார்கள்? இல்லவே இல்லை. இந்தியக் குடியரசின் தலைவராக இருக்கும் டாக்டர் ராஜேந்திரப் பிரசாத் அவர்கள் தனக்கு ஜனாதிபதிப் பதவி கிடைக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்த்து சுதந்திரப் போரில் குதித்தாரா? நாட்டு மக்கள் அடிமை வாழ்வின்னும் விடுதலை பெற வேண்டும். நாடு சேஷமமுற வேண்டும் என்ற நல்லெண்ணத்துடன் அவர்கள் தன் னைம் பாராது போராடினார்கள். தியாகிகளுக்கும் தியாகிகளின் குடும்பத் தினருக்கும் இப்போது அரசாங்கத்தார் உதவிகளும், சலுகைகளும் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். இதை நாம் பாராட்ட வேண்டும். வெள்ளையரின் சேனையில் வேலை செய்தவர்களுக்குப் பெரிய பெரிய பட்டங்களும் பெரிய சலுகைகளும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டன. அப்படியிருக்கும்போது யாதொரு பிரதி பிரயோஜனத்தையும் எதிர்பாராது விடுதலைக்காகப் போராடியவர்களுக்கு இப்போது கொடுக்கப்படும் சலுகைகள் ஒன்றும் பெரியதல்ல. தேச விடு தலைக்காகப் போராடிய தியாகிகளுக்கு அவர்களையும் குடும்பத்தினருக் கும் இப்போது சமூக நல ஊழியர்கள் உத்தியோகத்தைக் கொடுக்க அரசாங்கத்தார் முன்வந்திருப்பது பாராட்டத்தக்கது. இதை ஆட்சேபிக்கக் கூடாது. இப்பொழுது நம் நாட்டில் ஜனநாயக ஆட்சி நடக்கிறது, நல்லட்சி நடக்கிறது. அடுத்தாற்போல், ரஷ்யாவை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம். அங்கே புல்கானினின் கதி என்னவாயிற்று? இந்த நாட்டில், இந்த நாட்டிற்குச் சுதந்திரம் வேண்டாம் என்று சொன்னவர்களுக்குக் கூட இப்போது பல னன்மைகள் செய்திருக்கிறோம். நாம் பாரபட்சம் காட்டுவதில்லை. வெள் னைக்காரனிடம் காட்டிக்கொடுத்துச் சுதந்திரம் வேண்டாம் என்று சொன் னவர்களைப் போன்ற நபர்கள் ரஷ்யாவில் இருந்திருந்தால், அவர்கள் தூக்கிலிடப்பட்டிருப்பார்கள். நாம் அவ்வாறு நடந்துகொள்ளவில்லை. இது குறித்து நான் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். அரசியல் தியாகிகளுக்குச் செலுத்த வேண்டிய மரியாதையை நாம் செலுத்த வேண்டும் என்று இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த உபரி வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்திலே அனேக புதுத் திட்டங்களுக்குப் பண வசதி செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவைகளில் இரண்டு- மூன்று திட்டங்கள் நமது விசேஷ கவனத்திற்குரியவை என்பது என் மூன்று திட்டங்கள் நமது விசேஷ கவனத்திற்குரியவை என்பது என் தாமதமான அபிப்பிராயம். இந்தக் கோரிக்கைப் புத்தகத்தின் 13-வது பக்கத்தில், குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாட்டுத் திட்டத்திற்காகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பது குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாட்டுத் திட்டத்திற்காக சர்க்கார் பெரிய அளவு பணத் தொகை ஒதுக்கும் அளவிற்கு, குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடானது சர்க்காரின் கவனத்தைக் கவர்ந்திருப்பது எனக்கு ஆச்சரியத்தை உண்டாக்குகிறது. இந்தியா ஆங்கிலேயர்களுக்கு அடிமை நாடாக இருந்தபோதும், அதற்கு முன்பும் மற்ற நாடுகளின் கவனம் அதன்

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அடுத்தபடியாக, பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் உள்ள மாணவ மாணவிகள் விளையாட்டுப் பந்தயங்களில் ஈடுபட ஜில்லா லெவலிலும், மாகாண லெவலிலும் உதவுவதற்காகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கியிருப்பதைப் பாராட்டிப் பலர் பேசினார்கள். நானும் வரவேற்கவேண்டியவன் தான். ஆனால் இன்றைக்கினம் எத்தனையோ விளையாட்டுப் பந்தயங்கள் ஆங்காங்கே பள்ளிகளில் நடைபெறுகின்றன என்போது, மாகாண லெவலில் நடைபெறுவதற்குப் பிரயாணப்படிக்காகவும், இதரச் செலவுக்காகவும் ஒரு லட்சம் ரூபாய் இப்போது ஒதுக்குவது அவசியந்தானா என்பதைச் சிந்திக்க வேண்டாமா? அதற்குப் பதிலாக அங்கப் பந்தயங்களைத் தெருவிலும், பங்கிங்காம் காலவாய்க்கையோரங்களிலும் குடியிருந்து அவதிப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிற என்மக்களுக்குக் குடிசை ஒன்றுக்கு 100 ரூபாய் வீதம் செலவழித்து வீட்டு வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதானால், வருடம் நூறு குடும்பங்களுக்கு வசதி செய்து கொடுத்து முடியுமா? மக்கள் உணவு வசதியின்றி, வீட்டு வசதியின்றி அல்லல்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கும்போது, விளையாட்டுக்காகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கி செலவழித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கலாமா? இது அவசியம் தானா என்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Why should we have education ? Why should we spend so much on education, to-day Sir ?

*SRI G K^oISHNAMO^oRTHY : உப-தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு நான் சொல்வது இது தான். அவசியமானது தவிர்க்க முடியாதது. இது அப்படியப்பட்டது அல்ல என்பதைத் தாழ்மையுடன் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

முப்பது ஜீப் கார்கள் வாங்கப் போவதாகவும், ரெவினியூ டிபார்ட்மெண்டுக்கு மட்டும் 50 ஜீப்கள் தேவையாக இருப்பதாகவும் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதற்குப் பராமரிப்புச் செலவு என்ன ? இப்போது எல்லா டிபார்ட்மெண்டுகளிலும் சேர்ந்து எவ்வளவு ஜீப்கள் இருக்கின்றன ? அவர்கள் பிரயாணம் செய்வதனால் உண்டாகும் நஷ்டம் என்ன ? செலவு விற்குத் தகுந்த பிரயோஜனம் உண்டா ? இவை எல்லாவற்றையும் விளக்கினால் தேவலை.

கடைசியாக, அரசியல் தியாகிகளுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கொடுப்பதைப்பற்றி மறுக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் அவர்களுக்காவது ரூ. 45-3-60-5-90 என்று செய்திருக்கிறார்களே என்று பாராட்டுகிறேன். லோயர் டிவிஷன் குமாஸ்தாக்களுக்கும், செகண்டரி கிரேடு ஆசிரியருக்கும் ரூ. 45-3-60-2-90 என்று தான் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். மேலே போகப்போக உயர்த்துவதற்குப் பதிலாக மூன்று கூட இரண்டாக மற்றவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் இருக்கிறது. இவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் ரூ. 50-5-90 என்று செய்திருப்பதைப் பாராட்டுவதோடுகூட அதுபோல் மற்றவர்கள் விஷயத்திலும் மாற்ற வேண்டும் என்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[illegible]

[Sri K. M. Ramasamy Gounder] [17th September 1958]

அதோடு இன்னொரு விஷயம். ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்த தீர்மானம் எல்லாப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் உள்ள உபாத்தியாயர்களின் சம்பள விகிதங்கள் ஒரே மாதிரியாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்பது இங்கே தோற்றது வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம். அப்படி அந்தத் தீர்மானம் தோல்வியுற்றாலும் கூட, ஒரே மாதிரியான நிலை ஏற்படுத்துவதை முதல் கடமையாக அரசாங்கத்தார் கொள்ள வேண்டும். சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கிற உதவி எல்லாப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கும் ஒரே மாதிரியாக இருக்க வேண்டும். அதோடு பல பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் மாதாமாதம் உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்குச் சம்பளம் கொடுப்பதில்லை. திருப்பத்தூர் ராமகிருஷ்ண பள்ளியில் ஐந்தாறு மாதங்களாகச் சம்பளம் வரவில்லையென்று புகார் சொல்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் இதுமாதிரியாக அநேக பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள். ஏழைப் பள்ளி ஆசிரியர்களுக்குச் சம்பளம் கூடக் கொடுக்கப்படுவதில்லை யென்றால், அவர்கள் என்ன செய்வார்கள்? பள்ளிகளில் ஒழுங்காக ஆசிரியர்களுக்குச் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படுவதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கையை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

5 p.m. அடுத்தபடியாக, கிராம அபிவிருத்தி சம்பந்தமாக அநேக பிளாக் டெவலப்மெண்டுகள் இருக்கின்றன. அதிகாரிகள் நிறைய நியமிக்கப் படுகிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக எண்ணெய் அபிவிருத்தி அதிகாரி என்று விவசாயத்தில் பி.எஸ்.ஸி. பட்டம் பெற்ற ஒருவரை நியமிக்கிறார்கள். வட்டார வளர்ச்சி ஆபீஸில் விதைப் பொருள்கள் விற்பனைக்குக் கிடையாது. வேறு இடங்களிலிருந்து வாங்கித் தருவதில்லை. இந்திய சர்க்காரோ, ராஜ்ய சர்க்காரோ ஓரளவாவது விதைப் பண்டங்களை விநியோகம் செய்ய இயலவில்லை என்றால் அந்த அதிகாரிகளை மட்டும் நியமித்து விடுவதில் என்ன பிரயோஜனம் இருக்க முடியும்? இந்தமாதிரி உத்தியோக ஸ்தானங்களை அதிகரிக்கக்கூடாது என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இருக்கிற உத்தியோக ஸ்தானங்களையே வைத்துக்கொண்டு மக்களுக்கு வசதிகள் அளிக்கலாம். கோபிசெட்டிபாளையத்தில் ஒரு மாட்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரி கட்டுவதற்கு ஒரு லட்ச ரூபாய் முன்னர் ஒதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டது. பிறகு என்ன காரணத்தாலோ அந்த வேலை நிறுத்திவைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படிப்பட்ட அவசியச் செலவுகளைச் செய்யாமல் உத்தியோக ஸ்தானங்களை அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டு போவது உசிதமல்ல. அரசியல் தியாகிகளுக்கும், அவர்களுடைய குடும்பத்தினருக்கும் இம்மாதிரி உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுப்பதுபற்றி அரசாங்கம் நன்கு சிந்திக்க வேண்டும். "Virtue has its own reward" என்பது ஒரு ஆங்கிலப் பழமொழி. இவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுக்க வேண்டியது ஒரு நிலையில் அவசியம் தான். ஆனால் யாரும் பிரதிபலனை எதிர்பார்த்து சேவை செய்வது நன்றாய் இராது. நற்காரியங்கள் செய்பவர்களுக்கு அதற்காக என்று இவ்வாறு பிரதியுபகாரம் செய்யும் நிலை இருந்தால் பிரதிபலனை இல்லாமலே நற்காரியங்கள் செய்யும் தன்மை சமூகத்தில் குறைந்து விடும். நற்காரியங்கள் செய்பவர்களுக்கு நல்ல மதிப்பு சமூகத்தில் இருக்கிறது. தாங்களாகவே நற்காரியங்கள் செய்யும் பண்பு மக்களுக்கு இருக்க வேண்டும். இம்மாதிரி நற்காரியங்கள் செய்பவர்களுக்குப் பிரதியுபகாரம் செய்யும் நிலை இருந்தால், தாங்களாக நற்காரியங்கள் செய்யும் பண்பு மக்களிடமிருந்து மறைந்துவிடும். இந்தக் காரணத்தினாலேயே பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் கூட மாணவர்களுக்குப் பரிசு கொடுக்கும் பழக்கத்தை விட்டு விட வேண்டும் என்ற கொள்கையை உடைய சாரார் உண்டு. இப்போது சமூக சேவை செய்பவர்களுக்குக் கூட அரசாங்கம் மெடல்கள் கொடுக்கிறது. இது உசிதமல்ல. ஆதலின் அரசியல் தியாகிகள் போன்றவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கொடுப்பது என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களைப் பெருக்கிக்கொண்டு போக வேண்டாம் என்று அரசாங்கத்தாரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். எனக்குப் பேசுவதற்கு வாய்ப்புக் கொடுத்ததற்குத் தங்களுக்கு என் நன்றி.

th September 1958]

*SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே ராஜ்யத்தில் உணவு தானியங்களை அதிகம் விநிவிக்க வேண்டும். மக்களுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்ல வேண்டும். அதே சமயத்தில், நனவுப் பிரச்சினையைச் சமாளிக்கக் குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடு அவசியம் என்பதையும் மக்களுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்ல வேண்டும். உணவு தானியப் பத்தியைப் பெருக்க வேண்டுமானால், மக்கள் மிகவும் பாடுபட வேண்டும்.

