

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

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

18th, 23rd, 24th, 26th and 30th March 1959.

Volume XXXII (Nos. 1 to 5).

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGES
<i>Wednesday, 18th March 1959.</i>	
Personnel of the Government of Madras	i
Principal officers of the Madras Legislative Council	ii
List of Members of the Madras Legislative Council with their constituencies	iii-v
I Questions and Answers	1-11, 14
II Government Business—Presentation of the Final Supple- mentary Statement Expenditure for 1958-59	11-12
III Government Bill—The Madras Gramdan Villages (Repay- ment of Debts) Bill, 1959 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1959)	12, 15-28
IV Papers laid on the table of the House	13
<i>Monday, 23rd March 1959.</i>	
I Questions and Answers	29-38
II Announcement <i>re</i> message from the Assembly	38
III Government Business—Discussion on the Final Supple- mentary Statement of Expenditure for 1958-59	38-66
IV Papers laid on the table of the House	66-67
<i>Tuesday, 24th March 1959.</i>	
I Questions and Answers	69-78
II Announcements—	91-92
(1) Message from the Governor	78
(2) Message from the Assembly	78

1211, 32 N59

ii

N59-3232 Tuesday, 24th March 1959—cont.

PAGES

III Calling attention to the fire accident in Sri Ranganathar temple at Srirangam	78-81
IV Adjournment motion <i>re</i> strike by merchants dealing in perishable articles in the City of Madras	81-85
V Presentation of the Sixth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances	85-86
VI Non-official Bill—The Madras Preservation of Parks, Play-fields and Open Spaces Bill, 1958 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1958)	86, 92-101
VII Government Bills—	
(1) The Madras Appropriation Bill, 1959 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1959)	86-87 101-103
(2) The Madras Gramdan Villages (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1959 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1959)	87-90
VIII Papers laid on the table of the House	90

Thursday, 26th March 1959.

I Questions and Answers	105-116 133-144
II Government Motion—Nomination of five Members to associate with the Committee on Estimates of the Legislative Assembly	117
III Government Bill—The Madras District Municipalities (Extension to the Transferred Territory) Bill, 1959 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1959)	117-132 144-149
IV Papers laid on the table of the House	132

Monday, 30th March 1959.

I Expression of sorrow at the demise of Sri Kala Venkata Rao, former Minister of the composite Madras State	151
II Questions and Answers	151-153 198-201
III Announcements—	
(1) Message from the Governor	159
(2) Message from the Assembly	159
IV Point of information <i>re</i> motion given notice of under rule 155 of the Madras Council Rules	159-160
V Government Motion—Rule amending Schedule V to the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920	160-161
VI Government Bill—The Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1959)	161-196 202-204
VII Papers laid on the table of the House	197
Index	205-218

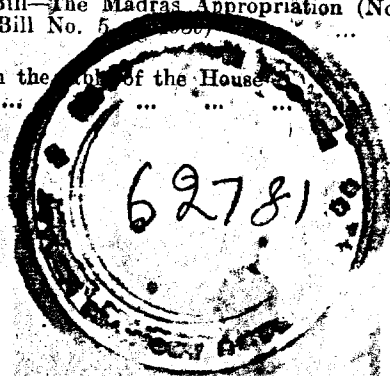
PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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.*
- THE HON. SRI V. RAMIAH, *Minister in charge of Electricity, Transport (including Registration, Accommodation Control, Stationery and Printing and Government Press).*
- THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON, *Minister in charge of Local Administration and Fisheries.*



THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chairman.

THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN,

Deputy Chairman.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ.

Panel of Vice-Chairmen.

- 1 SRI G. R. DAMODARAN.
- 2 DR. R. CHIDAMBARANATHAN.
- 3 SRI M. ETHIRAJALU.
- 4 SRIMATHI K. B. SUNDARAMBAL.

Secretary to the Council.

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

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

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1 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.	Do.
4 Arunachalam, A. J.	Do.
5 Arunachalam, T. S.	Do.
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. (Iond.) (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.	Do.
18 Janakirama Mudaliar, E.	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
19 Joghee Gowder, T.	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
20 John Asirvatham, M.A., L.T.	Madras Teachers.
21 Jothi Vencatachellum	NOMINATED.
22 Kalyanaraman, S. V.	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
23 Karayalar, L. S.	State Legislative Assembly.

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
24 Kosalram, 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. ..	Do.
28 Krishnaswamy Vandayar, A. ...	Do.
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 Manjubhashini, 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.	Do.
36 Nallaswami, B. K. - ..	Do.
37 Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar, N.	Do.
38 Palaniswamy Gounder, V. K. ..	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
39 Patanjali Sastry, M. .. -	NOMINATED.
40 Ponnuswamy Chettiar, S. R. P.	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
41 Purushotham, T., B.A.	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
42 Rajan, P. T.	State Legislative Assembly.
43 Ramalingam Pillai, V. - ..	NOMINATED.
44 Ramasamy Gounder, K. M. ..	Madras Teachers.
45 Ramaswamy, K. V.	State Legislative Assembly.
46 Ramaswami, V. V.	Do.
47 Ramaswami Reddiar, O. P. ..	NOMINATED.
48 Sankaranarayana Pillai, T. S., B.A., B.L.	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli-cum-Kanyakumari Local Authorities.
49 Saraswathy Pandurangam ..	NOMINATED.
50 Seshachariar, M.	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.

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

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
THE FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

Wednesday the 18th March 1959.

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 : We shall first take up the questions relating to the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour.

Co-operative Weavers' Society, Vijayamangalam

* 144 Q.—SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether any complaints were made to the Government by member weavers against the Directors and President of Vijayamangalam Co-operative Weavers' Society in Erode taluk, Coimbatore district, recently; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) Complaints against the Board of Directors of the Society were received by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

(b) The complaints were enquired into by the Deputy Registrar, Erode. It was found that they were not borne out by facts. Hence, no further action was taken.

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : When was the enquiry made?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I do not have the dates. But we have the report of the Registrar on this matter.

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : May I know the nature of the complaint?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : When certain allegations are made by the Directors and are found on enquiry not substantiated, I do not think it is proper to give publicity to the allegations.

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : Members were expelled from the society. At least was this found justified on enquiry?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : There was a faction in this society. There were rival groups and one set of people who were giving trouble to the society were expelled by the members themselves.

[18th March 1959]

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : Is it not the policy of the department to support the people in power?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is not the policy of the department.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know by whom these enquiries are generally made—by the departmental people or by persons outside the department?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Societies are run by individuals and the enquiry is held by the department.

Factory Inspectors

* 145 Q.—**VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) the qualifications prescribed for the post of Factory Inspector;

(b) the duties of the Factory Inspector; and

(c) the number of Factory Inspectors in the State as on 1st February 1959?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) to (c) A paper^a furnishing the particulars is placed on the table of the House.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : ஐயா, இந்த 'பாக்டரி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்' வேலைக்கு 12 இன்ஜினீர்கள் அமர்த்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய கடமைகளைப் பாரக்கும்போது, பல சட்டங்களைத் தொழிற்சாலையில் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதுதான் என்று தெரிகிறது. இன்று நாட்டில் இன்ஜினீர்கள் பற்றாக்குறை இருக்கும்போது, இன்ஜினீர்களைப் பாக்டரி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களாகப் போடுவதற்குப் பதிலாக வக்கீல்களை அமர்த்தினால் நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்று அரசாங்கம் யோசனை செய்யுமா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : வக்கீல்களை அமர்த்தினால் பாக்டரி சட்டப்படி அங்கிருக்கும் என்ன என்ன இயந்திரங்களுக்கு என்ன என்ன விதமான பாதுகாப்புக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்பன போன்ற விஷயங்களைச் சரியாக அவர்களால் கண்காணிக்க முடியாது. இதற்கு இன்ஜினீர்கள்தான் தேவை. ஏனென்றால், இது பாக்டரி இயந்திரங்களை வைத்து நடத்துவது. அதிலிருக்கும் தொழிலாளர்களுக்குப் பாதுகாப்புக் கொடுப்பதற்காகச் செய்யப்பட்ட ஒரு விஷயம். ஆகையால், தொழில் நுட்பம் தெரிந்தவர்கள் இவர்களுக்குத் தேவை. இன்ஜினீர்கள்தான் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று இல்லாவிட்டாலும், தொழில் நுட்பம் தெரிந்தவர்கள் தேவை.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies

* 151 Q.—**SRI K. T. KOSALRAM** (on behalf of Sri T. Durairaj) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether any vacancy arose in the post of Registrar of Co-operative Societies during February 1959; and

(b) if so, whether it has been filled up and by whom?

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 14 infra.

18th March 1959]

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) Yes.

(b) Sri V. Balasundaram, I.A.S., who was previously Commissioner of Labour, Madras, was appointed to act as Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd February 1959.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : இதற்குமுன் இருந்தவருடைய பதவிக் காலம் எப்பொழுது முடிவடைந்தது? மேலும் அவருடைய பதவிக் காலம் நீடிக்கப்பட்டதா? அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : அவர்களுக்கு டிசம்பர் மாதத்தில் பதவிக் காலம் முடிவடைந்தது. இரண்டு மூன்று மாத காலம் நீடிக்கப்பட்டது.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Formerly, whenever a vacancy of this kind arose—I mean retirement of a head of department—the Government would always decide the issue of filling the vacancy in advance by a month or two. But of late, the Hon. the Minister for Industries will agree with me, such decision is never taken, somebody is given extension for four or five months and then a decision is taken. Why this change?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : There is paucity of senior officers in the State.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Even assuming that there is paucity of proper persons, what prevents the Government from selecting proper persons from among the existing officers some months in advance.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The very fact that there is paucity of senior people shows that it is very difficult to make up one's mind.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I admit there is paucity of senior officers and decisions are difficult to take. But that is always the position even after four or five months. Therefore, why was not a decision taken in this case earlier?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Time solves many problems.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We have to consider the question of filling up places which would be vacated by transferring officers to other posts. It is not that we are unable to fix up the person for one particular appointment. But the chain of vacancies that it creates causes a little embarrassment to the Government.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Should it not be the policy of the Government to see that whenever a senior officer goes, a junior officer who is working under him gets to his place?

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR : Automatically?

[18th March 1959]

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Well, if it is a temporary vacancy, we do adopt that rule. But there are certain posts reserved for the I.A.S. cadre and it is not possible to promote persons who are not in that cadre to those posts.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries agree with me that not only in this case but in many other cases of senior appointments, the Government have taken five or six months, if not more, to come to a decision? Even now there are vacancies for filling which no decision has yet been taken by the Government.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I said, 'The reason is that we are short of senior personnel.' Therefore, it is rather difficult for the Government to make up their mind.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : இம்மாதிரிக் காலங்கடந்து உத்தியோகங்களுக்குப் போடுவதினால், மத்தியிலுள்ள காலங்களில் தனக்கு என்று ஸ்திரமான பதவி இல்லை என்ற எண்ணத்திலே அந்த இலாகா முழுவதிலும் "இன்னைபிஷியண்ட்" வந்துவிடுகிறது என்று அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியுமா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : ஹெட் ஆப் டிபார்ட்மெண்ட் டாக் இருந்து "எபிஷியண்ட்" டாக் வேலை பார்த்த ஒருவரை மேலும் இரண்டு மூன்று மாதங்கள் வேலை பாருங்கள் என்றால், அவர் எப்படி "இன்னைபிஷியண்ட்" ஆகப் போய்விடுவார் என்று தெரியவில்லை.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : தனக்கு நிரந்தரமான பதவி இல்லை என்று நிச்சயமாக அவருக்குத் தெரிந்திருந்தும், இன்று போகிறோமோ நாளை போகிறோமோ என்ற நிலைமையான அவர் மனதில் இருக்கும். ஆதலால், அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய நிர்வாகத்தில் இம்மாதிரி சந்தர்ப்பங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன என்பதை அரசாங்கம் மறுக்க முடியுமா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : அப்படியானால், ரிடையர் ஆவதற்கு ஆறு மாதங்களுக்கு முன்னாலேயே ஒருவர் "இன்னைபிஷியண்ட்" ஆய்விடலாம். (சிரிப்பு) ஏனென்றால், ஆறு மாதங்களுக்கு முன்னாலேயே வேலை போகப் போகிறது என்று தெரியும். ஆனால், சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகத்தில் கடைசி நாள் வேலையிலிருந்து நீங்குகிற உரையிலும் அவர்கள் நன்றாக ஒத்துழைக்கின்றார்கள், நல்ல சேவை செய்கின்றார்கள் என்பதை நான் சொல்வதற்கு விரும்புகிறேன்.

Pambayar River Scheme

* 143 Q.—**SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pambayar River Scheme was originally included in the Second Five-Year Plan;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) the approximate acreage that will be benefited by this Scheme?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

18th March 1959]

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : இந்தப் பம்பையாறு திட்டம் சோதனை செய்யப்பட்டு, கேரள அரசாங்கத்தின் யாதாஸ்தும், நமது அரசாங்கத்தின் யாதாஸ்தும் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் இருக்கின்றனவா? அது தவிர, கேரள அரசாங்கத்தார் சட்டத்தில் தயாரித்த மாஸ்டர் ப்ளான் ரிப்போர்ட்டில் ஒன்றரை லட்சம் ஏக்கருக்குப் பாயக்கூடிய தண்ணீர் மிச்சம் இருப்பதாகவும், ஏழு லட்சம் கிலோவாட் மின்சார சக்தி உற்பத்திக்கு இருப்பதாகவும், ஏழு லட்சம் கிலோவாட் மின்சார சக்தி உற்பத்திக்கு இருப்பதாகவும் கண்டிருக்கிறதா? அப்படியிருக்கும்போது, இந்த அரசாங்கம் அந்தத் தண்ணீரை வாங்குவதற்கு ஸோனல் கவுன்சிலில் இதுபற்றி விவாதித்திருக்கிறதா? விவாதிக்கவில்லையென்றால், அடுத்த கூட்டத்தில் அதைப்பற்றி விவாதிப்பதற்கு அஜெண்டாவில் சேர்த்துக் கொள்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படுமா?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member is including many questions in one supplementary question.

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : பம்பையாறு திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கம் கவுனிக்காமல் இல்லை. அதில் அக்கறை செலுத்தி வருகிறது. நிச்சயமாக ஸோனல் கவுன்சிலிலே அதுபற்றிப் பேசப்படும் என்று கனம் அங்கத்தினருக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். கேரள அரசாங்கத்தின் மாஸ்டர் ப்ளான்பற்றித் தகவல் வேண்டுமானால் தனிக் கேள்வி போட்டால் முழு விவரம் தரலாம்.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : அந்த மாஸ்டர் ப்ளான் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டு, அங்கிருந்து அது இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் வந்திருக்கிறது என்று அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியுமா?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : அதற்குத் தனியாகக் கேள்வி போடுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

Pupil-teacher ratio

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the pupil-teacher ratio has been raised and enforced in all aided elementary schools in the State;

(b) whether any representations have been received by the Government regarding the difficulties experienced by the teachers as a consequence; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter has been referred to the Education Grants Committee for their views.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Are the Government aware of the fact that in view of the fixation of an overall ratio, teachers have either to resort to plural teaching which has been hitherto held psychologically unsound or they have to handle sixty or seventy pupils in a class?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not see how they have to handle sixty to seventy pupils in a class because, as soon as the number reaches 36, they can have a second teacher according to the orders contained in the Government Order recently issued.

[18th March 1959]

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Have the Government removed the overall ratio by which they insist on a strength of 175 pupils in the first five classes?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : As soon as the number reaches 36, they can have a second teacher and as soon as the number reaches 71, they can have the third teacher.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Since they insist on the overall strength, they have to resort to plural teaching in upper classes, where the strength is generally lower. Will the Government kindly see that for a strength of 20 to 35 pupils in such classes, a teacher is allowed for each class?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I have already stated that the matter has been referred to the Education Grants Committee for their views.

Pay of the teachers

* 147 Q.—**DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the decisions arrived at in regard to the raising of the scales of pay of the teachers of the First Language working in the Government and other Aided High Schools in the State?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : No decisions have been taken yet. The matter is under consideration.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : May I know whether the matter has been referred to the Pay Commission and whether the matter is being considered?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Putting them on a par with the English teachers, giving them salaries on a par with them and removing restrictions with regard to the classes handled or the hours of work in Higher Forms on First Grade Pandits, will all these be considered by the Pay Commission?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, all those things will be considered by the Pay Commission.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : சென்னை ராஜ்யம் முழுவதும் ஒருவிதச் சம்பள விதிதரும், கன்யாகுமரி மாவட்டத்தில் வேறுபட்ட சம்பள விதிதரும் இருப்பதாலும், ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களிலும் ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கு ஜில்லா போர்டு சம்பள வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறபடியாலும், எல்லா இடத்திலும் சம்பள விதிதம் சரி சமமாக்கப்படுமா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : அவைகள் எல்லாம் பரிசீலனையில் இருக்கின்றன என்று முன்பே சொன்னேன்.

18th March 1959]

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : இதைக் கவனிக்கும்போது கன்யாகுமரியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஆசிரியர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய சம்பளத்தைப் பாதகமாகப் பாதிக்காத அளவில் கவனிக்கப்படுமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : கன்யாகுமரியில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு அதிகப்படியான சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டால், அவர்கள் பாதிக்கப்படமாட்டார்கள்.