"இலமென்று அசைஇ இருப்பாரைக் காணின்
நிலமென்னும் நல்லாள் நகும்"

ன்று திருவள்ளுவர் கூறியிருக்கிறார். அதாவது, பாடுபட்டால் தான் அதில் தானியம் நன்றாக விளையும் என்று கூறியிருக்கிறார்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இருப்பவர்களுக்கே போதிய உணவு கிடைப்பது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கும்போது பிள்ளைகளைப் பெருக்கினால், அவர்கள் உணவிற்குக் கே போவார்கள்? மேலும், இப்போது போதிய உணவு இல்லாமல் நம்பான்மையான தாய்மார்களும் மற்றவர்களும் தேகாரோக்கிய ன்றி இருக்கிறார்கள். உடல் நிலை கெட்டிருக்கும் தாய்மார்களுக்கு ன்றும் பிள்ளைகள் பிறந்தால், அவைகள் உடல்நிலை கெட்ட பிள்ளை ராக ஆகின்றன. வறுமையில் மக்கள் சீர்கெட்டுப் போகிறார்கள்; வே குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடு வேண்டும். நாட்டில் பிறக்கும் மக்கள் லறிவு பெறக்கூடியவர்களாக இருக்க வேண்டும். இதற்குக் குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடு அவசியம். திருவள்ளுவர்,

"பெறுமவற்றுள் யாமறிவது இல்லை அறிவறிந்த
மக்கட்பேறு அல்ல பிற"

று கூறியிருக்கிறார். ஆகவே நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்கள் நல்லறிவு பெற ண்டும். அறிவு பெறக் கூடிய மக்கள் இந்நாட்டில் பிறக்கும்படி துக்கொள்ள வேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் முதற் கடமை என்று ல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் பேசுவதற்கு எனக்கு ப்ப்பளித்த தங்களுக்கு என் வணக்கத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு ன் அமருகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, let express my grateful thanks to the hon. Members who made ay useful suggestions for the purpose of seeing that the standard dministration in our State was improved. The hon. Member Mohamed Raza Khan started with the criticism that all these mes should have been included even in the original Budget and ether even within three or four months we should have come ore this Legislature with this Supplementary Demand with its ay items of new schemes. I am sure the hon. Member is aware t, as far as the Budget is concerned, it is framed and formulated about January. After that, it would not be possible, unless it very important and very urgent, to include any scheme in the lget. Unless any scheme is ready for sanction, it would not be sible to include it in the Budget which is presented towards the of February. Therefore, whatever schemes get ready and will e to be taken up necessarily, we have to take decisions on them pective of the fact whether provision is made for them in the lget or not. That is why, Sir, it has become necessary to resort to Contingency Fund and also to present a Supplementary Demand re this House in respect of these new schemes. I am sure you

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might be aware, in the previous years we used to submit only one Supplementary Demand towards the end of the year. But the hon. Members in this House and also in the other House pointed out that the postponement of this Demand took away the interest in the new schemes that had been sanctioned. Therefore, they pressed that at least twice in a year Supplementary Demands should be presented to the House, if not thrice. That is why we are now following the practice of having a Supplementary Demand in the middle of the year. I do not know whether it would be necessary to have another Supplementary Demand in November or December when we may meet again. That is the explanation, Sir, for this Supplementary Demand with so many new items. After all, it is necessary particularly for the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan to take up as many schemes as possible and as early as possible. Many of these schemes require the formal sanction of the Government of India and also financial assistance from them. It takes some time, but as soon as the formal sanction is obtained, we take action here for the implementation of those schemes without waiting for any formal sanction of this House. If only hon. Members go into the various schemes, they would find that they are not only urgent but also essential. That is why without coming before this House, we have taken action to implement those schemes as early as possible.

The second point which the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan made was that, with the abolition of the estates, it was anticipated that all the settlements would be over within five years. Not only this anticipation but many other anticipations have gone wrong. We were hoping that we would be able to give free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of six and fourteen within ten years after the promulgation of the Constitution. But we are now finding that it is easy to lay down any targets, but that it is difficult to achieve them. In the same way, therefore, in the settlement of the estates also, we have not been able to stick to the target. It is not because we are delaying the settlements. In spite of the best efforts that we have made, it has not been humanly possible to finalise the settlements of these various estates. But we are hastening as much as possible and I hope that finalization of these settlements would be over soon and that compensation due to the various estate-holders would be properly paid.

Then, the hon. Member referred to industrial land and agricultural land being taxed on the same basis and even to the fact that though it might reduce the compensation payable to the landholder, it might affect the Government's revenue also. I do not know of my notice, I may assure the hon. Member that this will be looked into. But in all cases, the Settlement Officer is the ultimate authority and there are appeals and revisions provided against these orders. I do not think that the Government can interfere in this.

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The next point he made was rather a controversial one regarding political sufferers. No doubt, he made an insinuation that this might be for the purpose of helping the party men. But I may tell the hon. Member—and I think I have already indicated that—that it is not confined to Congressmen alone. Whoever participated in the freedom struggle—whichever party he belonged to or he may not belong to any party at all now—is entitled to the concession that we have provided for now. He wanted to know what was meant by 'suitable political sufferer'. Everyday we are making these appointments for a specific purpose. Therefore, we have laid down certain qualifications—educational qualifications and other qualifications—and only those who satisfy those qualifications are entitled to these appointments. That is why it has been stated 'suitable political sufferer'. It is not as if simply because a person is a political sufferer, he becomes automatically entitled to this appointment. We have put an age restriction also. I completely agree that there should be a positive definition. Otherwise, bogus persons also will get into the field taking advantage of the fact that the Government are extending concessions to political sufferers. We have, therefore, taken every step humanly possible to shut out bogus political sufferers. I may assure hon. Members that in giving these concessions to the political sufferers, we have not acted arbitrarily. On the other hand, suggestions were made that we should give them pensions or land. In my own view, it is a much better idea to make them serve and pay for the services rendered by them than give them grants in the form of lands or pensions.

5-10
p.m.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: Sir, are these concessions extended to the sons and daughters of the political sufferers also?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not want to answer off-hand, but I think this concession is extended also to the sons of political sufferers.

Then, Sir, he made mention about the grants to colleges. As far as upgrading of the colleges is concerned, colleges already established are being taken care of by the University Grants Commission. The Government of Madras also have to play their part. This matter is under the consideration of the Government. But as far as the new institutions are concerned, they are entitled to the grant which has been indicated by me at an earlier stage, that is, Rs. 50,000 for a second grade college (which would not come into existence hereafter) and Rs. 75,000 for a first grade college.

Sir, in this connection, I may mention about the sports events which we have organized for the students. I am glad that almost the entire House has welcomed this scheme except the hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthy who, I am sorry to note, happens to be a

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teacher and yet has opposed this scheme. I do agree that we are not in affluent circumstances. But a father or mother, who is not in affluent circumstances, will try his or her best to see that his or her children are put in such a position that they would be able to face the problems of life in the best way possible, even if it is a case of going without food, without shelter, and without proper clothing. This is the attitude we have got to take. Even though we may be undergoing ever so many difficulties and we may be paid paltry sums, our aim should be that our children and grand-children should not be in the same plight and should not suffer in the same way as we are suffering now. That is why the first priority, as far as I am concerned, is given to the upbringing of the children. Whatever expenditure is necessary for them should be allotted. I am really sorry that a teacher of Sri G. Krishnamoorthy's eminence should take objection to the provision of a sum of a lakh of rupees for the purpose of promoting the sports activities among children. It is not merely the tournaments or the competitions that are important, but the physical activities which these events would promote are more important than tournaments. Because of these competitions and tournaments and the award of prizes, there would be much greater physical activities and sports activities in every school, village, and town. This is what is intended. Therefore, we should not judge the question by the few persons who may be taking advantage of these events and who may be coming to Madras or going to the district centres. But much more than this is the sports atmosphere which would be created and which would improve the health of the children. These sports activities will not only improve the health of the children but also their minds to a great extent. I have absolutely no doubt that, as far as I am concerned, it is not mere book learning that is going to improve our children. Many-sided activities—variety of activities—go to build up the life of the children as a whole. This alone would improve our children. As long as I am the Minister for Education, I am determined to do whatever is possible in the circumstances even though the hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthy thinks that providing houses for the houseless should get priority. I am not prepared to agree with him.

Sir, mention was made about technical education. The hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan wanted to know how much progress we had made in this direction. I may tell him that we are making fairly rapid progress in this direction. Within the last four or five years, in respect of engineering colleges, polytechnics, medical colleges, veterinary education, and education in agriculture, we have made considerable progress. I do not want to compare ourselves with other States, but we may be satisfied with the progress we have made. Comparisons lead sometimes to difficulties later on.

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Then, Sir, reference was made to family planning. I know this is also a controversial subject. The hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamoorthy was rather wild that teachers, for this family planning purpose, had been included in the category of Government servants, but not for other purposes. But if the purpose is good, it should be welcomed. The question should be judged on its merits. I have absolutely no doubt that, in spite of differences of opinion, if we have to improve the standard of life of the people in our country, limitation of population is very essential. I was just looking into the figures of survey of the population in Kerala from 1921 to 1951. You will be amazed to know that the increase in population there is 105 per cent. If the population should go on increasing at this rate, with the limited resources at our disposal—after all, these resources have to be shared by the entire population—will it be possible to make any progress at all and also provide for improved standard of life? It is a race between the increase in population and the developmental activities we are undertaking. Sometimes we find that we are unable to keep pace with the increase in population, so much so there is actual deterioration. Take, for example, the employment problem. There are so many people unemployed to-day. The number of people unemployed is increasing every year by millions. Unless we are able to find new and sufficient employment to absorb the newcomers into the field, the unemployment position is bound to deteriorate. This is the problem that is facing us. What is the method to be adopted to overcome this difficulty? (Sri M. Patanjali Sastry: On account of the welfare activities, the death rate also is less.) As pointed out by Sri M. Patanjali Sastri, on account of the welfare activities undertaken by the Government, the death rate is going down. We find the population growing in geometrical progression, and not in arithmetical progression. That is the real difficulty. Therefore, some method will have to be evolved for the purpose of limiting population. One may disagree with the methods to be adopted, but everybody is agreed that population will have to be limited. Gandhiji said that it should not be by artificial methods but by voluntary restraint. Even he agreed that there should be control of population. With reference to the method, he suggested a completely different method. We have got to be practical in this world. After all, how many people will undertake this voluntary restraint? If population control is essential and voluntary restraint is not possible, we will have to evolve a method which would be suitable to the existing conditions of life. That is why the Government of Madras have come forward with the offer of surgical operation in respect of certain categories of people. The hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan asked, 'Why this inducement of Rs. 15 or Rs. 25?' I am really amazed that anybody should come forward to undergo this surgical operation because of the grant of this Rs. 15 or Rs. 25, a paltry sum. It is not intended as an inducement.

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As a matter of fact, I suggested at some other place that if any inducement was offered, then that would be the surest way to make people become suspicious and think that this was something harmful. It is not intended as an inducement at all. But, any person who wants to undergo this operation will have to be out of work for a few days. So also a woman will have to be out of work for a few more days. This sum of Rs. 15 or Rs. 25 is intended only to meet the incidental charges which he or she has to meet. Nothing more than this. I do not think the offer of Rs. 15 or Rs. 25 is such a huge sum that it would be an inducement to the fathers and mothers to come forward in large numbers to have this operation performed on them if they are not otherwise convinced of the beneficial effects of the operation itself.

Then, Sir, the hon. Member referred to the contribution we had been making to some of the industrial concerns, particularly the caustic soda plant firm here and a cement plant firm here. It is in respect of these two concerns that we are participating in the equity capital. It is not a question of giving loan. I do agree that if it is a question of giving loans, it is the Finance Corporation that has got to come into the picture and not the Government. That is the policy we have laid down, particularly with regard to long-term loans. But, this is participation in the equity capital itself. Is it for the purpose of contributing in a substantial way to the capital? No, it is not so. On the other hand, it is for the purpose of giving an assurance to the public that this is a good concern, that this is a vital industry which is required for our State, and not only for our State but for the development of the country as a whole. Therefore, we examine each concern and each proposal on its own merits and if we find that the project should be implemented in our State and that that industry should be established in our State in the interests of the people and the State, then we try to give some encouragement by participating in the capital and, at the same time, assure the public that it has been properly examined by the Government and that they have come to the conclusion that it is an essential industry and that it is a proper concern in which the public can participate. It is only for that purpose that we have taken our present attitude in regard to this matter. I have no doubt that in future it would be necessary to participate in some of the bigger undertakings which we may like to come into existence in our State. Therefore, as a policy this will have to be decided and I am sure this House will give its concurrence to this policy of selective assistance, particularly to the basic and essential industries which will have to be established in our State for the good progress and development of the industrial sector in our State.

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As regards the loan to the Arooran Sugars, Ltd., I may tell this House that it is not a long-term loan. As a matter of fact, the figure Rs. 5 lakhs shown as loan here does not give the true picture. They are purchasing fertilizers for their sugarcane farm. As a matter of fact, these fertilizers are supplied to us by the Government of India on a credit basis for the purpose of being supplied to the farmers on a credit basis. Small farmers are entitled to get these fertilizers on a credit basis subject to a maximum limit. This is a case where the company owns a large number of acres and grows sugarcane. For this purpose, they have to purchase manure to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs. They said, 'Give us the credit facilities available to ordinary farmers.' They pleaded that the credit facilities made available to small farmers might be extended to them also and that they would repay the amount within a short period. So, this is not a long-term loan. It is a short-term loan which they have to repay within the financial year, viz., by the 31st March 1959. Thus, it has been granted after taking proper safeguards so that the amount may be properly repaid by the due date. Sir, after all, it should not be thought that it is a private concern. As I explained in the other House, it is necessary to improve production in every sector for the benefit of our State. There is no question of any private individual being purely benefited by the increase in production. Even if it is a privately owned firm, it is necessary at all levels to increase production. Therefore, it is the policy of this Government to give every assistance for the purpose of increasing agricultural production, not only food production but also production of other agricultural commodities.

Sir, the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham referred to University education. He said that there should be a separate Directorate. As far as University education is concerned, it is the University which is the primary authority concerned with it. After all, the Government come into the picture as the Manager of a few Government Colleges. That is all and nothing more than that. There is also the payment of grants to some of the colleges. So, I don't think it will be necessary to have a separate Directorate for University education alone. If the hon. Member says that the Director of Public Instruction is overworked, I completely agree with him. That is why I am looking into the matter to devise ways and means to see how best his workload could be brought down to a level at which it will be humanly possible for him to discharge his functions. I should like to take this opportunity to put in a word of congratulation to our Educational authorities who are doing a good job of the educational programme which we have laid down for ourselves. As a matter of fact, our pattern is being followed by every other State.

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Sir, the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham referred to the Andhra Government's decision to defer payment of compensation to zamindars. What is applicable to areas in Andhra Pradesh will be applicable to our State also. Therefore, we need not make much of it. The Government are fully aware of the position and we are taking every step necessary. They should also pay the compensation due in their areas or we should also stop it as they have stopped. I do not think we can go on paying it while they have stopped it in their areas which will be transferred to us very soon.

The hon. Member Dr. Chidambaranathan pointed out a grammatical mistake with reference to the construction of a certain sentence. I completely agree with him. It requires the conjunction 'an' which will make the sentence grammatically correct. As a Professor, he has taken some pains to find out the grammatical mistake so that it may be rectified. Apart from that, I am glad he has taken a keen interest in the affairs of this House and I am sure with his knowledge and experience, particularly of educational matters, he will be of very great use to the House in general and the Education Minister in particular. Sir, he made a relevant point with reference to the rushing up of expenditure towards the end of the year. As a matter of fact, that has been my headache for the last three or four years and I have been taking steps to see that it is avoided. We have finally laid down a programme which has been chalked out for every department. We know students rushing through their books just on the eve of their examination and we are anxious that the same thing should not happen in the case of Government Departments. I may tell the House that in the State Development Committee, the achievements in respect of each sector and each department are reviewed every quarter and that this has resulted in some improvement in the position. Still, I am not satisfied and I hope that ere long, we would reach a really satisfactory position.

SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER: Even the Government grants are given at the end of the year.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am aware of it. We are trying to get over the difficulty as far as possible. Sir, a suggestion was made that Vocational Trades examinations might be conducted by the Public Service Commission or the Directorate of Education which is in charge of some examinations. But, these are technical examinations for fitters, electricians, etc. So, I do not think either the Public Service Commission or the Directorate of Education will be competent to conduct the examination. That is why a Board consisting of technically qualified persons has been constituted for the purpose of conducting these examinations.

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I do not think there is much more which I have got to answer. I may assure the hon. Members of this House that it has been the policy of this Government not only to sanction the schemes but also to see that they are properly implemented and implemented to the best advantage of the State at the minimum cost. When we take stock of the schemes implemented in the Five-Year Plan period, Dr. John may not agree with me that we have done something substantial, but I am sure he will pass on a good chit, not to the Government as such, not to the Ministers as such, but to the various departments, and to the various officers who have toiled hard to make this Plan a success. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, let us continue the discussion on the general food situation in the State.

IV.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

GENERAL FOOD SITUATION IN THE MADRAS STATE—cont.

* SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM: Mr. Chairman, it is with utmost disappointment and distress that I rise to participate in the Food debate today. Needless for me to say that the Government of Madras have hopelessly bungled in their food policy. I attribute this to one Minister having too many important portfolios. I appeal to the Hon. the Chief Minister . . . 5.30 p.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is the only State which has done well in India.

* SRI JOHN ASIRVATHAM: This is my humble suggestion. I would suggest to the Hon. the Chief Minister to appoint a few more Ministers and see that the portfolios are re-allocated. By making such adjustments the Government can end the lawlessness and disorder prevailing in the State on the one hand and solve the problem of unemployment and abject poverty on the other. I am sure you are aware of the fact that hundreds and thousands of families go even without a single meal these days owing to the soaring prices. During the last general elections I had heard poor Harijans say 'காங்கிரஸ் கவர்ன்மென்ட் வந்ததிலிருந்து எங்கள் வயிற்றிலே அடிக்கறார்கள், Sir'. Not only the poor but also the lower middle and middle classes have been very hard hit by the rise in prices. I shall shortly quote facts and figures. The Government have proved themselves thoroughly unfit and incompetent to meet this abnormal food situation.

Sir, the district of Tanjore is called the granary of the South. It is situated in the heart of Tamil Nad, so to speak. I do not understand why enormous quantities of rice should be exported to Kerala. First, we must take care of ourselves. We must feed the hungry, the needy and the poor in our own State. We must

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conserve all the stocks that are available here for even distribution amongst the poor. Let us not depend on the Centre for doles or the Southern Zone, but make food a State subject and stand on our own legs. I am giving some statistics showing how the food situation has aggravated to an alarming degree.

(1)	Present price.			Price six months ago.			Price one year ago.		
	(2)			(3)			(4)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Rice of the first sort	1	2	6	0	14	6	0	14	6
Raw rice	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Coconut oil (one viss)	2	5	0	1	14	8	1	10	0
Cummin seed	8	0	0	5	0	0	3	12	0
Garlic (one viss)	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	12	0
Tamarind (one viss)	0	18	0	0	10	0	0	8	0
Spices (cardamom)	37	8	0	30	0	0	30	0	0
Cloves (one viss)	39	0	0	29	0	0	15	0	0
Cinnamon	20	0	0	10	0	0	7	8	0
Bengal gram (one measure)	1	12	0	0	12	0	0	10	6
Gram	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	15	0
Jaggery (one viss)	0	13	0	0	10	0	0	8	0
Saffron	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	14	0
Mustard	1	14	0	1	12	0	1	12	0

I charge the Government, therefore, with absolute incompetence to tackle the food situation. I hope and pray that wisdom and understanding will dawn on the Chief Minister and that he will appoint a few more Ministers so that this unfortunate economic crisis might be put an end to.

* DR. V. K. JOHN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am one of those who admire the ability and sagacity of the Home Minister to handle the portfolios entrusted to him. I think he can take up any portfolio and do justice to it, but he will do best justice to the portfolio of Propaganda. I think nobody in the whole of India will beat him as Minister for Propaganda. What is it that we have got here? There is a Government Resolution which runs as follows :—

‘and on such consideration, this House approves the policy of the Government.’

I have read this over and over again. From the statement which the Hon. Minister has laid on the table of the House, I find that there is no policy whatsoever for the Government. The Government want to take credit for the fact that the food position is good, that the monsoon is all fair and that in spite of what the Government have done, the ryots have produced something. They also want to take credit for the fact that while in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal the prices have gone up, in Madras the prices have not gone up to that extent. But they also say that the foodgrains cannot be transported beyond the Southern Zone. As for a solution to the problem of the rise in the prices of foodstuffs,

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[Dr. V. K. John]

I would suggest to the Hon. the Food Minister who, I am quite sure, will understand it very quickly, that he should not disregard the fundamental economic principle underlying the law of supply and demand. Now, it is said that we are producing 46 lakhs and odd of tons of grains. Suppose we produce 100 tons and the demand is for 200 tons. Then the price will go up. Always we must remember that the price of essential commodities or any other article depends upon the rule of supply and demand. If the demand is more and the supply is less, you can never control it by any measure whatsoever because control and blackmarket go together. In wartime, the demand was very great and the supply was stationary. Crores of rupees were spent by the Government on war efforts. They put vast sums of money into the hands of people and what else can a man do when he gets money? He goes to the market to buy foodgrains and clothes. When more purchasing power is created in the people in the shape of money, the law of supply and demand comes into play and there is more demand and less supply. This Government have now revived the wartime conditions by their Five-Year Plans. There are two Five-Year Plans. The Government have put into the hands of the people crores of rupees. The people rush with that money to the market and the supply is not there. Therefore, the price rises up.

Another economic principle, which I am quite sure the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam can understand, is that when prices go up, the value or purchasing value of the rupee comes down. The rupee is not to be eaten. We are concerned with its purchasing value. Now, what is the state of the cost of living in other parts of the world? The other day I read a paper issued by the Government of Madras which showed that in America the cost of living was 112 points, 100 being the index number in 1939, that is, before the war started. So, it has gone up only by 12 points. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar was saying—he had been to Europe and returned from Britain only the other day—that in Britain, the cost of living was only 60 or 70 points more than that in 1939. What is here? It is 400 points. It is still rising. When the value of the rupee is going down, the prices of articles are going up. What is the result? When a man is paid Rs. 100 and when he goes to the market, he finds that the amount of Rs. 100 is worth only Rs. 25 and, therefore, he wants more. The wage-earner wants more wages. So also, the Non-Gazetted Officer wants more pay. Suppose you pay him Rs. 15 more. When he goes to the market, he still finds that the prices are more and that the amount is not sufficient. The Government have put into the hands of people more money. All private agencies (including myself) have to pay more to their staff, because the purchasing value of the money has come down. The Government are entirely responsible for this. They have bungled from beginning to end. I am not taking of the Government of Madras alone. The Government of Madras are to-day spending Rs. 65 crores instead of only Rs. 10 crores. The value of Rs. 65 crores is only worth Rs. 10 crores.