Temple priests

* 148 Q.—**DR. A. SREENIVASAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state—

(a) whether any rules have been framed or instructions issued by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department in the matter of appointment of temple priests and, if so, what they are;

(b) whether celibacy is a condition precedent for performance of duties of temple priests; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to pages 266–269 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th June 1952.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : பூந்தமல்லியில் இருக்கும் வைத்தீஸ் வரன் கோயில் அர்ச்சகர் அவர்கள் ஹிந்து மத சம்பிரதாயப்படி கலியாணம் செய்துகொள்ளாமல் யாரோ ஒரு விதவைப் பெண்ணைக் கலியாணம் செய்துகொண்டு தன்னுடைய தொழிலைச் செய்துகொண்டிருப்பது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : கலியாணம் செய்து கொள்ளாமல் தொழிலை நடத்தக் கூடாது என்று நான் ஏற்கெனவே சொன்னேன். யாரைக் கலியாணம் செய்துகொள்ள வேண்டுமென்ற நிர்ணயம் கிடையாது. எந்த முறையில் கலியாணம் செய்துகொள்வதிலும் ஆட்சேபணை இல்லை.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : ஹிந்து மத சம்பிரதாயப்பிரகாரம் கலியாணம் செய்துகொள்ளாமல் ஒரு விதவையைக் கலியாணம் செய்துகொண்டு, பஞ்ச கச்சத்தைக் கட்டிக்கொண்டு கோவிலில் அர்ச்சனை செய்துகொண்டிருப்பது கனம் மந்திரிக்குத் தெரியுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : இன்றைத்தான் கலியாணம் செய்துகொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று விதிகளில் ஒன்றும் இல்லை.

Fee concessions

* 149 Q.—**SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the amount paid as grant for the years 1956–57 and 1957–58 for the loss in fee income on account of the award of fee concessions under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules; and

[18th March 1959]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not think any particular circular has been issued, but generally it has been impressed on those employing teachers that the service conditions should be observed.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of drawing up a list of approved probationers even though it may not be possible to confirm them straightway?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not think it will be necessary in these cases. As the hon. Members are aware, we are reorganizing the management and the conduct of the schools. Perhaps, at that time, we would be able to take this up. We intend having a code governing the educational institutions and education and perhaps rules would be framed then with reference to these things.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I understand that the district boards are not willing to confirm such approved probationers in the absence of orders from the Government. Will the Government clarify the position?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : If there is any particular difficulty, the hon. Member may write to me and I will look into it.

Scholarships for higher studies abroad.

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

(a) the number of applications received by the Government from the Government educational institutions for the grant of scholarships for higher studies abroad during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) the number of cases for which scholarships were either granted or refused with the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) 120, 19 and 26 respectively.

(b) Five persons were awarded scholarships during 1956-57 and two others during 1958-59. The applications from the other persons were rejected either because of the unsuitability of the candidates or on administrative grounds.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : If it is because of dearth of hands that the department was not willing to relieve the hands or to forward their applications to the authorities concerned such as the British Information Service and the American Information Service, with the result that many a deserving applicant missed his chance, will the Government see to it that such hardship is not caused to applicants at least in future?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sometimes when we are not able to get substitutes to be placed in those particular posts, we have to deny them the chance of going to other countries.

18th March 1959]

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : I am not referring to Lecturership or other special posts. Even applications from ordinary teachers and Demonstrators were not forwarded. Will the Government kindly review the position and see that such hardship is not there?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not have information to that effect. But if there is any individual hardship, it may be brought to my notice.

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : What were the special courses for which these applications were made?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not have the list with me now.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Do such affected candidates have a right of appeal to the Government so that they may go to Government for the redressal of their grievances?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, it is ultimately the Government that decide whether a particular person should be sent or should not be sent.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

3-20
p.m.

II.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

PRESENTATION OF THE FINAL SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1958-59.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am pleased to present to this House the Second Supplementary Estimates for the current year. As hon. Members are aware, the First Supplementary Estimates for the current year were presented in September 1958, for a total sum of Rs. 196 lakhs.

The present Supplementary Estimate is for a sum of Rs. 22.20 crores out of which Rs. 9.28 crores is on Revenue Account, Rs. 4.45 crores on Capital Account and Rs. 8.47 crores on Loans and Advances. The size of the Supplementary Estimate is large but this should not cause undue concern as it is largely due to the increase in Plan outlay. Hon. Members would have noticed already that, as against Rs. 30.47 crores originally budgeted for, the outlay on the Plan in the current year is now estimated at Rs. 34.81 crores. The improvement in our resources has enabled us to implement a larger Plan in the year and the supplementary appropriation of nearly Rs. 4.34 crores is accounted for as increased outlay under various development schemes in the Revenue Account.

I may draw particular attention to the additional appropriations of Rs. 82 lakhs under Education, Rs. 33 lakhs under Medical, Rs. 13 lakhs under Public Health, Rs. 24 lakhs under Co-operation

[Sri C. Subramaniam] . [18th March 1959]

and Rs. 162 lakhs under Civil Works. The large additional appropriation under Civil Works includes, besides provisions for quicker completion of various development projects, a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs as additional allotment for maintenance of roads. We are also seeking an additional sum of Rs. 96 lakhs under Community Development and Local Development Works.

Turning to the Capital Account, increased provisions have been made of a net amount of Rs. 116 lakhs on major irrigation and Rs. 14 lakhs on minor irrigation. The rest of this supplementary demand is largely a book adjustment under suspense rendered necessary by the fact that under the present system of budgeting, anticipated credits under a head cannot offset the increased outlay under that head and a fresh demand has to be made.

Under Loans and Advances, the largest demand is for a sum of Rs. 6 crores for Loans to the Electricity Board. This would raise the total loan to the Electricity Board to Rs. 10.10 lakhs. Other significant provisions under Loans are Rs. 42 lakhs to the Corporation of Madras, Rs. 50 lakhs to the State Co-operative Bank for meeting expenditure on procurement of rice and Rs. 32 lakhs to the municipalities for water-supply schemes.

An attempt has been made to make the present appraisal as realistic as possible, based on the latest actuals. Of course, there may be certain unspent allotments under certain grants but under the present budgetary practice, we cannot utilize savings under one Grant to cover excesses under another. It is broadly estimated that taking into account possible surrenders and excesses, the Revised Estimates of expenditure for 1958-59 will materialise.

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

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS GRAMDAN VILLAGES (REPAYMENT OF DEBTS) BILL,
1959 (L.C. BILL NO. 3 OF 1959).

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Madras Gramdan Villages (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1959 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1959).

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 23rd March 1959.

The House then adjourned.

18th March 1959]

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

132. Notification issued with G.O. No. 275, Local Administration, dated 9th February 1959, regarding extension of the term of office of the members of the Ambasamudram Panchayat (Tirunelveli district) up to 15th March 1959.

133. Notification issued with G.O. No. 370, Local Administration, dated 20th February 1959, regarding extension of term of office of the members of the Punjaithalaiyur Panchayat (Coimbatore district) till 15th April 1959.

134. Notification issued with G.O. No. 369, Local Administration, dated 20th February 1959, regarding extension of the terms of office of the members of the Kayalpattinam Panchayat (Tirunelveli district) till 31st March 1959.

[18th March 1959]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 145 asked by Vidwan T. Muthukannappan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th March 1959, page 2 supra.]

(a) *Qualification prescribed for the post of Factory Inspectors—*

(A) Must possess—

(i) the degree of B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Madras or Annamalai University; or

(ii) a diploma in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the College of Engineering, Guindy; or

(iii) a certificate or diploma of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad; or

(iv) a pass in examination qualifying for Associate Membership of the Institute of Engineers (India).

(B) If he is to be recruited direct, must not have completed or will not complete 30 years of age on the first day of July of the year in which the selection for appointment is made.

NOTE.—Candidates who obtain the B.E. degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Madras or Annamalai University in or after the academic year 1944-45 should have undergone practical training for one year after obtaining the degree including work for not less than six months in an engineering workshop in the case of candidates in the Mechanical Branch, and in an Electrical Engineering work or power-house in the case of candidates in the Electrical Branch.

(b) *Duties of the Factory Inspector.*—The Inspectors of Factories are the enforcement authorities in respect of various labour enactments, viz., the Factories Act, 1948, the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Madras Maternity Benefit Act, 1934, and the Employment of Children Act, etc.

(c) *Number of Factory Inspectors in the State as on 1st February 1959—*

Inspectors of Factories, Grade I ..

Inspectors of Factories, Grade II ..

[18th March 1959]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item III on page 12 supra.]

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE
MADRAS GRAMDAM VILLAGES (REPAYMENT OF
DEBTS) BILL, 1959 (L.C. BILL No. 3 OF 1959)

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
MADRAS.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Gramdan Villages (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1959 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1959) has the honour to make the following report.

2. The Bill was published in English in the Extraordinary issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 9th March 1959.

3. The Committee was appointed by a resolution of the Council, dated the 12th March 1959.

4. The Committee met in the Members' Lounge Room, Fort St. George, Madras, on the 14th March 1959.

5. The Committee subjected the clauses of the Bill to a detailed scrutiny and made the following changes:—

Clause 1.

The Committee decided that as the Schedule contained not only villages but also certain hamlets, the word 'hamlet' should be inserted in sub-clause (2). Sub-clause (2) has been suitably amended.

Clause 2.

This clause deals with definitions. The definition of the 'Gramdan villager' in sub-clause (c) as it stood, was so wide as to enable any person who wished to evade his liabilities to take up residence in any of the villages or hamlets specified in the Schedule. The Committee decided to restrict the scope of the definition to the persons actually resident in the villages or hamlets at the time of the commencement of the Act. Accordingly, sub-clause (c) has been recast suitably.

Clause 4.

The Committee decided that with a view to make the intention clear for the words 'that date' at the end of sub-clause (1) the words 'the date of the payment of that instalment' be substituted. Sub-clause (1) has been amended accordingly.

Clause 5.

The Committee was of the view that it was desirable to provide for notice to the creditor before any order was passed. Sub-clause (2) has been amended accordingly.

[18th March 1959]

Preamble and the Schedule.

Consequent on the amendment of sub-clause (2) of clause 1 so as to include 'hamlets' also, the Preamble and the heading in the Schedule have been suitably amended.

A copy of the Bill, as amended and approved by the Committee, is appended.

The Committee decided that the Bill need not be republished.

Fort St. George,
Madras-9,
17th March 1959.

M. BHAKTAVATSALAM,
Chairman.

APPENDIX I.

THE MADRAS GRAMDAN VILLAGES (REPAYMENT OF DEBTS) BILL, 1959.

(L.C. BILL No. 3 OF 1959.)

Note.—The changes made are underlined.

A Bill to provide temporary relief to indebted persons residing in Gramdan villages in the State of Madras.

WHEREAS many persons have donated lands for Gramdan in certain villages and hamlets in the State of Madras;

AND WHEREAS the steps necessary to provide agricultural credit in those villages and hamlets and for discharging already existing debts of persons residing in those villages and hamlets are not yet complete;

AND WHEREAS if creditors are allowed to resort to Court for realisation of the debts, the Gramdan movement will be harmed;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to provide temporary relief to the indebted persons residing in those villages and hamlets;

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

1. *Short title and extent.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Gramdan Villages (Repayment of Debts) Act, 1959.

(2) (a) It extends to the villages and the hamlets specified in the Schedule.

(b) The State Government may, by notification, include any other village or hamlet in the Schedule.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "date of the commencement of this Act" in relation to any village or hamlet included in the Schedule by a notification under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 1 means the date of such inclusion;

[18th March 1959]

(b) "debt" means any liability in cash or kind, whether secured or unsecured, due on the date of the commencement of this Act from any Gramdan villager, whether payable under a contract or decree or order of a Court, civil or revenue, or otherwise, but shall not include—

(i) any sum payable to the State or the Central Government or to any local authority;

(ii) any sum payable to any co-operative society including a land mortgage bank, registered or deemed to be registered under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932), or under the Travancore—Cochin Co-operative Societies Act, 1951 (Travancore—Cochin Act X of 1952), if the right of the society to recover the sum did not arise by reason of an assignment made subsequent to the date of the commencement of this Act;

(iii) any liability arising out of a breach of trust;

(iv) any liability in respect of maintenance;

(v) any liability in respect of wages or remuneration due as salary or otherwise for services rendered; or

(vi) any liability incurred or arising under any Chit Fund Scheme;

(c) "Gramdan villager" means any person residing on the date of the commencement of this Act in any village or hamlet specified in the Schedule or in any village or hamlet included in the Schedule by a notification under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 1.

3. *Bar of suits and applications.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law, custom or contract, no suit for recovery of a debt shall be instituted, and no application for execution of a decree for debt shall be made, against any Gramdan villager in any civil or revenue Court before the expiry of the period of one year from the date of the commencement of this Act.

Explanation I.—Where a debt is payable by a Gramdan villager jointly or jointly and severally with any other person, no suit or application of the nature mentioned in this sub-section shall be instituted or made either against such other person or against the Gramdan villager before the expiry of the period mentioned in this sub-section.

Explanation II.—For the purposes of this Act, a suit in which a decree for debt is prayed for shall be deemed to be a suit for the recovery of a debt, notwithstanding that other reliefs are prayed for in such suit and a decree shall be deemed to be a decree for debt, notwithstanding that other reliefs are granted in such decree:

Provided that a suit for possession of land shall not be deemed to be a suit for recovery of a debt by reason merely of mesne profits being also prayed for in such suit:

Provided further that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to any portion of a decree other than that relating to a debt.

[18th March 1959]

(2) Where a creditor institutes a suit for recovery of a debt during the period specified in sub-section (1) or after the Gramdan villager has paid or deposited into Court the instalments specified in sub-section (1) of section 4 and during the period when he is so entitled to pay or deposit the Court may decree the suit but shall direct the plaintiff to bear his own costs and pay the costs of the defendant who is a Gramdan villager :

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall be a bar to the Court making any order as to costs as between the plaintiff and other defendants who are not Gramdan villagers.

4. *Payment of debt in instalments.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law, custom, contract or decree of Court, any Gramdan villager shall be entitled to pay the total amount of debt due by him in three equal annual instalments on or before the 1st July of each of the three years following the expiry of the period specified in sub-section (1) of section 3 with the interest due on such instalment up to the date of the payment of that instalment.

(2) Where in respect of a decree for debt passed before the date of the commencement of this Act, a debtor fails to make any one of the payments specified in sub-section (1), the decree-holder shall be entitled to execute the decree in respect of the instalment which is in default.

(3) In any suit instituted on or after the date of the commencement of this Act, the Court in decreeing the suit shall provide for the payment of such instalments as would have become due under the provisions of sub-section (1).

(4) Where in any suit for the recovery of a debt pending on the date of the commencement of this Act, the debtor claims to be a Gramdan villager, the Court shall, if the debtor is a Gramdan villager, pass a decree for payment of such instalments as would become payable under the provision of sub-section (1).

(5) Nothing contained in this Act shall bar the Court from passing a decree or making an order in an application for execution of the decree under such terms and conditions as may be more favourable to the debtor than those provided for in this section either of its own motion upon a consideration of all the circumstances of the case or upon an agreement between the parties.

(6) Where in any suit to recover a debt or in any application for the execution of a decree therefor, the debt is payable by a Gramdan villager jointly or jointly and severally with any other person, the Court shall pass a decree or make an order for the payment of the debt found due from the Gramdan villager as provided in this section as against the Gramdan villager and make such provision in the decree or order against such other person as the circumstances of the case may warrant.

(7) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall, for purposes of execution, be deemed to be a subsequent order of Court within the meaning of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Central Act V of 1908).

[18th March 1959]

5. *Deposit of debt into Court.*—(1) Any Gramdan villager may deposit any of the instalments as provided in section 4 into the Court having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for recovery of the debt or into the Court which passed the decree, as the case may be, and apply to the Court to record part-satisfaction of the debt.

(2) Where any such application is made, the Court shall after notice to the creditor make an order recording part-satisfaction of the debt, if the amount deposited is the correct amount.

(3) The Court shall dismiss the application—

(a) if the applicant is not a Gramdan villager, or

(b) if the liability is not a debt, or

(c) if the amount deposited is insufficient and the applicant on being required by the Court to deposit the deficit amount within a time fixed by the Court, fails to do so.

(4) Any Gramdan villager entitled to make such deposit may, before the date on which any instalment is due, apply to the Court having jurisdiction under sub-section (1) for an extension of time for making the deposit of the whole or any portion of such instalment and the Court may, after notice to the creditor, extend the time for payment of such instalment or part thereof for such period as it thinks fit.

(5) The procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Central Act V of 1908), for the trial of suits shall, as far as may be, apply to the applications under this section.

6. *Appeals.*—An appeal shall lie from an order made by a Court under section 5, as if such an order relates to the execution, discharge or satisfaction of a decree within the meaning of section 47 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Central Act V of 1908).

7. *Exclusion of time for limitation.*—In computing the period of limitation for a suit for recovery of a debt or an application for the execution of a decree for debt, the time during which the institution of the suit or the making of the application was barred under section 3 shall be excluded.

8. *Effect of payment or deposit under section 4 or section 5.*—Where a debt is payable by a Gramdan villager either by himself or jointly or jointly and severally with any other person and where the Gramdan villager makes payment or deposits amount towards that debt as provided for in section 4 or section 5, a fresh period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the payment or deposit was made both against the Gramdan villager and such other person.

9. *Power to make rules.*—(1) The State Government may, by notification, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) All rules made and all notifications issued under this Act shall, as soon as possible after they are made or issued, be placed on the table of both the Houses of the Legislature and shall be subject to such modification by way of amendment or repeal as the Legislature may make either in the same session or in the next session.

[18th March 1953 18th March 1959]

THE SCHEDULE.

(See sub-section (2) of section 1.)