[Dr. V. K. John]

[17th September 1958]

When you put more money into the hands of the people, you must know that the value of the rupee would go down. Suppose every day you pay every man in India Rs. 1,000. What will happen? The commodity prices will go up. An economic crisis will follow. This simple economic principle is forgotten, is disregarded, by the Government and colossal amounts have been spent. The Government are now spending six or eight times more than what they should. The other day, I said that the Government were not benefited by the experience in the past. An American writer wrote, "History teaches one thing, one thing only, it teaches nothing". The experience which the Congress Government could have had does not teach them that they should not put into the hands of people crores of rupees without sufficient production. Production cannot come in a day. It takes a long time. Our agriculturists are ignorant people, but they are doing their very best. Even in the case of the agriculturists, while one could get an agricultural labourer at Re. 1 a day previously, one could not get a labourer at that wage now. If one wants an agricultural labourer, one must pay very much more. Our exports are affected. Madras kerchief cannot be sold in Africa simply because Manchester and Japan would produce it at half the cost. The cost of living here has gone up and it is that that you should bring down. What is the use of saying that we are producing 46 lakh tons when the demand is more? It is the demand which you have created by colossal expenditure. You have destroyed capital formation. During wartime when something was in short supply, the private agency found it. Now, what have you done? You have destroyed capital formation. You are collecting money from people by way of excise duty and various other duties and you are also borrowing from the people. What are the Government to-day both in Madras and at the Centre doing? They are putting more money into the hands of the people. Prices are going up. The Government in the State and at the Centre should see that expenditure is brought down to the level that prevailed in 1939. The country is heading towards an economic crisis, and at this rate of expenditure, there will be a catastrophe. That is why, Sir, I moved my Resolution, "that this House condemns the policy of the Government which is leading the State and the country to an economic crisis resulting in the rise in the cost of agricultural products and the cost of living".

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் அவர்களே உணவுப் பிரச்சனை ஒரு உயிர்ப் பிரச்சனை. ஆகையால் உணவுப் பிரச்சனை பற்றிப் பேசும்போது, தமிழ் பாஷையிலேயே பேச விரும்புகிறேன். உணவு நெருக்கடி இருக்கிறது என்பதற்காக, உணவு சம்பந்தமான பொறுப்பை வகிக்கும் நம் ராஜ்ய உள்நாட்டு மந்திரியைக் குறை கூறுவது கூடாது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அவர், தாம் இருக்கும் நிலையில் இருந்துகொண்டு எவ்வளவு செய்ய முடியுமோ அவ்வளவையும் செய்திருக்கிறார். அதில் யாதொருவிதமான சந்தேகமும் இல்லை. இப்போது இந்த ராஜ்ய உணவுப்பொருள்கள் சம்பந்தமான எல்லா அதிகாரங்களும் நமது ராஜ்ய உள்நாட்டு அமைச்சரிடம் இல்லை. பல அதிகாரங்களும் மத்திய அரசாங்க அமைச்சராகிய ஸ்ரீ ஜெயினிடம் இருக்கின்றன. இதை நாம் முதலில் மனதிற கொள்ளவேண்டும். நமது ராஜ்ய உள்நாட்டு அமைச்சர்

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

17th September 1958] இந்த அறிக்கையில் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தை உணவு மண்டலத்தில் சேர்க்க வேண்டாமென்று இந்த சர்க்கார் சொல்லிற்று என்றும், ஆனால் அதை மத்திய சர்க்கார் ஏற்கவில்லை என்றும் கூறியிருக்கிறார். இதிலிருந்தே, இந்த ராஜ்ய உணவுப் பிரச்சனையை இவரால் மட்டுமே தீர்த்துவிட முடியாது என்பது தெரிகிறது. நம் ராஜ்ய உணவு தானியங்கள் சம்பந்தமான அதிகாரங்கள் நம் ராஜ்ய சர்க்காரிடமே இருக்கவேண்டும். அந்த அந்த ராஜ்யங்களின் உணவு சம்பந்தமான அதிகாரங்களும் பொறுப்புகளும் அந்த அந்த ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார்களிடம் இருக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி இருந்தால்தான் பிரச்சனை சரிவரவும், உடனடியாகவும் தீர்க்கப்படும். இப்போது அப்படியில்லை. இதன் காரணமாக, நம் ராஜ்ய உணவு நிலைமை மத்திய சர்க்காரின் திட்டக் குழுவிற்குத் தெரியவில்லை. நம் ராஜ்ய உணவு நிலைமையும் திட்டக் குழுவில் உணவு நிலைமைபற்றி எடுக்கப்படும் முடிவுகளும் ஸ்ரீ ஜெயினுக்குப் புரியவில்லை. ஸ்ரீ ஜெயினுக்கு இந்த இரண்டும் புரியவில்லை என்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. இதை அவரே சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். அவருடைய பேச்சு பத்திரிகைகளில் வந்திருக்கிறது. இதையும் நாம் மனதிற கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

இரண்டாவதாக, உணவுப் பிரச்சனை கட்சிப் பிரச்சனையல்ல. இது சமூகப் பிரச்சனை. உணவுப் பிரச்சனை, காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியையோ, எ தீர்க் கட்சியையோ சேர்ந்ததல்ல. ஆகையால், உணவு நிலைமையை அவ்வப்போது கவனித்து, தகுந்த யோசனைகளை அரசாங்கத்திற்குக் கூறுவதற்கென, எல்லாக் கட்சிகளும் சேர்ந்தவர்களையும் கொண்ட ஒரு குழுவை அமைக்கவேண்டும். அக்குழு தாற்காலிகக் குழுவாக இருக்கக் கூடாது. அது நிரந்தரமான (பெர்மனெண்ட்) குழுவாக இருக்கவேண்டும்.

இங்கே நம்முடைய சட்டசபையிலே ஒரு நாளைக்கு மூன்று வேளையாவது மக்களுக்குச் சாப்பாடு கிடைக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார் ஸ்ரீ அண்ணாதுரை. அதற்குமேல் வேண்டுமென்று நான் சொல்ல வரவில்லை. மூன்று வேளை சாப்பிட்டால் போதும். ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் 16 ஒளன்ஸ் கொடுப்பதாகச் சொல்கிறார்கள். 20 ஒளன்ஸ் கொடுப்பது என்றால் 46 லட்சம் டன் உற்பத்தி என்பது இறங்கிவிடும். ஒளன்ஸ் கணக்கைக் காட்டிலும் ஆழாக்கில் பத்தி என்பது இறங்கிவிடும். ஒளன்ஸ் எவ்வளவு வேண்டும் என்று கணக்கிட்டால், ஒரு மனிதனுக்கு ஒரு நாளைக்கு எவ்வளவு வேண்டும் என்று கணக்கிட்டால், சரியாக எனக்குப் புரியக் கூடியதாக இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் மக்களுக்கு அரிசி விற்கும்போது நிறுத்தல் அளவில் கொடுப்பது தான்—நிறுத்துக் கொடுப்பது தான்—நல்லது என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். ஆழாக்கு மூலமாக அளந்து கொடுப்பதில் அநேக எமாற்றங்கள் நடைபெறுகின்றன. எழைகள் சொல்லி இது எனக்குத் தெரியும். ஆகவே, நிறுத்தல் அளவில் அரிசியைக் கொடுப்பதே நல்லது. மேலும் ஒளன்ஸ் கணக்கில் பார்த்தால், யும் 16 ஒளன்ஸ் என்பது குறைவு என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். உணவு என்று இரண்டு வேளை சாப்பிட்டால் போதாது. இட்டிலி, தோசை எல்லாம் வேண்டித்தான் இருக்கிறது. அதுவும் நம்முடைய உணவுப் பண்டங்கள் எல்லாம் அரிசியினால் செய்யப்படவேண்டியவை. அரிசிதான் நம்முடைய பிரதான உணவு. கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சம் கோதுமையை அரிசிதான் நம்முடைய என்பது மிகவும் தப்பு என்பது என்னுடைய யையும் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்பது மிகவும் தப்பு என்பது என்பதுதான், தாழ்மையான அபிப்பிராயம். கோதுமை சாப்பிடுவதாக இருந்தால், கொஞ்சமாகச் சாப்பிடவேண்டும். நாம் அரிசி சாப்பிட்டு அரிசி சாப்பிட்டு நிறையச் சாப்பிட்டால் தான் வயிறு நிரம்பியதாகத் தோன்றும். கோதுமையை விஷயம் தெரியாது. கோதுமையை அரிசியைப் போலச் சாப்பிட்டு விட்டு அப்பாடி, அம்மாடி என வயிற்று நோவு கண்டவர்களைப்பற்றி எனக்குத் தெரியும் (சிரிப்பு) இன்னொன்று, அரிசி சமைத்தல் முறையே வேறு. கோதுமை பக்குவம் செய்தல் முறையே வேறு. சமையலிலேயே இரண்டுக்கும் வித்தியாசம். நமக்கு உணவுப் பிரச்சனை என்பது அரிசிப் பிரச்சனையே. நம் ராஜ்யத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் அரிசியைத் தவிர நாம் எதைப் பற்றியும் கவலைப்படக் கூடாது. இதை எப்போதும் ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்திருக்க வேண்டும். கோதுமையையும் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று உத்தரவு போட்டுவிடலாம். இந்த உத்தரவுக்கு வயிறு கேட்காது. கோதுமைக்குப் பதிலாகக் கம்பு, கேழ்வரகு சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள் என்றால், ஒரு வேளை அவர்கள் சம்மதிக்கலாம். முன்பு அவர்கள் அப்படிச் சாப்பிட்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

[17th September 1958]

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: நான் ஒரு சிறைக்குச் சென்று சுற்றிப் பார்த்தபோது, அங்கிருந்த அரசியல் கைதிகள் “எங்களுக்குக் கம்பு, கேழ்வரகு கொடுக்கவேண்டாம். கோதுமை கொடுத்தால் போதும்” என்று சொன்னார்கள்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: ஜெயிலில்தான் அந்த மாதிரிப் பேச்சுக் கிளம்பும். ஒருத்தர் தயவில் வாங்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. கோதுமையாவது கொடுங்கள் என்று கேட்டிருக்கலாம்.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: மில்லட் வேண்டாம் என்றார்கள்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: மில்லட் சாப்பிடுகிற பழக்கம் நம் தேச மக்களுக்கு உண்டு என்று சொன்னேன். இப்போது அவர்களும் உணவு வகையை மாற்றிக்கொண்டிருந்து மில்லட் வேண்டாம் என்று சொன்னால் அந்தப் பிரச்சினையே விட்டுவிடுங்கள். நான் மில்லட் கொடுக்கத்தான் வேண்டும் என்று வற்புறுத்தவில்லை. அரிசிதான் வேண்டும் என்று சொல்ல வந்தேன். நம்முடைய தேவை அரிசி தான். ஆகவே, அரிசி உற்பத்தியைப்பற்றிக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். அதை அரசியலார் நிலச் சீர்திருத்தத்தோடு கலந்துவிட்டார்கள். அது பெரிய தப்பு என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். அதுவும் முக்கியமாக நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் என்று நாம் செய்திருக்கும் காரியங்கள் தாம் உற்பத்தியை வெகுவாகப் பாதித்திருக்கின்றன. நிலச்சுவாந்தாருக்கும், பண்ணையாருக்கும் சண்டை. இடையில் உள்ள குத்தகைக்காரர்களிடையே சண்டை. சண்டை தீருவதற்குச் சட்டசபையில் பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். திருத்தங்கள் கொண்டு வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். இதனால் எல்லாம் விளைகிற பயன், உற்பத்தி பாதிக்கப்படுவதுதான். நிலம் இல்லாதவர்களுக்கு நிலம் பிரித்துக் கொடுக்கப் படவேண்டும் என்கிற அபிப்பிராயத்தை இப்போது எல்லோரும் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். யானையைக் கட்டித் தீனி போடுகிற மாதிரித்தான் இது. நிலத்தைப் பிரித்துக் கொடுத்துவிட்டால், அவன் செலவுக்கு எங்கே போவான்? பணம் எது? (ஒரு குரல்—சாகுபடி செய்கிறார்கள். இன்னொன்று: ஏன் சாகுபடி செய்ய மாட்டார்கள்?) சாகுபடி செய்வதாக இருந்தால், நல்ல அனுபவம் வேண்டும், தேர்ச்சி வேண்டும். நல்ல அனுபவம் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு நிலத்தைக் கொடுப்பதில் ஆட்சேபணை இல்லை. தரிசை வைத்துக்கொண்டு திண்ணையில் உட்கார்ந்து பேசுவவர்களுக்கு நிலத்தைக் கொடுத்தால், என்ன சாகுபடி நடக்கும் என்று கேட்கிறேன். சாகுபடி முறையில் நல்ல தேர்ச்சி, அனுபவம் எல்லாம் உடையவர் மன்றாடியார். மன்றாடியாரிடம் நிலம் இருந்தால் நல்ல முறையில் சாகுபடி செய்வார்கள். ஏன் போன்றவர்களிடத்திலே நிலத்தைக் கொடுத்தால் நாங்கள் மன்றாட வேண்டியது தான். ஊருக்கு ஊர் வித்யாசம். வானம் பார்த்த பூமியில் ஒன்று சொல்வார்கள். தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் இருப்பவர்கள் ஒன்று சொல்வார்கள். ஆகவே, உணவுப் பிரச்சினையோடு நிலச் சீர்திருத்தப் பிரச்சினையைச் சேர்க்கக் கூடாது என்பது என்னுடைய கருத்தாகும். சேர்த்தால் பலவிதமான கெடுதல்கள் தான் உண்டாகும்.