Serial number.	Village number.	Name of the village or hamlet.	Taluk and district.	Serial number.	Village number.	Name of the village or hamlet.	Taluk and district.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	236	Vayaloor	Uthiramerur sub-taluk, Chingleput district.	27	7	Kurumbapatti, hamlet of Kottaiyur ..	Melur taluk, Madurai district.
2	38	Koil Maravapalayam, hamlet of Kok-kampalayam.	Dharapuram taluk, Coimbatore district.	28	7	Nallur, hamlet of Kottaiyur ..	Do.
3	8	Thannirpandalpudur, hamlet of Kangarapalayam.	Gobichettipalayam taluk, Coimbatore district.	29	8	Odunganpatti, hamlet of Sirukudi ..	Do.
4	117	Chenchellapalayam, hamlet of Santipalayam.	Do.	30	8	Poosaripatti, hamlet of Sirukudi ..	Do.
5	135	Kattadai, hamlet of Hassanur ..	Do.	31	9	Ammankoilpatti, hamlet of Pottalpatti.	Do.
6	76	Malaipatti, hamlet of Balakrishnapuram.	Dindigul taluk, Madurai district.	32	9	Guruvarpatti, hamlet of Pottalpatti ..	Do.
7	77	Thambakulathupatti, hamlet of Rajakkalpatti.	Do.	33	9	Reddiripatti, hamlet of Pottalpatti ..	Do.
8	102	Athupatti, hamlet of Thottanuthu ..	Do.	34	10	Soorapatti, hamlet of Soorapatti ..	Do.
9	102	Sanganampatti, hamlet of Thottanuthu.	Do.	35	11	Kumaranpatti, hamlet of Silampakonepatti.	Do.
10	115	Murugampatti, hamlet of Ambathurai.	Do.	36	11	Pudupatti, hamlet of Silampakonepatti.	Do.
11	115	Rengasamipuram, hamlet of Ambathurai.	Do.	37	11	Silampakonepatti, hamlet of Silampakonepatti.	Do.
12	115	Sakkiliapatti, hamlet of Ambathurai.	Do.	38	14	Valayankulapatti, hamlet of Chockampatti.	Do.
13	118	Lakshimpuram, hamlet of Palayakottai.	Do.	39	14	Velayuthampatti, hamlet of Chockampatti.	Do.
14	..	Chellampatti, hamlet of Sitherevu ..	Do.	40	16	Chinnakottampatti, hamlet of Kottampatti.	Do.
15	..	Pudur, hamlet of Sitherevu ..	Do.	41	17	Alampatti, hamlet of Chokkalingapuram.	Do.
16	..	Sivanakaraiyanpatti, hamlet of Palaya Kannivadi.	Do.	42	19	Kadampatti, hamlet of Karungalakudi.	Do.
17	..	Ramanathapuram, hamlet of Parai-patti.	Do.	43	19	Vanchipatti, hamlet of Karungalakudi.	Do.
18	73	Poolampatti, hamlet of Poolampatti.	Madurai taluk, Madurai district.	44	20	Malampatti, hamlet of Ayyapatti ..	Do.
19	74	Malaipatti, hamlet of Malaipatti	Do.	45	20	Pattamangalampatti, hamlet of Ayyapatti.	Do.
20	75	Velichanatham, hamlet of Velichanatham.	Do.	46	20	Therkakudi, hamlet of Ayyapatti ..	Do.
21	80	Poyyakaraipatti, hamlet of Poyyakaraipatti.	Do.	47	23	Manapacheri, hamlet of Manapacheri.	Do.
22	81	Naickanpatti, hamlet of Naickanpatti.	Do.	48	23	Thanipayam, hamlet of Manapacheri.	Do.
23	..	Kuruthur, hamlet of Kuruthur	Do.	49	25	Paraiammapatti, hamlet of Kunnarampatti.	Do.
24	..	Moonandipatti, hamlet of Thoppur ..	Do.	50	26	Sembaipatti, hamlet of Samuthirapatti.	Do.
25	..	Thoppur, hamlet of Thoppur	Do.	51	31	Muthirulandipatti, hamlet of Pudu-sukkampatti.	Do.
26	5	Sethur, hamlet of Sethur	Mettur taluk, Madurai district.	52	39	Chellappanaickenpatti, hamlet of Chellappanaickenpatti.	Do.
				53	40	A. Valayapatti, hamlet of A. Valayapatti.	Do.

[18th March 1959]

Serial number.	Village number.	Name of the village or hamlet.	Taluk and district.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
54	46	Odapatti, hamlet of Sekkipatti ..	Melur taluk, Madurai district.
55	50	Sekkadipatti, hamlet of Thiruchunai ..	Do.
56	51	Palkudi, hamlet of Katchirayanpatti.	Do.
57	51	Valayaveeranpatti, hamlet of Katchirayanpatti.	Do.
58	54	Killvanipatti, hamlet of Kudukkampatti.	Do.
59	54	Mandampatti, hamlet of Kudukkampatti.	Do.
60	63	T. Lakshmipuram, hamlet of Thumbaipatti.	Do.
61	63	T. Pudur, hamlet of Thumbaipatti ..	Do.
62	76	Manickampatti, hamlet of Thiruvadur.	Do.
63	79	Melapathinettangudi, hamlet of Pathinettangudi.	Do.
64	79	Pallapatti, hamlet of Pathinettangudi.	Do.
65	..	Kattayampatti at Veppadappu, hamlet of Kattayampatti at Veppadappu.	Do.
66	1	Kattakamanpatti, hamlet of Batlagundu.	Nilakottai taluk, Madurai district.
67	1	Kottaipatti, hamlet of Batlagundu ..	Do.
68	1	Old Batlagundu, hamlet of Batlagundu.	Do.
69	1	Parasuramapuram, hamlet of Batlagundu.	.. Do.
70	2	Kanavoipatti, hamlet of Kanavoipatti.	Do.
71	4	Kunnuvarankottai, hamlet of Kunnuvarankottai.	Do.
72	6	Kadambanur, hamlet of Viraliipatti ..	Do.
73	7	Kamatchipuram, hamlet of Rengappa-naickenpatti.	Do.
74	7	Konapatti, hamlet of Rengappanaickenpatti.	Do.
75	7	Kunnuthupatti, hamlet of Rengappanaickenpatti.	Do.
76	7	Theppathupatti, hamlet of Rengappanaickenpatti.	Do.
77	11	Gopalapuram, hamlet of Viralimayanpatti.	Do.
78	11	Konayampatti, hamlet of Viralimayanpatti.	Do.

18th March 1959]

Serial number.	Village number.	Name of the village or hamlet.	Taluk and district.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
79	11	Nagayakoundanpatti, hamlet of Viralimayanpatti.	Nilakottai taluk, Madurai district.
80	11	Perumalkoilpatti, hamlet of Viralimayanpatti.	Do.
81	11	Sermarpatti, hamlet of Viralimayanpatti.	Do.
82	11	Viralimayanpatti, hamlet of Viralimayanpatti.	Do.
83	12	Sivagnanapuram at Vannanpatti, hamlet of Sivagnanapuram.	Do.
84	16	Kulathupatti, hamlet of Muthulapuram.	Do.
85	17	Chinnamanaickenkottai, hamlet of Chinnamanaickenkottai.	Do.
86	21	Pudur, hamlet of Nariyuthu ..	Do.
87	24	Kongaikulam, hamlet of Nilakottai ..	Do.
88	26	Kalkottai, hamlet of Musavanuthu ..	Do.
89	28	Paraiammappatti, hamlet of Gulluchettipatti.	Do.
90	30	Pillayarnatham, hamlet of Pillayarnatham.	Do.
91	61	Ramagoundanpatti, hamlet of Ramagoundanpatti.	Do.
92	62	Arasapatti, hamlet of Valayapatti ..	Do.
93	62	Sallikodangipatti, hamlet of Valayapatti.	Do.
94	65	Nedungulam, hamlet of Mettupatti ..	Do.
95	77	Adanur, hamlet of Adanur ..	Do.
96	77	Salvarpatti, hamlet of Adanur ..	Do.
97	78	Valasai, hamlet of Alanganallur ..	Do.
98	..	Chillapatti, hamlet of Oruthattu ..	Do.
99	..	Vavidamaruthur, hamlet of Vavidamaruthur.	Do.
100	..	Sambakulam, hamlet of Sambakulam.	Do.
101	..	Illavankulam, hamlet of Illavankulam.	Do.
102	..	Peria Oorseri, hamlet of Peria Oorseri.	Do.
103	..	Ayyur, hamlet of Ayyur ..	Do.
104	..	Kattakoothanpatti, hamlet of Kullalakundu.	Do.
105	5	Parapatti, hamlet of Kallimandayam.	Palani taluk, Madurai district.

[18th March 1959]

Village number.	Name of the village or hamlet.	Taluk and district.
(2)	(3)	(4)
5	Vangaruchinnampatti, hamlet of Kallimandayam.	Palani taluk, Madurai district.
64	Ettappanaickanpudur, hamlet of Kulumakundam.	Do.
..	Krishnapuram, hamlet of Ellapatti ..	Do.
15	Pallikottaipatti, hamlet of Karunkattankulam.	Periakulam taluk, Madurai district.
22	Chathirapatti, hamlet of Veerapandi.	Do.
24	Amachiapuram, hamlet of Kunnur ..	Do.
25	Asaripatti, hamlet of Mottanuthu ..	Do.
26	Lakshimipuram, hamlet of Koilpatti.	Do.
28	Vegavathi Ashramam, hamlet of Thimarasanaickanur.	Do.
29	Kottodaipatti, hamlet of Pullimancombai.	Do.
29	Malayakoundankottai, hamlet of Pullimancombai.	Do.
29	Dharmathupatti, hamlet of Pullimancombai.	Do.
29	Pullimancombai, hamlet of Pullimancombai.	Do.
30	Kallodaipatti, hamlet of Gullapuram.	Do.
30	Thengalapatti, hamlet of Gullapuram.	Do.
34	Bangalapatti, hamlet of Tamaraikulam.	Do.
34	Jallipatti, hamlet of Tamaraikulam. ..	Do.
44	Perumalkoilpatti, hamlet of Devadana-patti.	Do.
45	Ayyankoilpatti, hamlet of Genguvarpatti.	Do.
45	Palapatti, hamlet of Genguvarpatti ..	Do.
..	Karichupatti, hamlet of Alagapuri ..	Do.
..	Gopalapuram, hamlet of Kodivilarpatti.	Do.
..	Ayyanarpuram, hamlet of Kodivilarpatti.	Do.
..	Kodivilarpatti, hamlet of Kodivilarpatti.	Do.
..	Rottupatti, hamlet of Thevaram ..	Do.
1	Muthuveeranpatti, hamlet of Kallothu.	Tirumangalam taluk, Madurai district.
24	Meikilarpatti, hamlet of Meikilarpatti.	Do.
25	Kumarkoil, hamlet of Chickamatti ..	Do.

8th March 1959]

Serial number.	Village number.	Name of the village or hamlet.	Taluk and district.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
134	25	Pudur, hamlet of Chickampatti ..	Tirumangalam taluk, Madurai district.
135	29	Ramanathapuram, hamlet of Usilampatti.	Do.
136	29	Vadugapatti, hamlet of Usilampatti ..	Do.
137	29	Goundanpatti, hamlet of Usilampatti.	Do.
138	30	Nallathevanpatti, hamlet of Pothampatti.	Do.
139	30	Othapatti, hamlet of Pothampatti ..	Do.
140	30	Pommanpatti, hamlet of Pothampatti.	Do.
141	30	Valayapatti, hamlet of Pothampatti ..	Do.
142	32	Thadayampatti, hamlet of Thadayampatti.	Do.
143	36	Rengapalayam, hamlet of Kothuvarpatti.	Do.
144	39	P. Chockalingapuram, hamlet of Periakattalai.	Do.
145	39	Kumarapuram, hamlet of Periakattalai.	Do.
146	39	P. Meenakshipuram, hamlet of Periakattalai.	Do.
147	40	Thummalapatti, hamlet of Thummalapatti.	Do.
148	41	Vannankulam, hamlet of Vannankulam.	Do.
149	42	Manoothu, hamlet of Manoothu ..	Do.
150	43	Perumalkoilpatti, hamlet of Allikundam.	Do.
151	43	Pommanampatti, hamlet of Allikundam.	Do.
152	44	Kanavoipatti, hamlet of Vagurani ..	Do.
153	44	Kodukkampatti, hamlet of Vagurani.	Do.
154	47	Saluppapatti, hamlet of Sindupatti ..	Do.
155	48	Pallothupatti, hamlet of Poruppumettupatti.	Do.
156	50	Thidian, hamlet of Thidian ..	Do.
157	50	Uchapatti, hamlet of Thidian ..	Do.
58	50	Valangulam, hamlet of Thidian ..	Do.
59	64	Uchapatti, hamlet of Uchapatti ..	Do.
60	75	Karisalpatti, hamlet of Karisalpatti.	Do.
61	89	Ponnampatti, hamlet of Ponnampatti.	Do.

[18th March 1959]

Serial number.	Village number.	Name of the village or hamlet.	Taluk and district.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
162	90	V. Ammapatti, hamlet of V. Ammapatti.	Tirumangalam taluk, Madurai district.
163	91	Valayapatti, hamlet of Sowdarpatti ..	Do.
164	96	Perugamanallur, hamlet of Perugamanallur.	Do.
165	98	Poosalapuram, hamlet of Poosalapuram.	Do.
166	106	Chinnachittulotti, hamlet of Chittulotti.	Do.
167	06	Periachittulotti, hamlet of Chittulotti.	Do.
168	107	Paraipatti, hamlet of Paraipatti ..	Do.
169	118	Genchampatti, hamlet of Genchampatti.	Do.
170	119	Ovari, hamlet of Villur	Do.
171	121	Muniandipuram, hamlet of Thennamanallur.	Do.
172	124	Pottalpatti, hamlet of Kallikudi ..	Do.
173	129	Veeraperumalpuram, hamlet of Arasapatti.	Do.
174	135	T. Kokkulam, hamlet of T. Kokkulam.	Do.
175	142	Maruthangudi, hamlet of Maruthangudi.	Do.
176	143	Kumaralingapuram, hamlet of Kuraiyur.	Do.
177	143	Masavanatham, hamlet of Kuraiyur ..	Do.
178	144	Paraikulam, hamlet of Paraikulam ..	Do.
179	145	S. P. Natham, hamlet of S. P. Natham.	Do.
180	..	Ettunali, hamlet of Ettunali	Do.
181	..	M: Thayaneri, hamlet of M. Thayaneri.	Do.
182	..	Keelacottai, hamlet of Keelacottai ..	Do.
183	..	N: Thayaneri, hamlet of N. Thayaneri.	Do.
184	..	Jari Usilampatti, hamlet of Jari Usilampatti.	Do.
185	..	Ramanathapuram, hamlet of Pappiahapuram.	Do.
186	..	Pottalpatti, hamlet of Kudipatti ..	Do.
187	..	Saptur, hamlet of Saptur	Do.
188	..	Anuppapatti, hamlet of Kudipatti ..	Do.
189	..	Kavettinickenpatti, hamlet of Jari Usilampatti.	Do.

Serial number.	Village number.	Name of the village or hamlet.	Taluk and district.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
190	..	Muthukrishnapuram, hamlet of M. Subbalapuram.	Tirumangalam taluk, Madurai district.
191	..	Chockalingapuram, hamlet of Silamalaipatti.	Do.
192	..	Meenakshipuram, hamlet of Jothinaickanur.	Do.
193	..	Kullanuthupatti, hamlet of Thoddappanaickanur.	Do.
194	..	Anaikoilpatti, hamlet of Uthappanaickanur.	Do.
195	..	Nallampatti, hamlet of Thoddappanaickanur.	Do.
196	..	Kanjampatti, hamlet of Nakkalapatti.	Do.
197	..	Servaipatti, hamlet of Thoddappanaickanur.	Do.
198	..	Srengapuram, hamlet of Thoddappanaickanur.	Do.
199	..	Sadayandipatti, hamlet of Nakkalapatti.	Do.
200	..	Muppidarpatti, hamlet of Muppidarpatti.	Do.
201	..	Kokkudayampatti, hamlet of Semanuthu.	Do.
202	..	Chettipatti, hamlet of Thoddappanaickanur.	Do.
203	..	Malaipatti, hamlet of Thoddappanaickanur.	Do.
204	..	Kulathupatti, hamlet of Thoddappanaickanur.	Do.
205	..	Muthupandiappatti, hamlet of Nakkalapatti.	Do.
206	..	Kattalaimayanpatti, hamlet of Uthappanaickanur.	Do.
207	..	Chinnachemmetupatti, hamlet of Thoddappanaickanur.	Do.
208	..	Malachampatti, hamlet of Chempatti.	Do.
209	12	Kunjapanai, hamlet of Jackanarai ..	Coonoor taluk, the Nilgiris district.
210	3	Thodugampatti-Kadambankulam group.	Aruppukkottai taluk, Ramanathapuram district.
211	266	Vadagarai-Pisindi group	Do.
212	66	Chinnatherali and Periatherali-A. Melayur group.	Tiruppattur taluk, Ramanathapuram district.
213	88	Thirumeniendal-Palavangudy group.	Do.

[18th March 1959]

Serial number.	Village number.	Name of the village or hamlet.	Taluk and district.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
214	105	Periavenkavayal-Puduvayal group ..	Tirupattur taluk, Ramana- nathapuram district.
215	110	Sakkavayal-Sakkavayal group ..	Do.
216	117	Meenakshipatti-Puluthipatti group ..	Do.
217	146	Athirampatti-Tirukolakudy group ..	Do.
218	158	Thirunathapatti-Vanankadu group ..	Do.
219	..	Sevalur, hamlet of Kalvehalli ..	Krishnagiri taluk, Salem district.
220	144	Balakrishnapuram attached to No. 1, Marudhangudi vattam.	Arantangi taluk, Tanjore district.
221	59	Srirangapillaikadu, hamlet of Setti- palam.	Tiruthuraiipoondi taluk, Tanjore district.
222	111	Sampathnagar, hamlet of Ekkal ..	Do.
223	38	Kondappayanpatti, hamlet of Vickira- masingapuram.	Ambasamudram taluk, Ti- runelveli district.
224	..	Chennampatti	Koilpatti taluk, Tirunelveli district.
225	14	Chockalingapuram, hamlet of Moolai- keeraipatti.	Nanguneri taluk, Tirunel- veli district.
226	43	Marankulam, hamlet of Pazhavor, Rathapuram sub-taluk.	Do.
227	45	Kalkarai, hamlet of Veppilankulam, Pazhavor firka.	Do.
228	76	Kakkaikulam, hamlet of Shenbagara- manallur.	Do.
229	28	Ayyapuram, hamlet of Karisalkulam.	Sankarankoil taluk, Tiru- nelveli district.
230	61	Udayaneri, hamlet of Vallakulam ..	Srivaikuntam taluk, Tirunelveli district.
231	..	Muthammalpuram, hamlet of Sivalar- puram, Karadiudaipn.	Tenkasi taluk, Tirunelveli district.
232	9	Chettikurichi, hamlet of Alagiapandia puram.	Tirunelveli taluk, Tirunel- veli district.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Monday, the 23rd March 1959.

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

I. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A.—SHORT NOTICE STARRED QUESTION.

Amendments to the Madras Teachers' Contributory Provident Fund-Insurance-Pension Rules.

* 153 S.N.Q.—DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any amendments have been issued recently to the Madras Teachers' Contributory Provident Fund-Insurance-Pension Rules, 1958;

(b) whether it is a fact that these amendments affect the pandits and other untrained teachers in Secondary and Middle Schools in this State; and

(c) if so, whether any steps have been taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to remove their hardships?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. The rules have been amended to make them applicable only to trained teachers.

(c) No particular case of hardship has been brought to the notice of Government. However, when individual cases of hardship arise, they will be examined on merits.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Sir, are the Government aware of the fact that not only individual cases have got to be examined; but almost all cases because of the fact that recently in November 1958, this amendment has been made so as to embrace all untrained teachers? I am drawing attention to rule 17 of the amended rules, according to which all the untrained pandits may be hard hit. So, will the Government be pleased to examine the whole question *de novo* and come to conclusions?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If there are untrained teachers, they are only temporarily employed there. Within a particular time, they will have to get qualified. I do not think that there would be many cases of untrained pandits continuing in service till their retirement. If there are any such cases, they may be brought to the notice of the Government and they will be looked into.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: As a matter of fact, long ago, when untrained teachers were employed, they were all given exemptions and, therefore, it is not only probable but also certain

[23rd March 1959]

that most of them would have retired or would be retiring after putting in a service of 30 years and that their position will be in a somewhat dangerous plight. Therefore, I am bringing this matter to the attention of the Hon. Minister so that he may kindly examine the question again.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes, Sir. As a matter of fact, I have asked the Director to examine this point whether there would be any general category of pandits who would be affected. If such cases arise, I shall certainly have them gone into.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: I should like to point out that under the Madras Educational Rules, only in the case of graduates and S.S.L.Cs., they should be trained. But in the case of pandits, they need not be trained and training is only a preferential qualification. But according to the latest Government Order, it appears that the untrained pandits will not be entitled to pension. There is a lot of confusion and it requires certainly clarification. Sir, even without training, these pandits can still be there and only for the purpose of grant, their salaries are taken into consideration. Therefore, I would request the Government to clarify that it will affect only future entrants. Sir, as it is, there is only one college, the Teachers' College at Saidapet, which trains 30 pandits every year. But we have got still 600 to 700 pandits.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Perhaps all qualified pandits can be treated as equivalent to trained teachers.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Inasmuch as not only pandits but also specialist teachers have been allowed to continue without training, will it not be better for the Government to just modify the Government Order so as to make it applicable to all teachers whose services have been approved by the Inspector?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Perhaps the specialist teachers may be considered as a separate category, but this is with reference to graduate teachers and the secondary grade teachers who are unqualified and I do not think they would be entitled to pension, etc. Other categories can be examined.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: Sir, for not only pandits but also for teachers holding degrees like B.Sc. (Agriculture) and employed in schools, training was not an essential qualification. In some cases, even graduates are exempted from training and also from holding the L.T. degree. So, will the Government be pleased to liberalise the rules further and see that all teachers, whether trained or untrained, employed in any recognized school, get pension, provident fund and other benefits?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We are interested in seeing that the properly qualified and trained teachers are provided for and I do not think we should encourage untrained teachers coming into this profession. Perhaps a deterrent like this may

23rd March 1959]

also induce them to get the necessary training. Therefore, instead of relaxing the rules, I would say that we should further strengthen the rules so that people would be forced to get training.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: பதினைந்து ஆண்டுகள் தொடர்ந்து பண்டிதர்களாக இருந்துள்ளவர்களுக்குப் பயிற்சி தேவையில்லை என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அப்படிப்பட்டவர்களுக்கும் விலக்களிக்க அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்யுமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is what I have already stated. If the pandit is qualified, he may be considered perhaps as a trained pandit.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, I should like to bring this aspect of the matter to the notice of the Government. It is stated that the Contributory Provident Fund-Insurance-Pension Rules will apply to pandits (second grade) also. If the words 'second grade pandits including untrained pandits' are substituted for the words 'second grade teachers', then the whole thing will be solved. Otherwise, there is no sound common sense in having such a provision. But, unfortunately, in rule 17 the words 'trained teacher' only are used. So, will the Government clarify the whole thing?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is a case coming under the category of pandits. It may be that it is stated in the amendment wherever the term 'teacher' occurs, it should be read as 'trained teacher'. Certainly, we cannot add the word 'untrained' also because that refers specifically to 'trained teachers' and not to untrained pandits who belong to a different category altogether and should be considered as such.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Sir, it is not only because of the insertion of the word 'trained' before the word 'teacher' that this difficulty arises but the difficulty arises because of the wording in the amended rule 17, whereby the Inspectress of Girls' Schools and District Educational Officers are empowered to sanction pensions to trained teachers. The expression used there is 'trained teachers'. They are not expected to sanction pensions to untrained teachers. Consequently, the pension papers of pandits might be delayed. Therefore it is that I am trying to find out whether the Government would be pleased to see that the amendment to rule 17 issued in November 1958 is amended suitably.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is a point I have already answered. With reference to pandits, I do not think any further clarification is necessary.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: Sir, the Government can apply that rule to future entrants but so far as the past is concerned . . .

[23rd March 1959]

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: What about the existing persons?

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: Sir, my point is to see that the teachers, trained or untrained, who served in a recognized school, and are retired now, or going to be retired in the immediate future are given pension and provident fund benefits?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have already stated that the cases of pandits and other specialist teachers who do not require special training, can be considered on a separate basis altogether and I would have them examined.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, questions Nos. 154 and 155 may be taken up together.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, they may be taken up together.

B.—STARRED QUESTIONS.

Integration of Services

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

(a) whether any steps have been taken or proposed to be taken by this Government for integration and unification of the service personnel of the former Travancore-Cochin State transferred to this State with the respective service cadres in the Government Departments of this State; and

(b) if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) & (b) The work relating to the integration of the services of the personnel allotted from the former Travancore-Cochin State has been completed in respect of 18 departments so far and it is expected that the work relating to the remaining departments will be completed by the end of May 1959.

* 155 Q.—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the departments in respect of which integration of services has not been completed;

(b) the reason for the delay; and

(c) the date on which it is proposed to be finalised?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) Public Works, Highways, Commercial Taxes, Revenue, Education, Medical, Forest, Electricity, Transport and Statistics Departments, and certain residuary work in respect of Judicial, Police, Co-operation and Local Bodies.

23rd March 1959]

(b) Correct service particulars of the officers concerned have to be collected before they are integrated and the Government have also to see that no genuine hardship is caused either to the allottees or to the Madras Service personnel.

(c) It is expected that the entire work will be completed by the end of May 1959.

Provident Fund to Teachers

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

(a) whether Government contribution in respect of the Provident Fund subscriptions paid for the period between June 1952 and June 1954 by the teachers of the Government High School, Paramakudi, Ramanathapuram district, who were later reverted to the service of the Ramanathapuram District Board has been remitted to the District Board, Ramanathapuram; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know when exactly the Government contribution was remitted to the District Board?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I think it was done only recently because a good deal of correspondence had been going on with reference to certain defects.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know whether the contribution in respect of all the 25 teachers who served in the Paramakudi High School and who have been reverted to the District Board, has been remitted to the District Board?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: To sub-clause (a) of the question, I gave the answer 'Yes'. I suppose, 'yes' would include all.

SRI P. T. RAJAN: Sir, will the Government be pleased to consider the question of teachers' status, pension, etc., once for all and come to some definite conclusions?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: With reference to this particular school, it was taken over from the District Board by the Government.

SRI P. T. RAJAN: I wanted to ask that question earlier. Now incidentally, I put that question.

Selection grade posts of teachers

* 157 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to create selection grade posts in the various cadres of teachers employed under all agencies, viz., B.T., Secondary Grade and Higher Grade?

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

[23rd March 1959]

11.10 a.m. SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Are the Government aware that there was a selection grade for B.T. teachers in local board schools and aided schools and that it is not being adhered to now on account of the auditors not taking it into account for purposes of grant to B.T.'s?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not think we are going to create selection grade posts for these B.T. teachers. I do not think that it is necessary.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Government consider, in order that the teachers may be more enthusiastic, whether there should not be some sort of promotion on merit for experienced teachers instead of this routine scale?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Promotion on merit also may lead to difficulties—whether a particular person has been promoted on merit or on other considerations. I think it is better to stick to one scale. Let us think that every teacher has got merit and every teacher is expected to work as enthusiastically as possible.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is it a fact that B.T.'s in Government service are allowed to go on up to Rs. 245 whereas even in aided institutions which adopt the Government scale they are stopped at Rs. 175?

Village officers

* 158 Q.—SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to abolish the hereditary system of village officers; and

(b) if so, when it will be given effect to?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) & (b) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Land Colonization Co-operative Society

* 159 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state, with reference to the answers to Legislative Council Starred Question No. 492, dated 31st January 1956—

(a) whether the Land Colonization Co-operative Society for settling colonists in Randham village at North Arcot district has since been organized; and

(b) if so, the date on which it is started and the number of families settled therein?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) & (b) The proposal of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the formation of a Land Colonization Society at Randham village was approved by

[23rd March 1959]

Government in December 1958. The Society will be registered soon. Necessary steps are being taken in this regard by the Registrar.

Bhavani Local Fund Hospital

* 160 Q.—SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to take over the Bhavani Local Fund Hospital in Coimbatore district; and

(b) if so, when it will be taken over and the stage at which it now stands?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) The provincialisation of the institution was sanctioned in May 1958.

(b) The details of the taking over are being settled by the District Medical Officer, Coimbatore, with the Special Officer, Coimbatore District Board.

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : Will the Hon. Minister give some details about the number of beds that are proposed to be provided and the equipment to be supplied?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : இப்போது இந்த ஆஸ்பத் திரியை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொள்வது என்ற பிரச்சனைதான் இருக்கிறது. இந்தப் பிரச்சனை தீர்ந்தபிறகு இங்கே என்னென்ன செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதை எல்லாம் கவனிக்கலாம்.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM : Is it in order for the Minister to answer in Tamil when the Member has put the question in English? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : அவர் தமிழில் கேள்வி போட்டார் என்று நினைத்தேன்.

Homœopathy Medical Practitioners

* 161 Q.—SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any complaint that Homœopathy Medical Practitioners styled themselves as M.B.B.S. or M.D. or M.S., which are similar to allopathic degrees; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : I find in villages many Homœopathic Practitioners have the name boards with the letters M.B.B.S., etc., and people are misled by them. Do not the Government think that there should be some legislation or some step taken to prevent people from doing such things?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Legislation is already there.

[23rd March 1959]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : No instance of these practitioners adding on to their names the letters M.B.B.S. has been brought to our notice. They might add the word 'Dr.' before their names. I think there is no legal prohibition of it.

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : I find in our villages people are misled by this. So, I want some step to be taken.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Misleading will arise in this way. They do not add the letters 'M.B.B.S.' or 'M.B.' or 'M.S.'. Probably they may add the letters 'M.D.H.' or 'M.P.H.'.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know whether the Government are going to insist on the registration of these practitioners and, if so, when, so as to avoid people being treated by quacks?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The question of recognizing this system, namely, homœopathy, is under consideration. If and when a final decision is taken, then the other question will arise.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Sir, instead of these people going about calling themselves this and that and trying to cheat people, should not the Government be in a position to rectify it or put an end to it?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I said that people putting 'this and that' was not brought to our notice. (Laughter.)

Ariyakosti-Periapattu channel

* 162 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a mahazar, dated 2nd December 1957, from the ryots of Chidambaram taluk regarding the improvement of the Ariyakosti-Periapattu channel; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Works) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to restore the Periapattu Channel for the first two miles and two furlongs, with its first branch channel with a length of five furlongs to irrigate about 200 acres as a first step. The channel has been excavated for a length of one furlong as an experimental measure. Plantation of casuarina on a large scale has been taken up during November 1958 to January 1959 to prevent sand drift in the channel. After watching the result of the plantations, the scheme for the restoration of the channel to irrigate 200 acres as a first step will be taken up for execution.

[23rd March 1959]

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : கடந்த 10-15 ஆண்டுகளாக அந்தக் கால்வாயில் இரு கரைகளிலும் சவுக்குக் கன்றுகளை ஆயக்கட்டுக்காரர்கள் வைத்துக் கொடுக்கச் சம்மதம் கொடுத்தால்தான் இதை வெட்டிக் கொடுக்க முடியும் என்ற நிபந்தனை இருந்தது. இப்போது மீண்டும், முதல் படியாக அத்திட்டத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்போவதாகவும் கால்வாயின் இரு கரைகளிலும் சவுக்குக் கன்றுகளை வைக்கப் போவதாகவும் சர்க்கார் சொல்கிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரியாகப் பேசியே இந்த சர்க்கார் இந்தத் திட்டத்தைக் கை நழுவ விட்டுவிட்டார்கள். கணம் மராமத்து அமைச்சர் சென்ற இரண்டு மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பு அங்கே வந்தபோது கூட ஆயக்கட்டுக்காரர்கள் பேட்டி கண்டு குறைகளைத் தெரிவித்து உடனடியாக வாய்க்காலை வெட்டிக் கொடுக்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொண்டார்கள்.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not a supplementary question. I won't allow this. The hon. Member may please put a supplementary question.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : ஆகவே மீண்டும் இந்த வாய்க்காலை வெட்டிக் கொடுக்க வேறு முறையைக் கையாண்டு துரிதமான நடவடிக்கை எதையாவது சர்க்கார் மேற்கொள்ளுமா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Part of the question is a criticism (Laughter). இந்த வாய்க்காலின் இரு பக்கங்களிலும் மணல் ஏராளமாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த மணல் சரிந்து போய்விடுகிறது என்று (டெக்னிகல் ஒபினியன்) இருக்கிறது. அங்கே சவுக்கு மரங்களை நிறைய வைத்தால், இதைத் தடுக்கலாம். எனவே, இப்போது பரிசார்த்தமாக அங்கே ஒரு பர்லாங் தூரத்திற்குச் சவுக்கு மரங்களை வைக்கலாம் என்று திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறோம்.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : வாய்க்கால் வெட்டாமல் இருக்கும் போதே இரு கரைகளிலும் நிறைய மணல் இருக்கிறது என்று எப்படி அரசாங்கம் நினைக்கிறது? வாய்க்கால் வெட்டினால் மழை காலத்தில் மழைத் தண்ணீர் அந்த மணலை அடித்துக்கொண்டு போய் வாய்க்காலை மூடிவிடும் என்று நினைக்கலாம். எனவே, அங்கே வேறு திட்டத்தை சர்க்கார் மேற்கொள்ளுமா? அங்கே 3,400 ஏக்கரில் சுமார் 40 இராம மக்கள் பயிரிட முடியாமல் கஷ்டப்படுவதைத் தடுக்க உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பார்களா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : மணற்பாங்கான இடத்தில் இரண்டு பக்கங்களிலும் மணலைச் சேர்த்து வைத்தால் மணல் வாய்க்காலில் சரிந்து விழும். அது மணற்பாங்கான இடம் என்று சர்க்காருக்குத் தகவல் வந்திருக்கிறது. மணல் வாய்க்காலில் சேராமல் இருக்கும்படி செய்வதற்காக அங்கே இரு கரைகளிலும் சவுக்கு மரங்களை வளர்த்து அந்த பண்டைக் காக்க முயற்சிக்குகிறோம்.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : இந்தத் திட்டத்திற்கு சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவு பணத் தொகை ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள்?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : In 1912, it was estimated that it would cost Rs. 2,50,000. I do not have the figures of the present estimate. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, we will look into it.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : 1912-ம் ஆண்டில்தான் இந்தத் திட்டம் போடப்பட்டது. இதிலிருந்தே நமது அரசாங்கம் எவ்வளவு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறது என்பது தெரிகிறது. இப்போது மீண்டும், இரண்டு மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பு அங்குள்ள ஜனங்கள் எல்லோரும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து கணம்

[23rd March 1959]

மராமத்து அமைச்சரைப் பார்த்துப் பிரச்சனையை எடுத்துச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். இரண்டு மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பு சர்க்கார் மீண்டும் வேறு நடவடிக்கைகள் எவற்றையேனும் மேற்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : பரீட்சார்த்தமாக ஒரு பரலாங்கூரத்திற்குக் காலவாயை வெட்டி அங்கே இரு கரைகளிலும் சவுக்கு மரங்களை வைக்க வேண்டுமென்ற முயற்சியை சர்க்கார் மேற்கொண்டிருக்கிறது.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT RE MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated 16th March 1959, from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly :—

'In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras District Municipalities (Extension to the Transferred Territory) Bill, 1959 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1959), as passed by the Madras Legislative Assembly on the 16th March 1959 and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council.'

III.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

DISCUSSION ON THE FINAL SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1958-59.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now start discussion on the Final Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1958-59. I want to impress on the hon. Members that they may speak only on the subjects that are dealt with in the statement circulated to them.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. I shall touch on one or two points. The first is about the grant that has been paid to non-Government arts colleges. A grant of Rs. 5,66,000 has been made and it is stated here that the excess is mainly due to the reorganization of University education which has led to a decrease in the assessable income of colleges on account of the drop in the total number of students. When I was a student, the strength of the Intermediate was nearly 300, even in 1917-19. There was a strength of 150 in the Junior Intermediate and 150 in the Senior Intermediate. Only when we had Mathematics, we divided ourselves into two sections of 75 and 75. In English and other classes, there were 150 students. But the present reorganization contemplates a lesser strength. It is inevitable that we will have reduced strength. Of course, in the new organization that was mooted, some colleges stated that their income would go down, because they would have to close their Intermediate class. But, certainly, there will be increase in strength. I am quite sure that

11-20
a.m.