இன்னொன்று. அதிக நிலம் யாருக்கும் இருக்கக்கூடாது. எல்லோருக்கும் குறைச்சலாக நிலம் இருந்தால் போதும் என்கிற அபிப்பிராயத்திலே அதிக நிலம் உடையவர்களிடமிருந்து நிலத்தைப் பிரித்து நிலம் இல்லாதவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்கிற அபிப்பிராயம் வெகுவேகமாகப் பரவி வருகிறது. ஒருவனிடம் இரண்டு ஏக்கர் நிலம் இருந்தால், அவன் என்ன செய்வான்? கீழே இருப்பவனை உயர்த்தவேண்டும். இரண்டு ஏக்கர் வைத்திருப்பவனை, ஐந்து ஏக்கர் உடையவனை, பத்து ஏக்கர் உடையவனை உயர்த்தவேண்டும் என்கிற கொள்கையைக் கடைப்பிடிக்காது. மேலே இருப்பவனைக் கீழே இறக்குவதில்தான் அக்கறை காட்டுகிறார்கள். நன்றாக விளைச்சல் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால், குறைந்தது 50 ஏக்கர் வரையிலாவது இருக்கவேண்டும். நிறைய இருப்பதில் தப்புக் கிடையாது. குறைவாக இருக்கிறவர்களுக்கு அதிக நிலம் கிடைக்க வழி செய்யவேண்டும் என்கிற ஒரே ஒரு கொள்கையையேத்தான் நாம் கடைப்பிடித்தாகவேண்டும்.

[17th September 1958] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

இப்போது குத்தகைக்காரர்களிடம் சர்க்காருக்குக் கொஞ்சம் அதிக அனுதாபம் பிறந்திருக்கிறது. குத்தகைதாரரை உயர்த்தி நிலச்சுவாந்தாரைக் தாபம் பிறந்திருக்கிறது. குத்தகைதாரரை உயர்த்தி நிலச்சுவாந்தாரைக் கீழே தள்ளுவதைப் போன்ற தப்பு வேறு எதுவும் இல்லை. அப்படிச் செய்தால் உணவு தானிய உற்பத்தி குறையும். நிலச்சுவாந்தார்தான் நிலத்திற்காக—விவசாயத்திற்காக—பணம் செலவழிக்க முன்வருவார். மற்றவர்கள் விவசாயத்திற்குப் போதிய பணம் செலவழிக்க முன்வர மாட்டார்கள். மற்றவர்கள் விவசாயத்திற்குப் பணம் செலவழிக்கத் தயாராக இல்லை. விவசாயத்திற்காகச் செலவு செய்யும் பணம் திரும்ப வருமா என்று அவர்கள் பயப்படுகிறார்கள். இப்படிப்பட்டவர்களை உணவு தானியங்களை உற்பத்தி செய்யச் சொல்வது தப்பு.

இரண்டாவது, நம் தேசத்தில் மழைபெய்தால் தான் உணவு தானியங்கள் விளையும். மின்சாரமும் மழையை நம்பித்தான் இருக்கிறது. தண்ணீர் இருந்தால்தான் மின்சாரம் உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியும். உணவு நிலைமையில் we are self-sufficient என்று சொன்னால், அது self-satisfaction 6 p.m. தான்.

இனிமேல் வருங்காலத்திற்கு உணவு தானியங்களைச் சேர்த்து வைக்க வேண்டும். வருங்காலத் தேவையைச் சமாளிப்பதற்காக எப்போதும் சர்க்காரிடம் ஓரளவுக்கு உணவு தானியங்கள் ஸ்டாக்கு இருக்கவேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியம். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நான் ஒரு யோசனை சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அரசாங்கத்தார், விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்து வரி வாங்கும்போது நெல்லாக வரி வாங்கலாம். வரியைப் பணமாக வாங்காமல் நெல்லாக வரி வாங்குவது தேவலை என்று பெரியோர்கள் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிச் செய்தால் அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் நிறைய நெல் சேரும். இப்போது அரிசி யாக வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அரிசி குறுகிய காலத்திலேயே கெட்டுப் போய் விடுகிறது. அது கெட்டுப்போகக்கூடிய காலத்தில், 50 ரூபாய்க்கு விற்கக் கூடிய அளவு அரிசியை 20 ரூபாய்க்கு விற்கிறார்கள். இதைத் தவிர்க்க வேண்டும். எனவே சர்க்கார், வரியை நெல்லாக வாங்கலாம்.

உணவுப் பிரச்சனை ஒரு அகில இந்தியப் பிரச்சனை என்றும், உணவுப் பிரச்சனை சம்பந்தமான பொறுப்புகளை சமூகம் முழுவதும் ஏற்க வேண்டும் என்றும், நம் ராஜ்ய உணவு நெருக்கடிக்கு நமது ராஜ்ய உள்நாட்டு அமைச்சர்தான் பொறுப்பாளி என்று சொல்வதற்கு நான் தயாராயில்லை என்றும், உணவுப் பிரச்சினையை நிலச் சீர்திருத்தத்துடன் சேர்க்கக் கூடாது என்றும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Vidwan T. Muthukannappan will now speak.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRY: I would like to make a few remarks, with your leave, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will speak after Vidwan T. Muthukannappan.

* **VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN:** மதிப்பிற்குரிய மன்றத்தலைவர் அவர்களே, முதற்கண், புதிதாகத் தமிழில் பேசிய கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு தமிழ்த் தாயின் ஆசியையும் என் நன்றியையும் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். கனம் அமைச்சரின் உணவு நிலை அறிக்கையானது உண்மையிலேயே வாடிய பயிருக்கு வான் மழைபோல ஆக்கமும் ஊக்கமும் தருவதாக இருக்கிறது என்பதை மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஒரு நாட்டின் நலன் பெரிதும் உணவு நிலையைப் பொறுத்துத் தான் இருக்கிறது. உணவு நாட்டின் உயிர்நாடி என்பது அனைவருக்கும் தெரியும். அன்னம் ஒடுங்கினால் ஐந்தாம் ஒடுங்கும்; வாழ்வதெல்லாம் வயிற்றுக்குத் தான். ஒரு நாட்டில் உணவு தானியங்கள் குறைவின்றி

[Vidwan T. Muthukannappan] [17th September 1958]

கடைசியாக, உணவு சம்பந்தமான பொறுப்பு, அறிவு, ஆற்றல், அனுபவம் அனைத்தும் கொண்ட அகத்துறை அமைச்சரிடம் இருப்பதால் உணவுப் பஞ்சம் வந்து விடுமோ என்று கொஞ்சமும் அஞ்ச வேண்டாம். “அச்சமில்லை, அச்சமில்லை, அச்சமென்பதில்லையே” என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். வணக்கம்.

* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRY: Sir, I will be very brief in my remarks. Let me start by congratulating the Hon. Minister on the very encouraging and reassuring statement that he has placed before the House. But I have a suspicion about these statements. We had such statements before by both the Central Government and the State Government, and most of them have been belied. Notwithstanding these statements, the food situation has been steadily deteriorating. We have, during the last eleven years after Independence, imported foodgrains of the value of over a thousand crores of rupees, and there is no end to this kind of import. We do not know in the foreseeable future when this kind of import is going to stop. The other day the Central Food Minister laid the responsibility squarely on the States for feeding the population of their respective territories. So, instead of being complacent and supposing that monsoons are favourable and that food crops are coming up all right, let us import a sense of urgency in tackling the food problem and try to solve the food situation ourselves without relying upon the assistance of the Central Government or foreign imports.

6-10 While the food supply situation is said to be favourable, prices p.m. are admittedly soaring. The Government note explains it by saying that it is due to the scarcity in certain northern States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa. This explanation is hardly convincing. After the institution of the zonal arrangement (each zone being considered to be self-sufficient, and transport being banned from one zone to another), there is no obvious reason why the scarcity in other States or other zones should make any impact upon the grain markets of this zone. It is difficult to understand this reasoning. Therefore, I submit that perhaps the cause is to be sought elsewhere. Are our Government really satisfied that the grain merchants here are not storing grains with a view to exploit the consumer later by increasing the prices? I have a suspicion that they are storing. Why not force the grain merchants to disclose their stocks, put a ceiling on the prices, purchase and distribute them through fair price shops? In fact, that is the suggestion made by the Government of India. This is what is stated in the Note: “The Government of India were not agreeable to release any more foodgrains from their stocks but suggested that the State Government may itself enter the market and procure the requisite foodgrains for distribution through the fair price shops.” It is said that if the State Government enter the market, the prices would push up, and that way there would be great difficulty. But, why not impose a ceiling on the prices? If that is done, the difficulty will be overcome to a certain extent. Instead of relying upon the monsoons which may or may not be favourable and on the statistical self-sufficiency contingent upon

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* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இரண்டு நாட்கள் உணவு நிலைமைபற்றி விவாதம் இங்கே நடந்தது. இந்த விவாதத்தை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். அரசாங்கம் தன் கடமையைச் செய்வதற்கு இது மிகவும் உபயோகமாக இருக்குமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். நானும் விடாமல் உணவு நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்பதைப்பற்றிப் பத்திரிகைகளில் கவனித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறேன். கவலைப்படவேண்டிய நிலைமையில் நாம் இல்லை என்பது ஒருபுறம் இருக்க கவலைப்படவேண்டியவர்களாகவும் நாம் இருக்கிறோம் என்பது இருக்கக் கூடிய நிலைமையை நன்றாகக் கவனித்துக்கொண்டு வருபவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். உணவுப் பிரச்சனைதான் மிகவும் முக்கியமான பிரச்சனை, மக்களுடைய ஜீவாதாரமான பிரச்சனை. இந்தப் பிரச்சனையைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் நாம் சரியான வழியில் சென்றுகொண்டிருக்கிறோமா, தப்பான வழியில் சென்றுகொண்டிருக்கிறோமா என்பதைப்பற்றி இந்தச் சட்ட மன்றமும் நன்றாக உன்னிப்பாகக் கவனித்துக்கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டும். இந்த வகையில் அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் தக்க யோசனைகளை அவ்வப்போது உறுப்பினர்கள் சொல்லிக்கொண்டும் வரவேண்டும். இந்த முறையில் இந்த விவாதத்தில் கலந்துகொண்ட கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் யாவருக்கும் என் நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