DISCUSSION ON THE FINAL SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1958-59

39

23rd March 1959] [Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan]

the quality of University education will improve. We have got 37 basic courses. In those days, a student, as soon as he passed the Intermediate, got a seat in the B.A. class. But during the last 15 years, students who passed the Intermediate were not guaranteed seats in the B.A. class. They had to run from place to place. The Government expect a fall in the strength of the B.A. degree course. But I may state that the colleges will certainly improve in strength. The students who take to the three-year degree courses will increase the strength of the college.

The next point I would like to bring to the notice of the Government is this. An additional provision of Rs. 2,91,600 is made under the head 'Payment of Building Grants'. I should like to point out that the building grant formerly was fifty per cent of the estimated cost. Unfortunately, after 1957, this has been reduced to fifty per cent of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 35,000 in the case of secondary schools and Rs. 75,000 in the case of colleges. Since then the price of cement has increased. The price of iron also has increased. They are not at all available also. I would request the Government . . .

* **THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN :** Mr. Chairman, I am sorry to interrupt. The scope of the debate on the Supplementary Demand is either to criticise the excess expenditure or to say that the expenditure should have been greater. It cannot be with regard to the general policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is what I said in the beginning.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Then, Sir, I should like to say that this additional provision of Rs. 2,91,600 should have been enhanced. I suppose I am right if I say that in view of the cost of materials, the amount should have been greater. I hope this will be done. As regards . . .

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, may I interrupt my colleague for a second?

MR. CHAIRMAN : If he allows the hon. Member . . .

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : He will allow me, Sir. He is very obliging. The point is that technically while discussing Supplementary Demands, we have to confine ourselves to the particular Demands. But a particular expenditure does involve a certain amount of policy. For the matter of that, half a dozen vacancies might be created where a lesser number would suffice. The Member will be within his rights to say that the Government are trying to recruit too many persons over and above the requirements and thereby are incurring heavy expenditure. Therefore, the question of policy is involved, if not directly at least indirectly.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In the debate on the Supplementary Estimates, no question of policy can be discussed. Only the items of expenditure should be discussed.

[23rd March 1959]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, a Member may not technically discuss policy. But the very action of the Government involves policy, and the Member has the right to draw the attention of the Government to a particular matter. Therefore, the Hon. the Leader of the House could not simply say that policies could not be discussed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What hon. Members are allowed to do is this. Criticism should be confined to the details of the Demands. Members cannot discuss the policy underlying them.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: That is true, Sir. But such latitude is allowed by the Chair.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Then, Sir, I come to the next item, namely, the additional provision for the payment of compensation to the managements for loss of fee income. I think a larger provision should have been made here. In the course of the year, the Government may bring in a number of other communities, which they cannot anticipate now. A larger amount should, therefore, have been allotted. In the Budget session, the Government should have announced the other communities entitled to the fee concession.

The next item is advance grants. The Government have sanctioned advance grants amounting to Rs. 4,20,000 to district boards towards the cost of construction of lower elementary school buildings. I would request the Government to see that this amount is usefully and properly spent. There are a number of elementary schools without buildings and without furniture. We find especially the municipal schools located in residential quarters unfit even for cattle to be lodged in. So, I would request the Government to see that the construction of these buildings is taken up according to some plan. Let them take up one district after another and see that only after completing the work in one district, they go to another district.

Then, I come to polytechnics. A polytechnic has been opened at Avadi. It is a good thing. Admission in the case of polytechnics should be given only to students who have taken the engineering course in the high school. They should be preferred to other students.

Then, I come to the item relating to the opening of single-teacher schools and other elementary schools. Forty Deputy Inspectors are to be appointed. I would point out humbly that still there is delay, and that grants are not released before the 31st March. The Government should see that the whole thing works efficiently or they should have more Deputy Inspectors.

Sir, we have provided for N.C.C. a sum of Rs. 7,09,100. I am glad that the Government have provided this additional sum. I do not think it will be out of place if I point out that scouting is an important item. The other day the hon. Member Srimathi

[23rd March 1959] [Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan]

Clubwala strongly put forward a plea for allotting more amount for scouting. Scouting is an important item. N.C.C. training is given to a few pupils, but more students can take to scouting. So, I would request the Government to provide more funds under 'N.C.C.' for scouting too.

Sir, I have nothing more to add except to bring to your notice one important item. We have opened a number of midday meal centres. I welcome and heartily appreciate the move on the part of the Director of Public Instruction and others to open more midday meal centres. But we should see that these centres work properly.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, without transgressing on questions of policy, may I state that I believe in two things, namely, private saving and public expenditure? In public expenditure, I am glad that an amount of Rs. 82 lakhs is spent on Education. But more important than this is the Community Development Project. A sum of Rs. 4½ lakhs is given to this item. I want a clarification of item XXXI. I would request the Hon. the Leader of the House to explain to me how this amount under Community Development Projects is going to be spent and in what manner it will be spent. We have now got a framework of the Community Development Projects on which we are going to spend money. Of course, as we all know, we must direct our efforts at production, especially, agricultural production. I wish to state that the expenditure of money must not be entrusted to the P.W.D. But it should be entrusted to the Community Development Officers and those who will be able to spend the money well and economically. I submit that the Government, instead of sticking to the old procedure of the Public Works Department rates, should entrust the work to be done by the Community Development Project Officers. Unless we do this, any talk of co-operative farming or service co-operatives and other things would not do any good. I request the Hon. Minister to see that the money spent is well spent. The money will be better spent if it is spent for the improvement of the villages. Other items of expenditure may be incurred in a specified manner.

Sir, we are spending about Rs. 9 crores in excess of the sanctioned amount. I wonder whether anybody could spend such a large amount as this without the sanction of the Legislature. There may be a certain need. What I say is that every item of expenditure must be sanctioned by the Legislature. Whatever be the nature of expenditure, whether excess sums had to be spent under Projects or some other items, unless the Legislature sanctioned those items of expenditure, I am afraid, it would be an infringement upon the principles of public representation. I say this because we find that large sums of money were spent by orders of the Executive. We do not deny the necessity for spending excess amounts. There may be necessity. But still, the Legislature should sanction the spending of large sums of money.

11-30
a.m.

[23rd March 1959]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may please speak on the Supplementary Estimates.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Yes, Sir. I only want to point out that the Legislature should be given the opportunity to sanction the spending of large sums of money. In this connection, I also want to urge upon the Government that they should spend more on the Community Development Projects. With these words, I conclude my speech, Sir.

* VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: மாண்புமிக் மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, வைத்தியத் துறைக்காக 32,51,500 ரூபாய் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பதாக இருக்கிறது. தனியார்கள் நடத்துகிற வைத்தியசாலைகளுக்கு 30,200 ரூபாய் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பதாக இருக்கிறது. நான் இங்கு ஒரு முக்கியமான செய்தி சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நமது சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திலே இந்திய மாதர்கள் சங்கத்தின் அரு முயற்சியால் அடையாற்றில் புற்று நோய் வைத்தியசாலை ஒன்று ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அது 1955-ல் 12 படுக்கைகளோடு ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டது, இன்று 102 ஆகப் பெருகி இருக்கிறது. ஆசியாவிலேயே இங்குதான் கோபால் பிளாண்ட் என்ற சிகிச்சை முறை கையாளப்படுகிறது. நாட்டிலுள்ள எல்லா மக்களும் அங்கு வருகிறார்கள் சிகிச்சைக்காக. அது தமிழ் நாட்டிற்கு ஒரு பெருமை, நமது ராஜ்யத்திற்கே பெருமை, நம் நாட்டிற்கே ஒரு பெருமையாகும். ஆனால், இந்தப் புற்று நோய் விடுதிக்குப் போதுமான பணம் ஒதுக்கப் படவில்லை என்பது வருந்தத்தக்கதாகும். அதற்கு 2.18 லட்சம் ரூபாய் தான் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், மொத்தச் செலவு ரூபாய் 25 லட்சமாகிறது. மத்திய அரசாங்கம்கூட 19 லட்சம் ரூபாய் கொடுக்கிற போது, சென்னை அரசாங்கம் இன்னும் அதிகம் கொடுக்கலாம். மேலும், குழந்தைகள் சிகிச்சைக்காக 40,000 ரூபாய் வேண்டும். அங்கு ஒரு சலாக் கிடங்கு இல்லாமல் இருப்பது ஒரு பெரிய குறையாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, அதற்காகப் போதுமான பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்றும் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, கல்விக்காக, 82,19,200 ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நமது தமிழ் நாடு மற்ற நாடுகளைவிடக் கல்வியில் சிறந்து விளங்குகிறது என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். சமீபத்தில் பல்கலைக் கழக மானியக் குழுவின் 50 சதவீதம் தாம் கொடுப்பதாகவும், தனியார்கள் 25 சதவீதமும் 25 சதவீதம் மாநில அரசாங்கமும் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கட்டளை யிட்டிருந்தார்கள். ஆனால், அரசாங்கப் பங்காகிய 25 சதவீதமும் தொகையாகக் கொடுக்காததால், ஆசிரியர்கள் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் மிக்க ஏமாற்றம் அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, இது விஷயத்தில் அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாகப் போதிய சுவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அரசாங்கம் 25 சதவீதம் கொடுக்காததால், மானியக் கமிஷனும் கல்லூரியினரும் கொடுக்கவிரும்பும் 75 சதவீதத்தையும் இழக்க வேண்டிய நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சென்னை, மதுரை, திருச்சி போன்ற இடங்களில், கல்லூரிகளில் மாணவர்கள் எல்லாப் பாடங்களிலும் போதுமானவர் இருக்கின்றனர். அங்கு புதிதாகத் தொடங்கப்பட்ட கல்லூரிகளில்தான் மாணவர்கள் தொகை குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. போதுமான மாணவர்கள் இல்லாத காரணத்தினால் ஆசிரியர்களுக்குப் போதுமான அளவு சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படாமல் இருந்தால், அது வருந்தத்தக்கதாகும். ஆனால், அரசாங்கம் ஒன்று செய்யலாம். 50 சதவீதத்திற்குக் குறைவாக அனுமதிக்கப்பட்ட அளவு மாணவர்கள் இல்லையென்றால் அந்த வகுப்புகளை மூடிவிடலாம். அப்படி மூடிவிட்டு, மீதியுள்ளவைகளுக்கு யுனிவர்ஸிடி கிராண்ட்ஸ் கமிஷன் சிபார்சு பிரகாரமுள்ள சம்பளத்தைக் கொடுக்கலாம். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் கல்லூரிகள் சிறந்த முறையில் விளங்க முடியுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு எனது உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

[23rd March 1959]

* SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI: மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த உப மானிய கோரிக்கையை ஆதரித்து நான் ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். காட்டு இலாகா தலைப்பின் கீழ் 'Timber and other produce removed from the forest by consumers and purchasers' என்பதற்காக 80,000 ரூபாய் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதில் கண்டிரக்டர்களும் பொதுமக்களும் மரங்கள், விறகு போன்றவைகளை எடுத்துச் செல்வதைச் சரியானபடி கண்காணிப்பதில்லை காட்டு இலாகா என்று முதலில் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். அதனால் காடுகள் அழிக்கப் படுவதோடுகூட, விறகின் விலையும் மிகவும் ஏறிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. கண்டிரக்டர்களுக்குக் காண்டிரக்ட் விடும்போது விறகுக்கு, யூனிட்டிற்கு இவ்வளவு என்று விலை நிர்ணயிக்கப்படாததால், இஷ்டம்போல் எவ்வளவு வேண்டுமானாலும் விலையை ஏற்றி விற்கக்கூடிய அளவில் உள்ள நிலை காட்டு இலாகாவில் இருந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. ஆகவே, இதைக் கவனித்து வேண்டியது செய்வதோடு கண்டிரக்டர்கள் அதிகப்படியான காட்டை அழிக்காமலும் அவர்களுக்குச் சம்பந்தமில்லாத மரங்களை அவர்கள் அழிக்காமலும் பார்த்துக்கொள்வதற்கு இன்னும் அதிகம் காட்டு இலாகா சிப்பந்திகளை நியமிக்க வேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது.

அடுத்தபடியாக, நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்காக, பல வாய்க்கால்கள் ரிப்பேர் செய்வதற்கும் அவைகளைச் சீர்திருத்துவதற்கும் பணம் கோரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மேட்டூர் வாய்க்காலை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், அங்கு ஏற்கனவே மாற்றுப் பயிர் செய்யும் ஒரு திட்டம் இருந்தது. இப்பொழுது அதை நிறுத்தி வைத்து, நஞ்சைச் சாகுபடிக்காக உபயோகமாக்குவது என்று திட்டம் போட்டு அதற்காக மாற்றுப் பயிர்த் திட்டம் தற்காலிகமாக நிறுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மதகுகள் விசாலப்படுத்தப்படாமல், கால்வாய்களில் போதிய அளவு தண்ணீர் வராமல் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, அங்கு நல்ல சாகுபடி செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமையாகும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, விவசாய விதைப் பண்ணைகளைப்பற்றி நான் ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். விவசாய விதைப் பண்ணைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், நெல் விதையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், வெளியே கிடைக்கும் விலையைவிட ஒன்றரை மடங்கு அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது சர்க்கார் விதைப் பண்ணையில் விற்கப்படும் விதைகள். நான் ஒரு யோசனை சொல்ல நினைக்கிறேன். சர்க்கார் அதிகமான விதைப் பண்ணைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்வதைவிட தனியார்களுக்கு, குடியானவர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்தால், நல்ல விதைகளை அவர்கள் தயார் செய்து விவசாய டிபார்ட்மென்டுக்கு அளிப்பார்கள். இப்பொழுது இருப்பதைவிட விலையும் குறைந்ததாக இருக்கும் என்றும் நான் கருதுகிறேன். நாங்களே தயார் செய்து பலருக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். அந்த விதைகள் நல்ல விதைகள் என்று சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகளே சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் சர்க்காருக்குச் செலவு குறைவதோடுமட்டுமல்லாமல், விதைகளும் குறைந்த விலைக்குக் கிடைக்க ஏதுவாயிருக்கும். மூட்டை ஒன்று 30 ரூபாய்க்கு அரசாங்கத்தால் விற்கப் படுகிறது. ஆனால், விவசாயிகள் வெளியே அதே மூட்டையை மூட்டை ஒன்றுக்கு 22 ரூபாய்க்குக் கொடுக்கத் தயாராயிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, சர்க்கார் விதைப் பண்ணைகளைப் பெருக்கிக்கொண்டு போவதைவிட தனியார்களுக்கு ஊக்கம் அளித்து, நல்ல விதைகள் தயாரிக்க வேண்டுமானால் விவசாய இலாகா சிப்பந்திகள் மேற்பார்வையிலேயே தயாரித்து விறக முடியும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன் நாம் விதைப் பண்ணைகளை அதிகரிக்கவில்லை. குறைத்துத்தான் இருக்கிறோம். இந்த டிமான்டிஸ் அதற்கு ஒன்றும் கேட்கவில்லை.

* SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI: பின்னால் "மிஸ்சேனியஸ்" என்ற இனத்தில் ப்ரொக்யூர்மென்டுக்காகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நாம் விறகக்கூடிய நெல்லின் விலையையும், வெளியில் கட்டுப்பாடு செய்யப்

[Sri B. K. Nallaswami] [23rd March 1959]

பட்டினத்தூர் விலையையும் ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்த்தால், பொருத்தமற்ற முறையில் தான் இருக்கிறது. வெளியில் 15, 16 ரூபாய்க்குப் ப்ரொக்யூர்மென்ட் செய்ய கிறார்கள். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் விதைப் பண்ணைகளில் இது இரட்டிப்பாக விற்கப்படுகிறது.

11-40
a.m.

இதை சர்க்கார் கவனித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். ஒன்று சர்க்கார் விதைப் பண்ணையிலே விற்கக்கூடிய தானியங்களை ஸப்ஸிடைஸ் செய்து விலையைக் குறைத்து விற்க வேண்டும். அல்லது ப்ரொக்யூர்மென்ட் விலையை உயர்த்திக் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். அதுதான் நியாயமான முறையாகும். ஒப்பிட்டுச் சொல்வதற்காகத்தான் நான் இதைச் சொல்ல விரும்பினேன், சொன்னேன்.