எதிர்க் கட்சியிலுள்ள சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் இதைச் சாக்காக வைத்துக் கொண்டு சர்க்காரின் கொள்கையை ரொம்பக் கடுமையாக எதிர்த்தார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தின் போக்கைப்பற்றிக் கடுமையாகத் தாக்கவேண்டுமென்று பேசினார்கள். எதிர்க் கட்சித் தலைவர் அடிக்கடி உலக நாடுகளையெல்லாம் சுற்றிப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறவர் இங்கே வந்து பார்க்கும்போது அவருக்கு ஏமாற்றம், வருத்தம். அதனால் ஒருவிதமான அபிப்பிராயம் ஆகவே அவர்களும் சர்க்காரைத் தாக்கினார்கள். இந்த ஸ்ரீ ஆதித்யன் அவர்கள் ரொம்பக் கடுமையாகத் தாக்கினார்கள். இந்த அரசாங்கம் தவறே செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறது என்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அவர்களும் கொஞ்ச காலம் இந்தக் கட்சியோடு தொடர்பு வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தவர்தாம். அதற்கப்புறம் தான் பிரிந்தார்கள். இங்கே சேர்ந்திருந்த காரணமாகத்தான் இவ்வளவு விஷயமும் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிந்ததோ என்னவோ? எதிர்க் கட்சியிலிருந்து ஸ்ரீ ரசா கான் அவர்களும் கடுமையாகத் தாக்கிப் பேசினார்கள். அவர்கள் கவலை எல்லாம் “இங்கே பேசி என்ன பிரயோசனம்? இன்று பேசிய கனம் அங்கத்தினர் கொண்டிருக்கிறதே” என்பது தான். இன்று பேசிய கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ ஆசீர்வாதம் அவர்கள் விலை ஏறுமுகமாக இருக்கிறது என்பதை எடுத்துக்காட்ட ஒரு பட்டியலைச் சமர்ப்பிப்பதன் மூலம் தன்னுடைய கடுமையான ஆட்சேபத்தை வெளியிட்டுவிட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் கொடுத்த விவரம் எனக்கு மிகவும் உபயோகமாக இருந்தது. அதில் தவறு இல்லை. ஆனால் அரசாங்கம் இந்த உணவுப் பிரச்சனையில் திட்டவாட்டமாக என்ன

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [17th September 1958]

எனக்கோ இங்கிருந்து உணவு தானியங்கள் அனுப்பப்பட்டால், இங்கே யுள்ள பற்றுக்குறை அதிகமாகும்; ஆகவே இந்த ராஜ்யத்தைத் தனி மண்டலமாக ஆக்குங்கள்” என்று மத்திய சர்க்காரிடம் சொன்னோம். அதற்கு, மத்திய சர்க்கார் “உங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு பற்றுக்குறை இருக்கிறதோ, அதைப் போக்குவதற்கு நீங்கள் உணவு தானியங்கள் கோருங்கள். நாங்கள் கொடுப்போம். உங்கள் ராஜ்யத்தைத் தென் மண்டலத்தில் சேர்க்கிறோம்” என்று சொல்லி, எங்கள் கோரிக்கையை நிறைவேற்ற வில்லை.

ஆனால் இன்று, உணவு தானியங்களைப் பொறுத்த வரையில், சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் பற்றுக்குறை இல்லை. உணவு நிலைமைபற்றி எவ்வளவோ குறை சொல்ல முடியும். ஒரு சிலர் பட்டினியாக இருப்பதாகச் சொல்ல முடியும். ஒரு சிலர் சாப்பாடு கிடைக்காமல் தவிப்பதாகச் சொல்ல முடியும். அந்த நிலைமை எங்கேயும்தான் இருக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக, 5-6 லட்சம் டன்கள் உபரியாக உணவு தானியங்களை உற்பத்தி செய்துவிட்டு, அதை மற்றவர்களுக்குக் கூடக் கொடுக்காமலிருக்கும் ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்தில் வறுமை யுற்றிருப்பவர்களும், பிச்சை எடுப்பவர்களும் இல்லையா? வறுமை ஒரு விஷயம், உணவுப் பஞ்சம் வேறு விஷயம். இன்று நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் உணவுப் பஞ்சம் இருக்கிறதா என்றால், இல்லை என்றுதான் சொல்ல வேண்டும். நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் இப்போது உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தை நீக்கிவிட்டோம். இந்த அரசாங்கத்தைப் பலமாகத் தாக்க விரும்புவவர்களும் இதை மறுக்க முடியாது.

எதற்கெடுத்தாலும் சர்க்கார் புள்ளி விவரங்கள் கொடுக்கிறார்கள் என்றும், அவைகளை எப்படி நம்புவது என்றும் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டது. நான் கூட புள்ளி விவரங்களைக் கவனிக்க வேண்டாம் என்று தாழ்மையுடன் சொல்லிக்கொள்வேன். ‘The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it’ என்று ஒரு ஆங்கிலப் பழமொழி உண்டு. கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் உணவு நிலைமையை அந்த முறையில் கவனிக்கலாம். இப்போது நாம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து ஒரு மணி அரிசி கூட வாங்கவில்லை. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து நமக்குக் கோதுமை வருகிறது என்பது வாஸ்தவம்தான். மற்றப்படி அரிசிக்கு அவர்களிடம் கையேந்தி நிற்கும் நிலைமையில் இன்று நாம் இல்லை. அவர்களும் கொடுப்பதில்லை, நாழும் கேட்பதில்லை. இப்போது ஆந்திராவிலிருந்து சென்னைக்கு அரிசி வருவது குறைந்துவிட்டது. கேரளாவிற்கு நம் ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து 2½ லட்சம் டன் உணவு தானியம் ரெயிலில் போயிருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னேன். ஒரு கனம் அங்கத்தினர் குறிப்பிட்டதுபோல, கேரளாவிற்கு உணவு தானியங்கள் இங்கிருந்து லாரியிலும் போயிருக்கக் கூடும். இருந்தாலும், அரிசி இல்லை என்ற புகார் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் இப்போதில்லை; அரிசி கிடைக்கவில்லையே யென்ற புகார் இப்போது இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் எங்கேயும் இல்லை. இது விரிந்து, இங்கே உற்பத்தி பெருகியிருக்கிறது என்பதும், நம் தேவைக்குப் போதிய அளவு உணவு தானியங்கள் இங்கே இருக்கின்றன என்பதும் தெளிவாகப் புலனாகிறது என்பதைக் கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் கவனிக்க முடியும்.

சென்னையை ஏன் தனி உணவு மண்டலமாக ஆக்கக் கூடாது என்று சில கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் கேட்டார்கள். இப்போதுள்ள தென் உணவு மண்டலத்தில் இதர ராஜ்யங்களுடன் நம் ராஜ்யம் இருப்பதினால்தான் சாதக பாதகங்களை ஆராய்வோம். விவசாயத்தைப்பற்றிப் பேசும்போது, விளைபொருள்களின் விலைகளைப்பற்றியும் பேசுகிறோம். உணவுப்-பிரச்சனையைச் சமாளிப்பதற்கு சர்க்காருக்கு முதுகெலும்பாக இருப்பவன் விவசாயி. அந்த விவசாயி உற்பத்தி செய்யும் பொருள்கள் சரிவர விற்பனையாக வேண்டும். அவைகளுக்குப் போதிய விலை கிடைக்க வேண்டும். விளை பொருள்களின் விற்பனைக்கு நல்ல வாய்ப்பு இல்லாவிட்டால், விவசாயம் செழித்தோங்க முடியாது. விற்பனைக்குக் கூட்டுறவு முறையிலும், மற்ற முறைகளிலும் வழி காண வேண்டும். சென்னையை மாத்திரம் ஒரு உணவு மண்டலமாக வைத்து சென்னையின் உணவு தானியங்கள் வெளியே விற்பனையாகாதபடி சென்னைக்கு ஒரு வேலி போட்டுவிட்டால், சென்னையிலுள்ளவர்கள் அலை களை இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் தவிர வேறு எங்கே விற்க முடியும்? மேலும்,

[17th September 1958] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

அவ்வாறு செய்துவிட்டால், சென்னைக்கு உணவு தானியங்கள் வெளியி லிருந்து தேவைப்படும் காலத்தில், அவைகளை நாம் வெளியிலிருந்து பெற முடியாது; மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் அனுமதி பெற்றுத்தான் அவைகளை நாம் வெளியிலிருந்து பெற முடியும். இப்போது தென் உணவு மண்டலத் திலுள்ள நான்கு ராஜ்யங்களிலும் இந்த நான்கு ராஜ்யங்களின் உணவு தானியங்களின் புழக்கமும் இருக்க முடியும். இப்போதுள்ள தென் உணவு மண்டலத்தில் சென்னை ராஜ்யம் இருப்பதால், நமக்கு மற்றுமொரு அனு கூலம் இருக்கிறது. நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் தஞ்சாவூர் போன்ற இடங்களில் குறுகிய காலத்தில் சாகுபடி செய்யப்படும் குறுவை அரிசியை நம் ராஜ்யத் தில் யாரும் சாப்பிடுவதில்லை. தஞ்சாவூர் குறுவைப் பயிரைப்பற்றிக் கனம் எதிர்க் கட்சி உபதலைவருக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். இப்போது கேரள ராஜ்ய மக்கள் நம் ராஜ்யக் குறுவை அரிசியை அதிகம் சாப்பிடு கிறார்கள். சென்னை ராஜ்யம் மாத்திரம் ஒரு தனி உணவு மண்டலமாக இருந்தால், நமது குறுவை அரிசியை விற்பது கஷ்டமாகிவிடும். நமது ராஜ்யத்தைத் தனி உணவு மண்டலமாக ஆக்க வேண்டும் என்ற யோசனை எங்களுக்கு இருந்தபோது, தஞ்சாவூர் விவசாயிகள் எங்களிடம் வந்து, “நாங்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்யும் குறுவை நெல்லை இங்கே வேறு யாரும் வாங்க மாட்டார்கள். கேரளாவில்தான் அதை வாங்குகிறார்கள். அந்த ராஜ்யம் தனி உணவு மண்டலமாக ஆகிவிட்டால், எங்கள் குறுவை நெல்லை எங்கே விற்போம்? அப்போது நாங்கள் எங்கள் ‘க்ராப் பாட்டர்ன்’-ஐயே 6-30 மாற்ற வேண்டியிருக்கும்” என்று சொன்னார்கள். தீர ஆலோசித்த p.m. பிறகே, இந்த யோசனையை நிறைவேற்றுவோம் என்று அவர்களிடம் சொல்லியனுப்பினோம். ஆகவே, இப்போதுள்ள தென் உணவு மண்டலத் தில் நம் ராஜ்யம் இருப்பதால், நமக்குப் பெரிய அனுகூலம் இருக்கிறது. ஆந்திராவில் இப்போது அரிசி உபரியாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், அந்த அரிசி இந்த மண்டலத்திற்கு அப்பாலுள்ள மஹார், உத்தரப் பிரதேசம் முதலிய ராஜ்யங்களுக்குப் போவது தடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதன் காரண மாக, நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் அரிசியின் விலை அதிகம் ஏறவில்லை. ஆந்திராவி லிருந்து அந்த ராஜ்யங்களுக்கு அரிசி போயிருந்தால், நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் அரிசியின் விலை இன்னும் ஏறியிருக்கும். ஆனால், மத்திய அரசாங்கத் தார் ஆந்திராவில் எவ்வளவு அரிசி உபரியாக இருக்கும் என்று நன்றாகக் கணக்குப் போட்டு, அந்த அரிசியை வாங்கித் தென் உணவு மண்டலத்திற்கு வெளியேயுள்ள ராஜ்யங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, தென் மண்டல ஏற்பாட்டில் நமக்குப் பெருத்த அனுகூலம் இருக்கிறது. தென் மண்டல ஏற்பாடு நமக்குப் போதிய பலன் அளிக்காவிட்டாலும், இதனால் பாதகம் இல்லை என்றும் அனுகூலமே என்றும் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ ஆதித்யன் ஒன்று சொன்னார். வேறு சில கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களும் அதைக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் கூறிய விஷயம் என்னைத் தூக்கிவாரிப் போட்டது.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: I felt that there was a demand for Nellore rice in Madras. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether attempts are being made to prevent Andhra rice from coming to Madras either at the Governmental level or at the business level?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I do not think that there is any attempt to prevent Andhra rice from coming to Madras. It is a question of prices. They expect higher prices than what we would pay. So, the stocks are held up. That is the position.