கடைசியாக, லோகல் டெவலப்மெண்டு ஒர்க்ஸ்க்காக ரூபாய் 14,14,600 கிராமக் குடி தண்ணீர் வசதிக்காகக் கோரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த வகை யில் இன்னும் அதிகமான தொகை கோரப்பட்டிருக்க வேண்டும் என்று கருதுகிறேன். பல பிற்போக்கான மலைப் பிரதேசங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலே பர்கூர் மலைப் பிரதேசம் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான இடம். மலையில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் ரொம்பப் பிற்போக்கான மக்கள். கல்லி வசதி முதலிய வசதிகள் குறைவாக இருக்கக்கூடிய மக்கள். அதுவும் குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி ரொம்பக் குறைவாக இருக்கக்கூடிய இடம். மலேரியா போன்ற வியாதி அதிகமாக வரக்கூடிய இடம். அந்த இடத் திலே கிணறுகள் கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சம் வெப்பப்பட்டு அப்படியே விடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அங்கெல்லாம் பிற்பட்ட பிரதேசங்கள் என்ற முறையில் வெப்பப்பட்ட கிணறுகளைப் பூர்த்தி செய்யலாம். மற்றும் புதிய கிணறு கள் வெட்டலாம். எவ்வளவோ முறை எடுத்துச் சொன்னாலும்கூட, மலைக்குப் பேர்ய இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் செய்வதற்கு வசதி இல்லை என்ற காரணத்தினாலே அதிகாரிகள் பல வருஷங்கள் ஆகியும் கூட அந்த இடங் களில் கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்குத் தயங்குகிறார்கள். தாமதம் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்ஷனுக்கு பேண்டிய வசதி செய்து கொண்டு, பிறகு கிணறுகளை வெட்டிக் கொடுப்பது என்றால், அது நடக்கக் கூடிய காரியம் அல்ல. டெசக் கணக்கான ரூபாய் செலவழித்துத் தார் போட்டு, ஜீப்புகள் போக்கக்கூடிய நிலையில் செய்துவிட்டுப் பிறகு குடி தண் ணீர் வசதி செய்யலாம் என்று சொல்லுவது பொருத்தமற்ற காரியம். அப்படிச் செய்வதென்றால், ரொம்பவும் காலதாமதம் ஆகிவிடும். 'உதைத்த கால் புழுப்பதற்குள் அடி வயிறு சீழ் பிடித்துவிடும்' என்ற பழமொழியைப் போல், இன்று மலையிலே இருக்கக்கூடிய மக்களுக்குக் குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கும் விஷயத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரைக் கும் நிலைமை இருந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் அதைக் கவனித்து, பர்கூர் மலைப் பிரதேசத்தில் இருக்கக் கூடியவர்களுக்கும் மற்ற மலைப் பிரதேசங்களில் வசிக்கக் கூடியவர்களுக்கும் உடனடியாகக் குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். மலை வாசிகளுக்கு என்று தனியாக ஒரு திட்டம் போட்டு, பணம் ஒதுக்கிக் குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இல்லாவிட்டால் சலபமாக இந்தக் காரியம் நிறைவேறுது. பல ஆண்டுகள் பிடிக்கும். மலைப் பிரதேசத்திலுள்ள மக்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமான நிலையிலே இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

லோகல் டெவலப்மெண்டு ஒர்க்ஸைப்பற்றிப் பொதுவாக ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். ஏற்கனவே ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்ட வேலை களைத் தவிர, லோகல் டெவலப்மெண்டு ஒர்க்ஸ் எதுவுமே நாம் செய்வது கிடையாது; நிச்சயமாக இல்லை. ஏற்கனவே ஆரம்பித்த வேலைகளைத் தான் செய்கிறோமே தவிர, புதிதாக ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை. ஸ்தம்பித்த நிலையிலே லோகல் டெவலப்மெண்டு ஒர்க்ஸ் இருக்கின்றன. பிளாக் டெவ லப்மெண்டு வேலைகளைவிட, லோகல் டெவலப்மெண்டு வேலைகள் நிறைய நாம் செய்திருக்கிறோம். நாடு பூராவும் செய்திருக்கிறோம். பிளாக் டெவ லப்மெண்டு வேலைகளைப் பொறுத்தவரையில், சிவப்பு நாடா முறையினாலோ அல்லது வேறு தொந்திரவினாலோ வேலைகள் வேகமாக நடைபெறவில்லை.

[Sri B. K. Nallaswami] [23rd March 1959]

என்பதை நாம் கண்டிருக்கிறோம். பிளாக் டெவலப்மெண்டு வேலை களைவிட லோகல் டெவலப்மெண்டு வேலைகளுக்கு ஜனங்கள் அதிகமான முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்கிறார்கள். அதிக சிரத்தை உடையவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, லோகல் டெவலப்மெண்டு வேலைகள் சம்பந்தமாக ஸ்தம்பித்த நிலையை நீக்கி, அந்த வேலைகள் நன்றாக நடப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் மறுபடியும் அதிக முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்று கூறிக்கொண்டு, என்னுடைய உரையை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Mr. Chairman, I shall con-
fine myself to only two points under Education. I want to refer
to pages 29 and 30 of the Detailed Supplementary Estimates. We
find on page 29 that a sum of Rs. 4,20,000 has been sanctioned as
advance grants to district boards towards the cost of construction of
lower elementary school buildings in villages where lower elementary
schools have been started under the Second Five-Year Plan. Above
this item, we also find an additional provision of Rs. 2,91,600
towards the payment of building grants. I do not know how far we
are justified in incurring this expenditure at a time when leaders at
the All-India level have begun to advise that pucca buildings are no
longer necessary for schools and that schools can be conducted in
thatched sheds and even in the open space. Well, on page 30, I
find a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs has been provided for midday meals. We
are told that the excess is due to the increase in the number of
pupils attending the midday meals centres. I would like to have
enlightenment from the Hon. Minister on the exact number of
pupils who would benefit from this sum of Rs. 16 lakhs. I would
also like to have enlightenment from the Hon. Minister on the
exact amount of contribution that we would be able to get along
with this sum of Rs. 16 lakhs to cater to the needs of the midday
meal centres. More details could have been given. I do not
know why it has not been possible for the Government to give more
details. They could have given particulars about the various
centres in the districts and could have told us the exact number
of children who would benefit by this scheme. If I begin to
question the justification of this scheme, it may not be allowed as
it is a question of policy, under which the Government have
thought fit to supply free midday meal to all children whether they
require it or not, before they could even think of providing two
square meals to the teachers.

On page 30, we find that the Government have sanctioned
furniture to single-teacher schools at a cost of about Rs. 1,46,000.
These single-teacher schools were started by the Government of
India under the scheme for the unemployed. I do not know whether
we are justified in adhering to their advice and agreeing to their
thrusting the unemployed people on the Education Department. I
can understand their asking the Education Department to train the
unemployed persons and then employing them. Simply because they
cannot think of absorbing those people in any other department,
Medical Department or any other, they cannot thrust them on the
Education Department. I appeal to the Government that if they
really want to help the unemployed people, they may provide for

[Sri G. Krishnamoorthy] [23rd March 1959]

giving training to them in the first instance and then employing them in the Education Department. When it is said that buildings are not necessary for schools, why should furniture be provided at a cost of over a lakh of rupees? That is my question.

In this connection, I would request the Government to see that for whatever is spent on the midday meals scheme, more details are given to the Legislature. We must have an idea as to the exact number of pupils who would benefit by this scheme. I do not want to go into the question of policies as to whether such a scheme would increase the number of school-going children or whether it is in consonance with the traditions of Tamil Nad to suggest that children will attend schools only for the sake of meals or any such thing. With these few words, I conclude my speech.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I want to speak about two or three matters on this occasion. I want to say that Supplementary Demands are in no way wrong. Under Article 205 of the Constitution, it is provided that the Government can come to the Legislature for sanction of Supplementary Demands. The only thing that I felt was that the total amount, viz., Rs. 20 crores, was a fairly large amount, taking into consideration the fact that there was a First Supplementary Demand in December 1958 or so. Now, in March, we have the Second Supplementary Demand. Thus, we have application for two Supplementary Grants. That is why I say that it is a little too much. But, on account of the phased planning economy in which we are all living, I suppose it is inevitable.

The only thing which I would like the Hon. Ministers to remember is that they should see that the expenditure that the Government incur on all these various items is useful to the country and that there is progressive development. So far as Education is concerned, a sum of Rs. 82 lakhs or so is likely to be spent under various heads. We have got a special note from the Minister for Education giving details about various items relating to education. For example, take primary education about which the Planning Commission are particularly anxious. They want to implement the scheme of free compulsory education sooner or later. There are what are called 'diversified courses'. Large amounts are provided also for the purpose of converting the primary schools into basic schools. These are the three important items on which increased expenditure will be incurred by the Government. About all these three things, I wish to say one thing. Education that is given here has to be improved qualitatively. Mere extension of the area of primary and secondary education is not enough. The kind of education that is being given now is likely to make people prefer soft options, prefer soft jobs and make them less hard-working. I would not put it higher than that. This is a thing that ought to be taken great care of. When we impart primary education compulsorily to all boys and girls aged between six and eleven, the

11-50
a.m.

23rd March 1959] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

kind of education that is given must be one which will fit them to lead a proper disciplined life, make their character strong and, on the whole, make them progressive, and these are to be the high ideals of education. Otherwise, the education that we give will have a contrary effect of making all people who are now working hard (physically), take less and less interest. Sir, I am glad that the sculpture 'Triumph of Labour' has been installed on the Marina. But that triumph will be only in the so-called sculpture and not reach the people if they do not work hard. Now, the tendency on the part of the people who seek education would be to prefer soft jobs and do less hard work. That is the effect it will have unless the education that we give is qualitatively improved. It is not enough if we merely study the three R's of education without putting in hard labour. The basic education that is now being given is not basic education which the Father of the Nation contemplated. It is not the Wardha Scheme of education. Merely introducing two or three crafts does not make it basic education at all. So far as my understanding of the literature on Basic Education goes, basic education is a thing which makes the training of the mind depend upon the training of the hand. Both should go together and that is the fundamental object of education. Some people seem to think that we may be perpetuating the hereditary system of occupation by following such a course. That is wrong. That is not the view that we should take. We must not disturb people who are working hard. Therefore, I feel that before extending primary education to 11,000 schools and taking credit for increasing them, it is better to convert them into real basic education schools. Sir, many of our educationists and many of our officers do not believe in basic education. But I have always believed in basic education. I know very well that even at the meeting of the University Board, the Vice-Chancellor of the Rajasthan University said that they did not believe in basic education at all and that it was an illusion. But still I feel that the basic education to be given should be a real basic education. We must have basic education according to the Wardha Scheme and if that is done, I do not think it is necessary for us to gloat over the fact that we have increased the number of schools. Sir, the education that we give should not be godless education also. It is only in our State that there is a move towards godlessness. Recently I toured North India and nowhere there was such a move. Only in our State, the land of Gods, we have it.

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI: We have got prayers in every school.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I know what sort of prayer it is. We also pray for many things.

Sir, we must have a kind of education which will contribute to our religious, moral and mental upliftment. That is the kind of education that we must have and not the education which will make

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [23rd March 1959]

the boys craft-minded and make them seek soft jobs and soft options as I have already mentioned. This is all my general criticism so far as this aspect of the matter is concerned.

Now, the percentage of untrained teachers is not so much, as it was. The quality of teachers that we have in primary and secondary schools and also in colleges, is not as desirable as it ought to be and that is a very important thing. We should have more part-time women teachers. So far as primary education is concerned, if it is under the control mostly of women, it will be much better than if it is in the hands of merely men teachers. That is my general feeling. Therefore, the Government should first concentrate upon the fact that we should have trained teachers before we extend the area of primary and secondary education. So far as secondary education is concerned, the more important thing is to have diversified courses. Merely having 11 or 12 polytechnics will not in any way be useful unless we have got diversified courses in secondary schools. Therefore, more and more money should be spent for converting the secondary schools into schools having diversified courses. That seems to be absolutely necessary at the present time to make secondary education the first standard stage of education.

So far as collegiate education is concerned, on account of the fact that there are a large number of polytechnics and also colleges for technical education, more and more students are drawn towards Science and not towards Humanities and that is why there is a large gap so far as Humanities are concerned. We should also improve the standard of the teaching personnel in colleges and for that we should give them more salaries that are required by them. This is all what I want to say about education.

Now, I come to another matter and you may consider my views in respect of it not progressive but still I want to say what I feel about it. I refer to item (viii) under Grant XVI—Medical on page 33 of the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure. There it is stated—

'In 1957, the Government drew up a comprehensive Scheme of Intensive Propagation of Family Planning to be implemented by the Corporation of Madras and introduced it as a pilot scheme in the Pudupakkam area of the City, and later sanctioned the extension of the scheme to 30 divisions in the City. The scheme was further extended to the remaining 10 divisions in the City. The expenditure is on a "New Service". The ultimate cost involved on the scheme is Rs. 1,89,350 per annum.'

12-
neon This Family Planning will not solve the problem. That is my honest view. It is un-Gandhian and Gandhiji did not believe in this kind of family planning and contraceptives. I do not think it will be effective. Sir, I know the case of a friend of mine who took to these contraceptives and after two or three years, twins were born to him. (Laughter). It is not a joke; I am not taking it

23rd March 1959] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

as a joke. (Interruption.) Anyhow, the Government have not succeeded in reducing the number of children born and also I think it is 'un-Hindu'. I do not think any person—I will include all the persons of other religions also; they are also Indians with our general culture—would adopt these methods for the purpose of circumscribing the children to be born. It is not proper whatever one's religion might be. Lord Krishna was the eighth child. If they had followed this family planning when they were in prison, (Sri T. Purushotham: Lord Krishna would not have been born) Lord Krishna would not have been born. (Laughter). One other thing. This family planning is not as though it was unknown to our Sastras. They knew it, but they did not introduce it among our people.

This country is rich in manpower. These are the only two countries which are rich in manpower—our country and China. The latter country will be a terror to the rest of the world on account of its large population. Of course, we have to increase the area. That is a different matter. But so far as this family planning is concerned, it is only those who do not believe in God that talk about these things; those who have got advanced views, progressed in their mental outlook, talk like this. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: We believe in human beings!) It is not so. You do not believe in human beings. You say, eight children should not be born to me. There are people who pine for children, and yet who do not get a child. Therefore, it does not depend upon your efforts. It is not as though we can do that on our own efforts. God is responsible for that and not man. That is the fundamental thing and it applies equally to all religions. I do not think that family planning suits the genius of our country. I am against it. I do not think you will succeed in that. The only thing is that it will develop a mentality to look always for things sex. So long as it was an expenditure of Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000, it was something. But now the Government have taken it very seriously and are spending Rs. 1,89,350 per annum on that scheme. It is a huge waste of public funds. That is what I think about it. I shall leave it there.

Sir, recently, the Government of India wanted a statement from the various State Governments regarding the number of bridges that we would be constructing. I saw it in the newspapers. Government have not mentioned how many bridges they are going to construct anew. The Marmalong Bridge which we have to cross on many occasions whenever we go to the Raj Bhavan—including you, Mr. Chairman—requires to be widened and improved or a new bridge should be constructed. It is an old bridge. It was mentioned that there was a proposal regarding this, but nothing has been done so far. That is one thing. Again, there is the level crossing near the High Court, where there is the new Reserve Bank building also. That place has become more and more important and crowded. After the Reserve Bank shifts its

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [23rd March 1959]

operations to its new buildings, I am perfectly sure that there will be great difficulty for people to cross the railway lines. We should have an overbridge there or a sub-way there. I am happy to learn that there will be a sub-way at Round Tana. But I do not find any mention of these things in the Supplementary Grants. I hope they will be covered by the Revised Estimates. Even then there will be loopholes. Nothing is final yet.

Sir, these are some of the points that I wanted to mention. Thank you, Sir.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House here even at the very outset gave us—I will not say 'advice'—information that while discussing the Supplementary Demands, we should not discuss policies. While thanking him for this information, might I tell him that so far as the Members of the Opposition are concerned, they have seen many Supplementary Demands and that they always made their remarks or criticisms within that limit only?

Sir, I am happy that the Hon. the Finance Minister is here. Of late, we lose much touch with him, except when financial matters, either the Supplementary Demands or the Appropriation Bill, are under discussion. However, in the few minutes he is likely to be here, I wish to draw his attention to one or two things.

Firstly, it has been rightly said by my esteemed friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar that the Supplementary Demand itself looks like the major Budget Estimate. In fact, the Hon. the Finance Minister himself stated that the Supplementary Demands contained very big items for various reasons. This Supplementary Demand, apart from the fact that this is the Second Demand—there was already one in the month of September—runs to nearly Rs. 22 crores. No doubt, it is all due to grant of loan to the Electricity Board, transfer of accounts, etc., as stated by the Hon. the Minister for Finance. Might I bring to the notice of the House that in the year 1939, the total Budget of the Madras State—composite State—was only Rs. 16 crores? Now, we are fortunate in one way. The expenditure has been rapidly growing and we are happy to see that the Supplementary Demands alone stand at Rs. 22 crores. Sir, might I ask on this occasion whether some of these schemes could not have been undertaken some time later, without undertaking them at the fag-end of the year? For, I feel—of course, I do not have facts and figures and the matter requires to be examined—that some of these schemes have been rushed through to incur this expenditure. The main principle of Supplementary Demands should be to include expenditure only in respect of fresh schemes for which the Government or the Hon. Minister concerned is fully satisfied that there is ample justification. Otherwise it should come in the usual annual Budget. However, I leave that matter at this. It is for the Government and the Hon. the Finance Minister to have it further examined.

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [23rd March 1959]

Sir, with regard to the various items of expenditure, I wish first to take up one item on page 26 of the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure which is about the Police. I know very good work is being done by the Police Department and I have nothing to say against it. But might I bring to your notice, Sir, some relevant facts about this Police Department? The State of Madras has been reduced to one-third in respect of its population and area. Therefore, the work of the Head of the Department of Police should also have naturally been reduced. Technically speaking, one may say that the work of the Head of any Department in our State has got reduced, with the reduction in the size of the State to one-third more or less. In those days when the State was a composite one, we had four or five Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. Now when the work and area of operation have been reduced, I find there are proposals to increase the cadre by an additional Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Am I to understand that the work has increased so much that with the present staff of four Deputy Inspectors, the Government cannot carry on the work? Sir, I feel that as far as appointments to the higher cadres are concerned, the Government of Madras are too ready to sanction them. Otherwise, I do not find any justification for this. This is so not only in the City, but in the districts also the same thing happens. Let us take the City of Madras. Some four years before, there were two Deputy Commissioners and four or five Assistant Commissioners. But to-day we have got five Deputy Commissioners—subject to correction, as I am not sure—and nearly a dozen, if not more, of Assistant Commissioners. I cannot understand this. Has the work increased now? If there has been increase, there should have been an all-round increase and we should have increased the number of constables, Inspectors, etc. Therefore, I say that so far as the higher cadre of officers are concerned, the Government of Madras are too ready to create vacancies and are too ready to sanction higher posts.

Here there is a significant note in regard to the appointment of this additional Deputy Inspector-General and staff. It is stated that as the additional Deputy Inspector-General and staff are not likely to be employed before the 1st March 1959, only a token sum of Rs. 100 is included in the Supplementary Estimate. Though the post was sanctioned, they did not expect it to be filled up before 1st March. Between 1st March and 1st April there is a difference of only one month. Could not the Government have waited and given effect to their sanction from 1st April and included the expenditure in the regular annual Budget? Why should they do it at the fag-end of the year and include a token amount in the Supplementary Demand? I do not think that the Madras Police Department or the City Police would have collapsed for want of the additional Deputy Inspector-General. I have nothing to say against him personally. I am concerned only with the procedure. If the Hon. the Minister for Finance will not take it amiss, might I ask on this occasion whether, being heavily pressed

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [23rd March 1959]

with so much work—education, local administration, Legislature, etc.—he has got time at his disposal to scrutinise every financial proposal which comes up from other departments? I am not casting any aspersion on him. I know his capacity for very hard work. But still I wonder whether he has got enough time at his disposal. Human nature being what it is, we know there is always a limitation on one exerting oneself. I hope at least in the future the Hon. the Minister for Finance will bestow proper thought and attention on every financial proposal which comes up before him. I leave the matter at that. (Interruption.) I thank the Minister for his advice. I know he is a sportsman and I am sure he will take the advice in the spirit in which it is given. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: I did not qualify my statement.)

On page 14 there is a small item of additional appropriation required for meeting the expenditure on the staff employed on the investigation of the Parambikulam Project. The other day it was stated by the Hon. Minister in the other House that very delicate and important negotiations were going on between our Government and the Kerala Government about this Project. As far as this issue is concerned, we are all one with him. But this House has not got any information as far as this scheme is concerned because there was no occasion for discussion here even by means of an interpellation. Therefore, I want to know at what stage the scheme is, how long it will take to complete the scheme, whether agreement has been reached between our State and Kerala and what are the areas that are going to be benefited by this scheme. I want to know this because there was already some dispute between taluk and taluk, area and area, as far as the Coimbatore district is concerned. I do not want to dilate on this too much because the Hon. the Minister for Finance himself said that very delicate negotiations were going on and that we should not try to pursue the matter on the floor of the House.

On page 17 there is an item of Government having spent a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 on the participation by certain Heads of Departments in the "India 1958" exhibition. Subsequently, there is also another item—I do not remember the page—of Rs. 75,000 having been given to the Congress Exhibition authorities in respect of our departmental exhibits. Replying to a question in the other House, the Minister for Finance said that a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs had been paid for showing the exhibits of the various departments at the Congress Exhibition. The Congress Members here may not take it amiss when I say that a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs is being spent every year on this Exhibition. Incidentally, it may be a substantial help to the Party which is running the Exhibition. My point is this. We spend two to three lakhs of rupees every year on this Exhibition and the people of Madras practically make no use of it. If you happen to go to the Exhibition, you should not stand there for one hour. You just enter by one gate and you are asked to go out within five minutes because the crowd is so heavy.

23rd March 1959] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

Therefore, no purpose is served. Instead of this, we may have a permanent Exhibition of our own where people who are interested in the various departmental activities of the Government—be it the Highways Department, be it the Electricity Department or be it the Industries Department—may go and see things for themselves. If this is done, the expenditure involved also will not be much. This is better than spending two or three lakhs of rupees on the Exhibition by which no purpose is served. I am not saying this in the spirit of attacking or criticising the Party.

On page 17 there is also another item in regard to a Non-Statutory Housing Board. I want to know what its functions are, in what way it co-ordinates the work of the existing agencies in the City of Madras like the Corporation and the City Improvement Trust, why additional staff is necessary and in what way housing activities have been encouraged, because I find that a staff of one Secretary, one Superintendent, two upper division clerks, etc., has been sanctioned.

Sir, though it is too late, I might here draw the attention of the Government to one factor. On page 19 there is an item relating to the amount spent on the revision of the electoral rolls in the various districts and Madras City. Of course, as was stated by the Hon. the Minister for Finance, 50 per cent of it will be paid back to us by the Government of India. Having served on the Legislature Committee along with the Finance Minister, I know how anxious he was about the revision of the electoral rolls. I do not know what the fate in the districts is. But I know the position in the Madras City where we have got the great Corporation. There was a revision of the electoral rolls, one intensive, as far as the Government of India cadre was concerned, and another—I do not know what exact term is applied to it. But still, now that the elections are to take place in the City of Madras, it is stated that the electoral roll is so defective that it has left out several areas, that several persons whose names appear in the electoral roll have passed away and that the name of the husband, wife or father is wrongly put in the case of several others. I think there is something radically wrong with the way in which this work is done by the Corporation of Madras. You cannot rectify the defect with regard to the past. At least in the future—the Lady Minister is not here—I would request the Minister in charge to create another effective machinery and see that our electoral rolls are perfect. The Leader of the House can easily find out how the present electoral rolls are very defective. I know he is staying in Guindy where probably there are not many houses. But if you take a particular area in the City of Madras and scrutinise the relevant electoral rolls, you will find that the electoral rolls are defective. I say it is colossal waste of money if even after a lapse of twelve years and in spite of periodic changes, the electoral rolls should be so defective. At least in the future the Government may bestow some attention on this important matter.

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [23rd March 1959]

The other day the Leader of the House took pains to place before us a number of new schemes as far as slum clearance was concerned. On page 21 there is a reference to acquisition of lands in Kodambakkam required for the rehabilitation of dwellers of Kanniappa Nagar and other slum-dwellers. Many have dealt with this subject. Particularly the Deputy Chairman the other day referred to this. As the Hon. Minister himself has admitted, though the Government are prepared to help them in finding new places and constructing new tenements, their mentality is not to leave the existing places. I want the Government to be very strong on this matter. Particularly, the Kanniappa Nagar is a standing insult to us when we want tourists to be attracted here. I do not make any charge against the Government. I only want them to take up schemes as early as possible and to remove the people from the existing slums and to see that no new slums come into being. As far as this matter is concerned, I have no quarrel with the Government, particularly with the Leader of the House.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : The hon. Member never quarrels with anybody.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Rightly the Deputy Chairman has said.

On page 29, there is an item where it is stated that the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 towards the payment of compensation and cost of rehabilitation in connection with the acquisition of lands required for the Southern Higher Technological Institute at Guindy. Of course, it is a very laudable thing. The anticipated expenditure in this regard in the current year is Rs. 4,04,000. I want to know whether this amount will be refunded to us by the Central Government or we have to bear any proportionate cost. There is an expenditure of Rs. 2,50,000 towards the payment of compensation and cost of rehabilitation in connection with the acquisition of lands required for the Southern Higher Technological Institute at Guindy. The Government have also sanctioned special revenue staff for this work. The whole expenditure comes to Rs. 4,04,400. I want to know whether we will be reimbursed this amount by the Central Government.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We will not be reimbursed.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Finance is taking a good deal of interest, amongst his multifarious duties, in sports. He has done very well in creating the Madras State Sports Council. Of course, the sum provided is only Rs. 15,000. I am sure in times to come, with all the interest that he takes, he will increase this amount. The general impression is that the Finance Minister is taking great interest in tournaments of hockey, football and cricket. I am sure that proper men will be put on the Council and that the money will be spent properly. There is no question of politics here. I just want to point out this

[23rd March 1959] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

aspect of the matter to the Hon. the Finance Minister. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : Have you heard any complaints?) No. I am not a person to bring in complaints.

Sir, I am sorry that my hon. Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar is not here when I want to refer to family-planning. I do not like to be dogmatic in this matter. Of course, Muslims, Christians, or Hindus have got their own sentiments. But still the problem of over-population is there. I sympathise with the Government of Madras in this matter. I think we come second in the whole of India—next to Travancore—as far as population is concerned. The other day I learnt—it is for the information of hon. Members—that even Pakistan, which regards itself as an Islamic country and where also the problem is so gigantic as ours, has come out saying that there will be family planning and that there will be birth-control in that country. I do not like to express my views either for or against family planning. And I do not like to say as much as my esteemed Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar said. But still the problem is there. Sir, some of the methods adopted by the Government are very objectionable. The other day I was reading a small note in the Press that nurses would be paid a sum of Rs. 2 if they went to men and canvassed them to undergo vasectomy operation. This is something abhorring. The Government expect a girl almost in her teens to go and do canvassing. I saw a note in the 'Madras Mail' that the Government of Madras had passed orders that nurses—I think that the Government mean only female nurses and not male nurses—would be paid a sum of Rs. 2 if they could canvass men to undergo this operation. The Government should leave this matter to the public. If the Hon. Minister wants to be sure, I will bring the cutting from the 'Madras Mail'. I do not know if the 'Madras Mail' had published a wrong report. But it was there in print. It was very clear. If it is a wrong report, then I withdraw. But if it is correct, I request the Government not to do such things. Let them leave the matter to the public. Let the Government do propaganda. Let them distribute pamphlets on family planning. The Government themselves say that people have taken to family planning. Therefore, I suggest that this canvassing by nurses must stop.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I have got a number of points to make. The very idea that the Government ask a young girl to canvass a man to undergo this vasectomy operation is wrong. I am not trying to talk in a jovial mood now. If a nurse is resourceful, and if she approaches very important personalities—I do not wish to categorise—will she be satisfied with Rs. 2? For Heaven's sake, let Government stop this. The Hon. Minister has understood the point, and I do not like to expatiate. Suppose these nurses go to the M.L.C.'s and M.L.A.'s for this purpose. Will they get only Rs. 2?

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [23rd March 1959]

Sir, on page 36 of the statement it is stated that 21 posts of upper division clerk at the rate of one in each of the 21 District Agricultural Offices have been sanctioned for work relating to the seed farms. I really appreciate the Hon. the Finance Minister admitting that something has gone wrong with the department. In the other House he admitted that things were not all right in the seed farms and that things did not happen as the Government expected. (The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman: We have reduced the number). Thanks to the Report of the Estimates Committee.

Sir, here I would not like to speak on policy, because the Hon. Minister would take objection to it. But I wish to say this. Members of the Legislature, M.L.C.'s or M.L.A.'s., as long as they are Members of the Legislature, are debarred from financial transactions with the Government. But certain lands belonging to Members—M.L.A.'s or M.L.C.'s—have been taken by Government. Technically it may be that these Members have not benefited. They might have got a lesser amount. But the feeling outside is that a large amount of money was given to them for their lands. I do not like to sit in judgment and say that the Government have wasted money. Therefore, before the Government launch on the scheme of creating or developing 200 or 300 seed farms, they ought to enunciate their principle and policy whether lands belonging to Members of the Legislature or other highly connected men should be taken or not. They must take a decision in the matter, and it may be a decision at the Cabinet level.

(The Hon. Chairman rang the bell.)

Sir, the Ministers are in a mood to hear. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: We have no option.)

On pages 57-58, it is stated that five per cent of the shares of the Travancore Minerals (Private), Limited, Quilon, are allotted to this Government, which works out roughly to Rs. 5 lakhs. It is stated, 'In December 1958, the Government ordered that the Government Mineral Concern, Manavalakurichi, be handed over to a Government Company called the Travancore Minerals (Private), Limited, Quilon, consequent on this Government's decision to participate in the share structure of the above company'. As a result of this, the Central Government's share is 50 per cent, the share of the Kerala Government is 45 per cent, and that of the Madras Government is 5 per cent. I like to know whether the company is in our State or outside. If it is in our State, why is it that we were asked to take only 5 per cent share? Why should we give this to a company which is not within our State? Why should our share capital be limited to only 5 per cent? I do not know whether a decision of this type was taken and whether the Government of Madras or the Hon. the Minister for Industries thought that we should not take any risk or that this was the best arrangement. I do not know whether they got orders from the Central Government that they should have only five per cent share.

23rd March 1959][Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

On page 58, we see a number of items on which the Government are spending money in the Industrial Estate, Guindy. As I have said on a previous occasion, whatever may be our charges against the Government either for overspending or for wasting or for not taking up schemes which are ready, in this particular industrial field, extra development has taken place. Whenever we happen to pass by Guindy, we find real development has taken place as far as small-scale industries are concerned. No less a person than Sri Lal Bahadur Sastri complimented the Madras Government on the great efforts put in by them. From year to year the Madras Government have done very well in regard to small-scale industries by putting up these industrial units. I am sure the Government will continue to develop these small-scale industries.

Then, I come to the last item. The Government have decided to construct a building at the site of the Law College Police Station to serve as an Emporium for all products of Government enterprises besides Khadi. The cost of the building is estimated to be Rs. 18,80,000. The site is a very valuable one. The building can be a multi-purpose building. It can have several storeys. The place is a congested place, and I do not understand why the Government should confine this building to one or two storeys for the purpose of selling khadi. If the Government want to make better use of that building, let them put up five storeys and house some of their offices also there. Otherwise, it will be said that the Government are anxious to push up the khadi sale and have no consideration for other things. If the construction has not yet been taken up, I hope they will try to change their scheme and put up five or six storeys. In that case, the return from the investment will be much more than what the Government will get otherwise.

12-30
p.m

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, after the detailed examination of the Supplementary Demands and studied remarks by the hon. Members opposite, I do not propose to deal with all the items except a few not touched by them which I think should be mentioned here. In the Memorandum on the Supplementary Demands, we find that 46 new schemes have been sanctioned during the current year for which approval of the Legislature is sought. These are development schemes and very interesting schemes too. I am sure the Legislature would welcome them and would not mind sanctioning large amounts by way of supplementary expenditure, though we would like to have some more details with regard to a few of the items. For instance, we are asked to approve the Grant of Rs. 55,000 under Forests for the formation of a Children's Park and a Deer Park at Guindy. I think the House would like to have details of the scheme as to when the Park will be ready and what will be its distinctive features, and particular usage. I am referring to this, because the Government had a proposal to have a National Park on a large scale in our State and we should be happy to know what has become of that

[Sri T. Purushotham] [23rd March 1959]

proposal, where the National Park would be located and what progress has been made with regard to it. In fact, a site at Mahabali-puram was originally chosen for the purpose. I do not know why it was not pursued.

We find that under the various items included under Grant III, additional appropriation is required to meet a larger expenditure due to the introduction of the decimal coinage system. I should like to bring to the notice of the Government in this connection that in the matter of land revenue assessments, definite instructions have not yet been issued to the village officers, with reference to the change-over of the assessment from the present system to the decimal system. Conversion tables have not yet been furnished to the karnams with the result that they find it very difficult to settle the assessments in terms of naye Paise. I request the Government to have the matter looked into and see that the karnams are provided with the ready reckoners for the purpose of working out the assessments at the decimal rates. There was a recent Conference of Village Officers held at Tirunelveli. At that conference, they have made a request that they may be furnished with copies of the ready reckoners so that they may be able to work out the amounts correctly. Sir, this is a very important matter. The village officers have raised doubts whether assessments over 50 naye Paise under individual items are to be rounded off to the nearest rupee and whether assessments below 50 naye Paise could be ignored. They have raised these doubts. Unless these doubts are cleared, I am afraid the Government may even lose some amounts. I hope that clear instructions will be issued to the village officers and karnams in the matter and that they will be supplied with copies of the ready reckoner as early as possible so that they may work out the assessments properly.

Sir, we find under Motor Vehicles Acts—Administration, an additional appropriation of a sum of Rs. 23,200 is required for meeting the increased cost on account of the sanction of one Junior Superintendent for four months for work connected with the preparation of rules under the Motor Vehicles Act. It is not known when this special Superintendent was appointed for the revision of the rules under the Motor Vehicles Act. Anyway, I wish the rules are revised and brought up to date. Because, we find that some amendment or other to the Motor Vehicles Rules is placed daily on the table of the House. The special Superintendent who has been appointed for this purpose should go through the rules thoroughly and arrange for the issue of a comprehensive set of rules under the Act so that the Transport Department and the motor operators may have the necessary guidance. Now, even the Transport Department will not be able to lay their hands on the correct rule because of the varied amendments that are being issued from time to time. All the rules should be consolidated. I hope that the Madras Road Traffic Code will also be brought up to date and a revised edition issued as early as possible.

23rd March 1959] [Sri T. Purushotham]

Under the head XVII—Irrigation, we find an excess appropriation of Rs. 80,000 for the Palar Anicut System for completing certain old works of the previous year. In this connection, the hon. Members would remember that a programme for construction of a barrage and other important items of improvement to the Palar Anicut System was promised by the previous Minister for Public Works, Sri Shaumuga Rajeswara Sethupathi, when this question was raised in the Council. These improvements should be taken up. I would appeal to the Government to call for estimates based on a comprehensive scheme and put it into execution as early as possible. This item in the supplemental estimate will cover only certain old works of the previous year. In spite of the good rains, it is seen that the Kaveripakkam tank is empty. So, this is a matter which should receive very urgent attention at the hands of the Hon. the Minister for Works and the Barrage Scheme as originally proposed should be put into execution as early as possible.

Under head XXV—General Administration, I want to say a word. I think the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan has also referred to it. We find that the Government had sanctioned to the Director of Information and Publicity a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 towards the expenditure on the participation by certain Heads of Departments in the "India 1958" Exhibition organized by the Government of India at New Delhi. That exhibition attracted a large number of tourists from all over—foreign tourists as well as home tourists. The State Government will have to provide for the needs of home tourists. The Central Government have reconstituted the Central Tourist Traffic Advisory Committee. But the State Tourist Traffic Advisory Committee has not yet been constituted in our State.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It has been constituted here also.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, I am glad to hear from the Hon. the Minister for Finance that the State Government have constituted the Tourist Advisory Committee. I hope that the Government would see to it that due provision is made for the development of home tourism and that as a result of the activities of the new Committee that has been set up, greater encouragement is given to home tourism.

We are glad to find that the Housing Board has been constituted. Sri Raza Khan has asked for more details, and I am glad to say that the Housing Board has been doing good work. I would suggest that this should be set up on a statutory footing. I would request the Government to take necessary steps to introduce legislation to have a Statutory Housing Board as early as possible. I am sure the Hon. the Minister for Housing will agree to this and see that necessary legislation is brought forward to achieve this objective.

Hon. Members will note a happy feature in the Supplementary Estimates for the Government have accepted the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee and have constituted a separate

[Sri T. Purushotham] [23rd March 1959]

agency for physical verification of stocks and stores held under Government Departments. It is not, however, stated whether this would be done in a few departments only where serious irregularities have been brought to light or in all the departments having stocks and stores. Sir, it is better that this physical verification is made by an independent agency in all the departments having stocks and stores. I hope the Government will examine the matter and take action to see that this scheme is introduced in all districts.