அன்று பேசிய கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ ஆதித்யன் அவர்கள் ‘புதிதாக டெனண்ட் என்று ஒரு கிளாஸ் எதற்காக அமைத்திருக்கிறார்கள்?’ என்று சொன்னார்கள். இன்னும்கூட எதிர்க் கட்சி உப-தலைவர் அவர்களே குத்தகை தார் எதற்கு என்று கேட்டார்கள். குத்தகைதாரர் என்று எப்படி

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [17th September 1958]

ஏற்படுகிறார்? நிலம் உடையவர்கள் தங்கள் நிலத்தில் தாங்களே சாகுபடி செய்ய முடியாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கும்போது, அல்லது தங்களிடம் இருக்கும் அதிகமான நிலங்களில் எல்லாவற்றையும் தாங்களே சாகுபடி செய்ய முடியாது என்கிற நிலை ஏற்படும்போது குத்தகைக்கு விடுகிறார்கள். குத்தகைக்கு யாரும் விடுவது இல்லை என்கிற நிலைமை இருந்தால், குத்தகைக்காரர்களைப்பற்றிக் கவனிக்க வேண்டாம். குத்தகைக்கு விடுவது என்கிற நிலைமை இருக்கும்போது குத்தகையைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தி, குத்தகைக் காரர்களுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்காமல் இருக்க முடியாது. இப்போது தான் இந்தமாதிரியான கொள்கை அமுலுக்கு வருகிறது என்பதில்லை. சென்னையில் இருக்கக்கூடிய அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். ஒரு வீட்டுக்குச் சொந்தக்காரனாக யார் வேண்டுமானாலும் இருக்கலாம். அதில் குடியிருப்பவனுக்கு ஒரு பாதுகாப்பு வேண்டும், வீட்டின் வாடகையை வீட்டுக்காரன் நினைத்தபடி உயர்த்தக் கூடாது, நினைத்தபடி குடியிருப்பவர்களை மாற்றக் கூடாது என்பதற்காக வாடகைக் கட்டுப்பாட்டு மசோதா கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம். அதைவிட முக்கியமானது நிலம். இங்கே குத்தகைக் காரன் உழைத்துப் பாடுபடுகிறான். அவனுக்கு விவசாயத்தில் உற்சாகம் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், அவனுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு இருக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களை நாம் மதிக்காமல் விட்டுவிட்டால் விவசாயம்தான் பாதிக்கப்படும். புதிதாகக் குத்தகைக்காரர்கள் முளைக்கவில்லை. ஏற்கனவே இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் உழைத்துப் பயிரிடுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய நிலைமையை நாம் அனுதாபத்தோடு கவனிக்கக் கடைமப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். வீடு என்றால் ஒரு மனிதன் அதைக் கட்டுகிறான். நிலத்தை அப்படி யாரும் கட்டுவதில்லை. இயற்கை அன்னை தந்த செல்வம் அது. நிலம், நீர், காற்று இவை ஒன்றையும் யாரும் படைக்கவில்லை. எல்லோருக்கும் பொதுவாக இறைவனால் சிருஷ்டிக்கப்பட்டவை அவை. ஆகவே அவை எல்லோருடைய தேவைகளையும் பூர்த்தி செய்யக் கூடியதாக இருக்க வேண்டும். நிலத்தின் விளைவு எல்லோருக்கும் கிடைக்க வழி செய்ய வேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எல்லாம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டாக வேண்டும்.

ஆனால் மற்றொன்று சொன்னார்கள். சிறிய சிறிய நிலமாகத் துண்டாடி விட்டால், எப்படி விவசாயத்தைப் பெருக்க முடியும் என்பதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். நம் நாட்டில் நூற்றுக்கு 90 பங்கு சிறிய விவசாயிகள்தாம். அவர்கள் மட்டும் விவசாயம் செய்கிறார்கள், அக்கறையோடு விவசாயத்தில் போதிய கவனம் செலுத்துகிறார்கள் என்று எப்படிச் சொல்வது? பெரிய விவசாயிகள் தாம் அக்கறை காட்டுவார்கள், சிறிய விவசாயிகள் காட்ட மாட்டார்கள் என்பது தப்பான அபிப்பிராயம். கிராமப் பக்கம் சென்றால் தெரியும். 'சிறிய சிறிய நிலமாக இருந்தாலும் போதும், கொடுங்கள், நாங்கள் பயிரிடுகிறோம்' என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். நிறைய நிலம் இருப்பவனைவிடக் குறைவாக நிலம் உள்ளவன்தான் விவசாயத்தில் அதிக அக்கறை காட்டுவான் என்பதை நான் சொன்னால், வெறும் வாதத்திற்காக எதிர்க்கலாம். கொஞ்சம் நிலம் உடையவர்களுக்குத் தான் நிலத்தின் அருமை தெரியும்.

இங்கே கம்பனைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லப்பட்டது. காலையில் கூடக் கம்பனா, காப்பியனா என்கிற விவாதம் கேள்வி நேரத்தில் நடந்தது. கம்பன் காவியச் சுவையை நன்றாக அனுபவிக்கின்ற புலவர்கள் பலர் இங்கே இருக்கிறார்கள். கம்பருக்குத் தம்மை வைத்துக் காப்பாற்றிய சடையப்ப வள்ளலிடம் மிகவும் அதிகமான மதிப்பு. ராம பட்டாபிஷேகத்தைப் பற்றிச் சொல்ல வரும்போதுகூட, சடையப்பன் மரபில் வந்தவர்கள் மகுடத்தை எடுத்துக் கொடுக்க வசியுடன் புனைந்தான் மௌலி என்று சடையப்பரை எல்லோரும் நினைக்கும்படியாக அந்த இடத்தில் அவர் பெயரை வைத்திருக்கிறார். இப்படி அங்கங்கே முக்கியமான பத்து இடங்களில் சடையப்பரைப்பற்றிச் சொல்கிற கம்பர் தசரதன் நாட்டு மக்களை யெல்லாம் நன்றாகப் பேணி வளர்த்தான் என்பதற்கு ஒரு உதாரணம் சொல்கிறார். சடையப்பரை அங்கே குறிப்பிடவில்லை. சடையப்பர் அதிகமாக நிலம் உடைய ஒரு பெரும் வள்ளல், பெரிய நிலச்சுவாந்தாரர். சடையப்ப வள்ளல் எப்படி நிலத்தைப் பேணி வளர்த்தாரோ, அப்படி தசரதன் நாட்டு மக்களைப் பேணி வளர்த்தான் என்று கம்பர் சொல்லி,

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p.m.

யிருக்கலாம். ஆனால் நாட்டு நிலைமையை நன்றாக உணர்ந்த கம்பர் என்ன சொன்னார்? ஒரே ஒரு வயலை உடைய விவசாயி அந்த வயலை எப்படிச் கண்ணாங் கருத்துமாகப் பேணிக் காப்பாற்றுவானோ, அப்படி நாட்டு மக்களைப் பேணி வளர்த்தார் தசரதர் என்கிறார். ஆகவே நிலம் குறையக் குறைய சாகுபடியில் உற்சாகம் குறையும் என்கிற ஜயம் வேண்டாம். அப்போதுதான் இன்னும் கண்காணிப்புடன் விவசாயிகள் நடந்துகொள்வார்கள். அந்தக் காலத்தில் மாடு வைத்துப் போரடிக்க வில்லை, யானை கட்டிப் போரடித்தார்கள் என்று பாட்டுப் பாடி மகிழலாம். ஆனால் அன்றைக்கு இருந்த நிலைமை வேறு. நல்ல செழுமையான நிலம். இத்தனை ஜனத்தொகை கிடையாது. இப்போது ஜனத்தொகை அதிகமாகியிருக்கிறது. அப்போதிருந்த நிலம்தான் இப்போது. நிலம் அதிகப் படவில்லை. இப்போதுள்ள ஜனத்தொகைக்கு ஏற்ப நம் ராஜ்யத்தின் தேவை உணவு சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மட்டில் எவ்வளவு என்று கணக்குப் போட்டிருக்கிறோம், போடாமல் இல்லை. உணவு தானியம் பயிரிடப்பட்ட வேண்டிய இடங்களில் 'கமர்ஷியல் க்ராப்' பயிரிடுகிறார்கள் என்று குற்றம் சாட்டினார்கள். அதைத் தடுக்க வேண்டும் என்கிறார்கள். விவசாயிகளுடைய நிலைமை—பொருளாதாரத்தில்—எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்பது நமக்குத் தெரியும். காலண லாபம் எதில் அதிகம் வருகிறது என்று பார்த்துப் பயிரிட்டு வாழவேண்டிய நிலைமையில் விவசாயி இருக்கிறான். நஷ்டம் வந்தாலும் நீ இதைத்தான் பயிரிட வேண்டும் என்று அவனைக் கட்டாயப்படுத்தக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் நாம் இல்லை. அவனை நாம் கட்டுப் படுத்த முடியாது. அதோடு இன்றைய தினம் 'கமர்ஷியல் க்ராப்' படுத்த முடியாது. அதோடு இன்றைய தினம் பதின்மூன்று பயிரிடக்கூடிய நிலத்தின் விஸ்தீரணம் மிகவும் குறைவு. பதின்மூன்று லட்சம் ஏக்கரா என்றால் இருபதாயிரம், முப்பதாயிரம் ஏக்கராவில் வேண்டுமானால் 'கமர்ஷியல் க்ராப்' பயிரிடலாம். இதுவும் வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லிவிட முடியாது. நமக்கு அதுவும் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நமது ஆடைத் தேவையைப் பூர்த்தி செய்துகொள்ள நமக்குப் பருத்தி வேண்டும். பருத்தி விளைச்சல் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் 2½ லட்சம் டன்னிலிருந்து 3½ லட்சம் டன்னாகப் பெருகியிருக்கிறது. பருத்தியை அவ்வளவு பயிரிடுவதால் உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு ஒரு பாதகமும் ஏற்படாது என்றுதான் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டு வந்தாலும், அவை நன்றாக பயன்படுத்தப்படவில்லை என்று சில கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். பத்திரிகைகளில் சில ராஜ்யங்கள் சம்பந்தமாக இவ்வாறு கூறப்பட்டால், இந்த ராஜ்யத்தைப்பற்றியும் இந்த சபையில் இவ்வாறு சொல்வது சரியல்ல. பத்திரிகைகள் வேறு சில ராஜ்யங்களைப்பற்றி இவ்வாறு எழுதுகின்றன. நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களைப் பொறுத்த வரையில், நம் ராஜ்யத்தைப் பத்திரிகைகள் பாராட்டுகின்றன. நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களின் உபயோகத்தை இந்த ராஜ்ய விவசாயிகள் எல்லோரும் நன்றாகத் தெரிந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பாசன வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள இடங்களில் தண்ணீர் முழுவதையும் விவசாயிகள் விவசாயத்திற்கு நன்றாகப் பயன்படுத்துகிறார்கள். அதிகப்பட்ச சாத்தியமான நிலங்களுக்கு பாசனத் திட்டங்களின் தண்ணீர் உபயோகிக்கப்படுகிறது. மேலும் சிறு பாசனத் திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றுவதில் இப்போது கவனம் செலுத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது. ஒவ்வொரு பாசனத் திட்டமும் பூர்த்தியானவுடன் அத்திட்டத்தினால் கிடைக்கும் தண்ணீர் முழுவதும், ஒரு சொட்டுத் தண்ணீர் கூட வீணாகப் படாமல், விவசாயத்திற்குப் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது. இதற்கு, விவசாயிகளை நாம் பாராட்ட வேண்டும்.

ரசாயன உரங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், அவை நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் பற்றாக் குறையாகத்தான் இருக்கின்றன. சிந்தியில் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படும் உரம் போதவில்லை. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தார் ரசாயன உரங்களை இறக்குமதி செய்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அன்னியச் செலாவணி நெருக்கடியானது போதிய அளவு ரசாயன உரம் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்படுவதற்குக் குறுக்கே நிற்கிறது. இருந்தாலும், மத்திய சர்க்கார் ரசாயன உரங்களை வெளி நாடுகளிலிருந்து இறக்குமதி செய்து குறைந்த விலைக்கு எல்லா ராஜ்யங்களுக்கும் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இன்னும் அதிகமாக ரசாயன உரங்களைக் கொடுத்தால்தான், கணிசமான அளவிற்கு உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க முடியும். இன்னும், பற்றாக்குறையைச் சமாளிப்பதற்காக 'கம்போஸ்ட்'

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [17th September 1958]

உரம் பசுந்தான் உரம் ஆகிய உரங்களை ஏராளமாக உற்பத்தி செய்து விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுப்பதில் கவனம் செலுத்தப்படுகிறது. விவசாயிகளும் இந்த உரங்களை நன்றாகப் பயன்படுத்தி வருகிறார்கள் என்பதைத் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

ஆகவே, உணவு நிலைமை சம்பந்தமாக நாங்கள் சுய திருப்தியோடு—அலட்சியமாக—இல்லாமல், உணவு தானியங்களின் உற்பத்தியைக் கணிசமான அளவிற்கு, அதாவது எட்டு லட்சம் டன் உபரி வரக்கூடிய அளவிற்கு, பெருக்க வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்துடன், அதற்கான திட்டங்களை உருவாக்கி நிறைவேற்றி வருகிறோம். உணவு தானியங்களின் விலைகள் ஏறியிருக்கின்றன என்றால், அது கவலையைத் தருகிறது. உணவு தானியங்களின் விலைகள் உயர்ந்தால், அவைகளைக் குறைப்பதற்காக நடவடிக்கையும் எடுப்போம். அதே சமயத்தில் அவைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்யும் விவசாயிகளுக்குப் பாதகம் ஏற்படாத முறையில் நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுக்க வேண்டும். அப்படிப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கைகளை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு தான் வருகிறது. உணவு சம்பந்தமான திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றுவதில் எல்லோருடைய ஒத்துழைப்பையும் நாங்கள் கோருகிறோம். கணம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் உணவு நிலைமையை நன்றாக ஆராய்ந்து உணவுப் பிரச்சனையைச் சமாளிப்பதற்கு உருப்படியான யோசனைகளைச் சொன்னால், அவைகளைப் பரிசீலித்து ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள அரசாங்கம் தயாராயிருக்கிறது. அத்தகைய ஒத்துழைப்பு இந்த மன்றத்தில் அரசாங்கத்திற்குக் கிடைக்கும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையுடன் என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put the amendment of the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan to vote.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: The Hon. Minister may request me to withdraw the amendment, Sir.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I shall be most happy, Sir, to request the hon. Member and the other hon. Member Dr. John not to press the amendments in the light of what I have stated.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: I followed the gist of the speech of the Hon. Minister. I take it that it is a very forceful speech. He dealt with all the aspects of the matter. In view of that, I beg leave to withdraw the amendment moved by me.

The amendment of Sri Mohamed Raza Khan was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. V. K. John, are you withdrawing your amendment?

DR. V. K. JOHN: I press my amendment, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put the amendment of Dr. V. K. John to vote. The question is—

‘Add the following at the end of the motion—

“and on such consideration, this House condemns the policy of the Government which is leading the State and the country to an economic crisis resulting in the rise in the cost of agricultural products and the cost of living.”

The amendment was put and lost.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendment of the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam to vote. The question is—

‘Add the following at the end of the motion—

“and on such consideration, this House approves the policy of the Government.”

The amendment was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion, as amended, to vote. The question is—

‘That the Statement in regard to the general food situation in Madras State be taken into consideration and on such consideration, this House approves the policy of the Government.’

The motion, as amended, was put and carried.

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

The House then adjourned.

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

* 145. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2266, Home, dated 9th August 1958, regarding amendment to rule 290 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

* 146. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2261, Revenue, dated 23rd June 1958, regarding determination of basic annual sum in respect of Avanam Estates I to VI in Pattukottai taluk—Order under section 68 of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948).

* Laid on the table of the House on 13th September 1958.

[17th September 1958]

APPENDIX :

[Vide answer to starred question No. 20-A asked by Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 17th September 1958, page 285 supra.]

On the 30th of July 1958, some of the workers of the "Hindu" struck work. The strike was called off on the 10th of August 1958. During the period between the 31st of July and the 5th of August there was picketing of the office of "The Hindu" by the workers on strike. The following statement gives an account of the steps taken by the Government to maintain law and order during the strike period :—

On the 29th July 1958, the management of "The Hindu" dismissed a Lino-operator named Balasundaram, who is also the Vice-President of "The Hindu" Office and National Press Employees' Union. According to the Management, the dismissal was a punishment for his refusal to obey orders relating to change of shift. A section of the workers of "The Hindu", numbering about 460, struck work at 9 p.m. on the 30th July, as a protest against this dismissal, which, they alleged, was a case of victimisation for trade union activities.

On the night of 30th July 1958, the strikers assembled in groups in front of "The Hindu" office with the object of preventing the loyal workers from going in for work. Information about this was given to the police at about 9-30 p.m. and a police party was rushed to the spot. At about 11-15 p.m., the strikers obstructed a van belonging to "The Hindu" office bringing in loyal workers, beat the driver, pelted stones at, and caused some damages to, the vehicles. They also threw brickbats and stones on the police party on duty, causing injuries to them. As the strikers behaved in an unruly manner, a lathi charge was ordered and eight persons were rounded up. A case under sections 147, 332 and 323, I.P.C., was registered by the police. Three policemen were injured as a result of the stone throwing. Six of the strikers were injured as a result of the lathi charge. They were treated in the General Hospital.

On the afternoon of 31st July 1958, the strikers picketed in front of "The Hindu" office in a peaceful manner. A police party was present at the spot to prevent untoward incidents. No incidents were reported.

The next day, i.e., 1st August 1958, at the request of the Management, sufficient bandobust was provided for the distribution of papers at "Vani Mahal" and Luz Corner, the two main distribution centres and this bandobust was continued throughout the period of the strike. In addition, bandobust was also provided at the Distributing Agent's house in Mylapore. There was peaceful picketing at the office of "The Hindu" on that day. Slogans were shouted, but no employee was prevented from going to work

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nor was anyone threatened. No case of assault was reported in the night. The despatch of parcels from the office was carried on as usual. A feature of this day's picketing was that the members of the Simpson Group Company Employees' Union also joined the strikers in shouting slogans.

Peaceful picketing continued on the 2nd of August also. The usual police bandobust was provided. A complaint was made by Sri Gurusathan, Sports Editor of "The Hindu" that he was assaulted in a lane adjoining "The Hindu" office. He could not identify any of his assailants, though he stated that they were employees of "The Hindu" on strike. A case under sections 341 and 323, I.P.C., has been registered and it is under investigation. No other complaint was lodged with the police.

On the 3rd of August, the strikers were joined by the workers of Simpson and Co., "The Mail", The Express Newspapers. Oldhams Battery Company and members of the T.N.C.C. Labour Wing. The picketing was peaceful. Adequate precautions were nevertheless taken by the police. Attempts by strikers to obstruct vehicles entering or leaving the office were prevented by the police. The Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Range, who was present on the spot provided police escort for the Managing Editor, Sri K. Srinivasan, to enable him to leave the office. No incidents were reported on this date.

On the 4th August 1958, there was an increase in the number of demonstrations, who were joined by workers from the Simpson Group Companies, as it was a holiday for them. Adequate police precautions were taken.

Vehicles entering and leaving the office were as usual given the necessary facilities. Attempts to mob two cars carrying the Editor and Manager were averted by the prompt intervention of the Police.

Sri Parthasarathy, Assistant Editor, preferred a complaint at 3-30 p.m. at Triplicane police station that he was prevented by the crowd from entering "The Hindu" office at about 1-25 p.m. The police tried to trace the miscreants, but did not succeed.

Sri K. Narasimhan, Assistant Editor, complained that he was prevented by the strikers from entering the office at about 1-30 p.m. Enquiries were made by the police about this but the miscreants could not be traced.

On the evening of that day, packets containing "The Hindu" intended for despatch by rail were taken from "The Hindu" office in lorries. Three of the lorries left the premises without any interference. When the fourth lorry was taken out at about 6-50 p.m., the crowd in front of the office suddenly set upon the driver and others who were inside the lorry and assaulted them with the result that the driver and others sustained minor injuries. The lorry was also damaged. The police officials who were on

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duty on the spot intervened promptly and prevented further damage. The injured were sent to the hospital in a police ambulance.

In connection with the above incident, the police have registered a case under sections 342 and 323, I.P.C., in the F-1 Chintadripet police station. The case is under investigation. Three of the accused have been arrested.

At about midnight on the 4th, a message was received by the Government from Sri K. Srinivasan, Managing Editor, that he felt unsafe to leave the office without police bandobust. Under instructions from the Government, the Commissioner of Police accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Law and Order) immediately proceeded to "The Hindu" office. On reaching there, they learnt from the Inspector on duty that though an assurance of sufficient bandobust and escort was given to Sri Srinivasan by the Inspector, the Managing Editor was unwilling to leave the premises unless the Commissioner of Police went there. Sri Srinivasan informed the Commissioner of Police that he had requested the presence of the Commissioner of Police in "The Hindu" office not for the purpose of escorting him home but for giving an assurance to the loyal workers that protection would be given to each of them. Sri Srinivasan also told the Commissioner of Police that the morale of the loyal workers was breaking down and requested him to address the workers and to encourage them to continue to work. The Commissioner of Police declined to do so, stating that it was no part of his function to address loyal labourers to continue to work. Sri Srinivasan then decided to suspend publication of "The Hindu" and left the office.

On the 5th August 1958, at the request of the Management, police escort was provided for the transport of 38 employees at about 9-30 a.m. In regard to the remaining employees numbering about 200, the management wanted them to be transported in police vehicles, as they had no vehicles at their disposal. Arrangements were, therefore, made to secure the required number of vehicles and by about 3 p.m. all the workers were able to leave the office.

I would also like to add that the policy of the Government in regard to the maintenance of law and order, where picketing by labour is involved, has been established for a long time. The Government have always had and continue to have primary responsibility in regard to maintenance of law and order. This responsibility includes not only protection of life and property against violence of any kind, but also maintenance of traffic and the normal life of the community. At the same time, the forces of law and order at the disposal of Government are not to be utilised for the suppression of strikes or picketing, provided they are peaceful and in strict consonance with the laws and regulations. There has been no deviation from this policy in the present case.

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Failure of the Government to preserve law and order and to give sufficient protection to the management of 'The Hindu' and the workers who wanted to work in the office of 'The Hindu' during the strike by a section of workers from 31st July to 5th August 1958—Ruled out of order for the reasons that the subject-matter of the motion did not involve more than the ordinary administration of law and order and that it lacked urgency in that the strike was called off, the workers were allowed to join work, the daily resumed publication and the matter had been closed long ago.	28, 36-37
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'Whoever is elected to the Assembly or the Council is elected by a certain constituency. But once he is elected to the Assembly or the Council, he represents the whole State'

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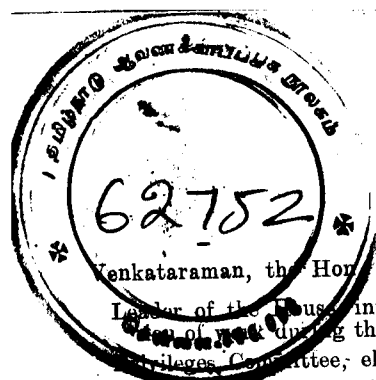
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