Coming to Grant X—State Legislature, there is a Demand for an additional appropriation of about Rs. 6.6 lakhs for revision of electoral rolls. It is not known when the work will be completed. I hope, Sir, that the revision of the electoral rolls relating to the Graduates' constituency also is being taken up now. The vacancy in this House caused by the death of Dr. V. K. John has not yet been filled up. I believe that the delay is due to the fact that the electoral rolls relating to the Graduates' constituency are also under revision. I hope the temporary staff now sanctioned for the purpose of the revision of electoral rolls would expedite that work and see that the vacancy of a Member of this House caused by the death of Dr. John is filled up as early as possible.

Under Grant XII—Administration of Justice, a sum of Rs. 43,400 is asked for to provide amenities for Bar Associations in the districts. This is very necessary. Bar Associations should be given free building and rent-free lunch rooms but I am sorry to find that this is not being done in all places. In Chingleput, the Bar Association has been asked to pay the rent for the newly constructed lunch room and I feel, Sir, that the provision now made will be utilised for considering such requests from Bar Associations sympathetically. I am glad that this provision is made in the Supplemental Estimate and I hope that the particular case that I have referred to would also be favourably considered by the Government.

Under Grant XV—Education, an additional provision of about Rs. 82.19 lakhs is asked for. Certainly, we will not grudge more money for the extension of educational facilities. We find that the Government have sanctioned the employment of 40 additional Deputy Inspectors. This is quite necessary. I suggest in this connection that each District Educational Officer should have a separate Personal Assistant of the rank of Deputy Inspector to assist him in the Library work. The District Educational Officer is the Secretary of the Local Library Authority in all the districts. He has got very heavy work and has no time at all to devote to the library work. Therefore, there should be a Personal Assistant to each District Educational Officer for this work. I am glad that Madras has been provided with such an Assistant to the Secretary of the Local Library Authority. I have particularly proposed that all the District Educational Officers should have this facility and I hope the Government would consider this proposal. I would emphasize this for the consideration

23rd March 1959] [Sri T. Purushotham]

of the Government because the library scheme as now working requires to be toned up. The delivery station scheme provided for in the Madras Public Libraries Act could not be said to be working satisfactorily. The establishments under the Local Library Authorities are all shown on a temporary basis. They should be confirmed. The Government should consider these aspects and issue necessary orders. It is very disheartening to note that the library cess amount due from the panchayats and municipalities is not being collected and remitted properly. Here again the Government should issue strict instructions to the Inspector of Local Boards and arrange for prompt collection and remittance of the library cess amount. Large arrears are now due and unless the Government do take very stringent action, the Local Library Authorities cannot function successfully. The financial position of most of the Local Library Authorities is bad and I hope the Government would see that very strict instructions are issued to the Inspector of Local Boards to see that the library cess is collected and remitted by all the local bodies.

I have only one more point. Under Grant XXIX—Stationery and Printing, an additional appropriation is sought to purchase Tamil typewriters to implement the State Official Language Act. An Institute for training Government servants in Tamil typewriting has been started and I would suggest to hon. Members to visit the Institute and see the good work that is being done there. The trainees have made notable progress in Tamil typewriting. I hope the Government would continue this scheme and take further batches of typists in Government service and get them all trained in Tamil typewriting. The Government should also arrange for training in Tamil Shorthand in this institute.

Reference has also been made under this head to the double-shift introduced in the Government Press. I congratulate the Government on the satisfactory settlement of the long-pending issue and for the amenities provided for the Government Press workers. The Hon. the Minister for Electricity, the Hon. the Minister for Labour and also the Controller of Stationery and Printing took personal interest in this affair and I compliment them on the steps they have taken. Now that the second shift has been introduced, the Government should stop completely the giving of Government work to private presses and arrangements should be made for doing all the Government work in the Government Press. In the Explanatory Note under this head, the Government have stated that the double-shift involved the employment of additional staff at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs per annum. I think this is a very high figure. I should like to sound a note of caution that there is quite a large number of officers in the Government Press and that more officers are now sanctioned for the double shift scheme. I think, not only workers but a complete set of officers too have been sanctioned for this scheme and much pruning could be done. I make a special appeal that this matter should be

¹Sri T. Purushotham] [23rd March 1959]

further investigated and steps taken to effect economies wherever possible. With these few words, I hope that the Supplementary Estimates would receive the unanimous approval of this House.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the rules of procedure are not irksome restrictions but they certainly help to improve the debate. If, at the outset, I stated that the discussion on the Supplementary Demands should be confined to the various items in respect of which additional sanction was sought, it was only to concentrate the attention of hon. Members on the various specific items in respect of which extra amount was sought for from the House. The usual discussion on the policy, we have gone through during the general debate on the Budget. So, I am sure my hon. Friends would not mistake me when I say that the occasion should be utilised for the purpose of concentrating attention on the several items in respect of which additional sanctions are sought for from this House.

Sir, let me take up a few items in respect of which there has been some observation. Firstly, with regard to education, I found that the criticism was that enough sanctions were not asked for and that more money should be spent. Usually in a discussion on the Supplementary Demand, the criticism is that so much money should not have been spent and that the additional appropriation should not have been asked for. But I found that most of the hon. Members were keen that education should spread, that there should be greater emphasis on education in the State and that greater amounts should be allotted.

12-50 In the course of his observations, the hon. Member Sri Srinivasavaradan said that in the past they used to get 50 per cent grant for buildings, but that the Government had now set a ceiling on the grant so far as secondary schools and colleges were concerned. The object is well-known. The available resources have to be distributed over a large number of people and that is why a ceiling has been fixed. Whatever be the resources of the State, they have to be distributed over a large number of institutions and, therefore, the Government have fixed a ceiling in respect of that. Further, that also encourages a certain amount of private philanthropy and certain other people also come forward to share in the cause of education. Education, after all, is a national undertaking. It is not the business of the Government only.

Then, Sir, the hon. Member Sri Krishnamoorthy asked about the manner in which the sum of Rs. 36 lakhs had been spent in respect of midday meals and how many children had been fed. I have information in this behalf and our current year's expenditure of Rs. 36 lakhs would feed about 4 lakhs of children in the midday meal. That itself is very creditable. As the hon. Member may know, the grant given by Government is 6 nP. and the public contribution is 4 nP. (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan : Per day?) per meal. In the first few months, the public contributed the whole thing, namely, 10 nP. and after the scheme had worked for some time,

23rd March 1959] [Sri R. Venkataraman]

Government came forward with the grant of 6 nP. This scheme benefits a large number of children and helps in bringing the children to the primary schools and spreading primary education amongst our children. I also wish to point out that the goal of compulsory primary education cannot be reached unless we take steps from right now on for spreading primary education and in order to do that, we try to induce the children to come to the schools voluntarily before compulsion is put on them. This scheme is, therefore, a vital step in the progress towards compulsory education.

The hon. Member Sri Krishnamoorthy said, on the question of trained personnel, that there was not enough trained personnel in the State. (Sri K. M. Ramasamy Gounder : No raw people should be put in charge.) Yes, yes. Now, in this matter of trained personnel, I should like to say that we are surplus and that there are more trained teachers over the existing primary schools. Actually in reply to a question in the other House, the Hon. the Minister for Education answered that these trained teachers were even used in respect of single-teacher schools and that thereby it was intended to solve the unemployment problem. Therefore, the trained personnel are absorbed even in these single-teacher schools. As stated by the hon. Member himself, it is also treated as a relief to the unemployed among the teachers, under the Government of India scheme for the relief of the unemployed. Therefore, there is no bar against their employment in single-teacher schools.

Sir, on the question of projects, reference was made and the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan referred to details regarding the Parambikulam Project. Sir, it is not merely a question of negotiation with the Kerala Government, but negotiations have to be carried on even with the Planning Commission and, therefore, the Government are not able to place before the House the detailed information. Government have already stated before the Legislature that delicate negotiations are being carried on and that they have every chance of succeeding in the scheme.

The Non-Statutory Housing Board which has been started in our State is a precursor to the Statutory Housing Board which we contemplate. The Government of India have under contemplation the enactment of a Statutory Housing Authority and if they enact such a Statutory Housing Authority Act, then we would be able to adopt the same law and have a Statutory Housing Board. Until then we do not want to wait and, therefore, we have started the Non-Statutory Housing Board. In this Board, the co-ordination of various types of housing is being dealt with. For instance, the low-income group housing, slum clearance, co-operative housing, etc., are all included in this. Recently, the Government of India have come forward to give loans to middle-income group people also and all these housing schemes are taken up in the Non-Statutory Housing Board and then the work is co-ordinated. Otherwise, each department would be going on with its own housing schemes sepa-

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [23rd March 1959]

rately with the result that there will be lack of co-ordination between departments and sometimes overlapping. Therefore, this Non-Statutory Housing Board is doing very useful work.

As for the revision of electoral rolls, it is certainly a vital matter. But I wish to draw the attention of hon. Members to what happens in other countries in order to ensure that proper electoral rolls are maintained. In other countries, the political parties themselves take particular care to see that there are proper additions, alterations, or deletions to the rolls. It is not possible for the Government to go and look into every individual household and see whether there has been any change, whether there has been any mortality, whether there has been any net addition to the house and so on. Generally, this is a function which the political parties should share with the Government. I do not say the political parties should exclusively undertake it. I say they should 'share' with the Government and if the political parties also co-operate with the Government in the matter of preparation of electoral rolls, it would be a great help. I would, therefore, appeal to the political parties to help the Government in this matter. Instead of merely looking into the electoral rolls just on the eve of elections and making complaints about want of particulars, correctness, etc., they should take adequate steps even at the beginning, far in advance of elections. (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan : It is not the fault of other parties.) I never said that it was the fault of other political parties. When I said 'political parties', it is meant for all parties, including the Congress Party.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : So far no political party has given a lead in the matter.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : They have given a lead sometimes in the wrong direction.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar made a bitter complaint against family planning and said that Government were wrong in this venture. I do not propose to enter into any controversy over this matter, but it is well-known that a regulated parentage is a boon not only to the people concerned, but also to the economy of the country. It does not mean that there is compulsion in this matter and Government have not resorted to any such compulsion.

Regarding an over-bridge for the level-crossing near the High Court, near the new Reserve Bank building, that is under contemplation. Likewise, the Marmalong Bridge near Saidapet is also under the active consideration of the Government. No provision has been included in the Supplementary Estimates, because they have not yet been taken up. It is only in respect of expenditure incurred during the year, after the Budget has been passed, that the Supplementary Statement is brought forward.

With regard to Government participation in exhibitions, I wish to emphasize that we should not only do things, but that we should

23rd March 1959] [Sri R. Venkataraman]

also make other people know that we do things. Publicity is as much important as production. In fact, in other countries, people spend as much money on advertisement as on production and sometimes they even spend more on advertisement than on production. Our industries, handicrafts, small-scale and otherwise, are to-day producing a variety of things which are not known to the public. It is only by participation in such exhibitions like the Congress Exhibition and 'India-1958' Exhibition that we can bring these achievements to the notice of the public. As for the demand for a permanent exhibition, a permanent exhibition is no exhibition at all. We have an Aquarium. How many people go there? If you have an Aquarium in an exhibition held for a month, many people visit it. Of course, we have a permanent exhibition attached to various places. We have under contemplation the opening of small exhibitions in the Industrial Estates to show our products. But they are more of a business character. If we want the public to know what has been done and what progress has been achieved, it is necessary for us to participate in these exhibitions. I wish to tell my hon. Friend that it is not because the Congress runs the exhibition that these things are done. Even if other Parties come forward to run an exhibition on that scale, certainly the Government would have no objection to participate.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : More than a million people have visited it.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I was not levelling any charge against the Government. I said that the purpose was not served because a large number of people came and we did not have time to know what each exhibit represented. That was my point.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We have been to the exhibition ourselves. People who go at about 6 o'clock in the evening have only half a minute to see the things. But when one goes and sees that there are interesting exhibits, one can go later at a time when there is not much crowd and see things better. Therefore, in the first place, one gets a cursory view of the things so that one may note the exhibits in which one has special interest and one may go and see them again. But I am very anxious that there should be full and effective publicity of all the things that we are doing now in this State, and this is the only way of making our people alive to the immense potentialities which are now thrown open to them by virtue of the large expenditure we are incurring on various development programmes.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Why not take all the M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s to the exhibition and show them the exhibits?

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I thought it did not require any inducement from Government for people to go and see them.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : I am saying that we would make some propaganda and that the Government must do much more.

[23rd March 1959]

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Allied to this subject is the opening of the Khadi Emporia opposite the Law College buildings. This is not only for the exhibition of khadi but also for the exhibition of various other goods—small-scale industry goods, handicrafts, etc. We want full publicity for all the products that are now made. Unless we market the goods, our progress in respect of various industries will not be great. We have a wrong feeling that the task of the industry stops with production of goods. It does not stop with it. Unless the goods produced are marketed giving rise to a further demand for the goods, the purpose will not be served. Therefore, we have to incur this expenditure for the purpose of exhibiting all our products.

With regard to the Deer Park, the National Park and the Deer Park are the same. Therefore, what is provided for is what is very dear to my hon. Friend Sri Purushotham's heart. The other one is the Children's Park which is proposed to be established near the Gandhi Mandap.

Only one thing is left and that is with regard to the Manavalakurichi Industry. The Manavalakurichi Ilmenite Factory originally belonged to the Travancore-Cochin State. As a result of the States' reorganization it came to Madras State. It consisted of three units—two in the former Travancore-Cochin State and one in the transferred territory, namely, of Kanyakumari. Even before the States' reorganization, the Government of India wanted to take it over as a Government of India concern because it was dealing with items like ilmenite, monosite and so on. They are of strategic value. Therefore, the Government of India wanted to form a corporation for the purpose of taking it over. When the partition took place, the value of the assets of the unit in the transferred territory was gone into and it came to nearly 5 per cent. Therefore, the Madras Government have been given 5 per cent of the shares of the company. The Central Government Company, namely, The Travancore Minerals, consists of only three parties, the Central Government having 50 per cent shares, the Kerala Government having 45 per cent shares and the Madras Government having 5 per cent shares. That is why we have shown it as a five per cent share in the Travancore Minerals, Limited.

I think I have covered the points raised and I am sure the Supplementary Estimates have the approval of the House.

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.

* 135. *Labour in Madras State, 1958-59—A Review.*

† 136. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4577, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 27th November 1958, regarding*

* Sent by post to all Members of the Legislative Council on 31st March 1959.

† Laid on the table of the House on 18th March 1959.

3rd March 1959]

amendments to the Madras Small-scale and Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules, 1956.

† 137. *A short review of the activities of the Stationery and Printing Department for the first half-year 1958-59 (for the period from 1st of April to 30th September 1958).*

* 138. *A review of the progress made in the Co-operative Development Schemes during 1958-59.*

* 139. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 693, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 18th February 1959, appointing the 25th February 1959 as the date on which the Madras Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 1958 (Madras Act XVI of 1958), shall come into force.*

* 140. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 517, Home, dated 23rd February 1959, regarding amendment to rule 26 of the Madras Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957.*

* Sent by post to all Members of the Legislative Council on 13th March 1959.

† Laid on the table of the House on 18th March 1959.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Tuesday, the 24th March 1959.

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.

Travelling allowance drawn by Heads of Departments

* 163 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amount of travelling allowance drawn by each of the Heads of Departments under Government for his tours during 1957-58?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: A statement^a containing particulars of travelling allowance drawn by each of the Heads of Departments under Government for tours during 1957-58 is placed on the table of the House.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. Minister kindly say whether the Government have any sort of administrative check on the tours of Heads of Departments and would the Government lay down general rules with regard to the frequency of tours and the purpose of tours?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They are Heads of Departments and they are responsible officers. But still we have indicated to them that there should be no unnecessary going about from one place to another and that they should arrange their tours in such a way that unnecessary travelling is avoided.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Are there any rules made in this regard?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think that any rules governing where and when they should go and to what extent they are entitled to travelling allowance, could be laid down.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know whether there were any occasions where the Finance Department or the Hon. the Minister for Finance drew the attention of the Heads of Departments that their tours were so many and so long and that some of them might not be necessary and might have been avoided?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes, Sir, certain facts were brought to the notice of the Finance Department in respect of certain departments. We thought that certain journeys could have been avoided. That was why it was brought to the notice of Heads of Departments that they should avoid unnecessary travelling.

[24th March 1959]

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : When such is the case, will it not be in the interest of officers themselves to have some kind of guidance in the shape of some rules?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We cannot give any guidance in respect of Heads of Departments and we are hoping that they would function in a responsible way. I do not think one or two instances should compel us to frame rules for this purpose.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : While appreciating the Head of Department going about the State to see things for himself, whether the policies and programmes are being implemented, I find that of late Heads of Departments are presiding over or addressing meetings convened to coerce the public, and I want to know whether such a thing could not be avoided. This is a business entirely for the Ministers and for the Members of the Legislature.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is why in a public function, Heads of Departments are not expected to preside or participate.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is there a limit to the total travelling allowance that a Head of Department could draw with reference to his salary?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : There is no limit.

Elementary schools

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

(a) the number of elementary schools in the State run by the Government, local bodies and aided management where midday meals are served to children;

(b) the cost borne by Government in respect of each meal;

(c) the contribution made by the public in respect of each meal; and

(d) the agency in charge of this scheme?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :

(a) Government—221.

Local Bodies—5,556.

Aided Management—5,055.

(b) Government pay a grant calculated at the rate of the amount by which actual expenditure exceeds 4 nP. per meal per pupil subject to a maximum of 6 nP. per meal per pupil.

(c) The public have to contribute at least 4 nP. per meal per pupil.

(d) The scheme is administered by local committees specially constituted for the purpose.

[24th March 1959]

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Has any arrangement been made to see that the normal school work is not affected by this feeding?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : So far I have not received any complaint that the normal school work is affected. On the other hand, I understand the school work has considerably improved because the midday meal is being provided in schools.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Are the Government aware that generally in most of the places, the attendance in the afternoon is considerably lower than in the forenoon, at the end of which the meal is served?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That has not been brought to my notice in any place.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Am I right in thinking that generally the rich and the poor are fed alike in these institutions?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Only poor pupils are fed.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : ஐயா, இந்தப் பகலுணவு விஷயத்திலே ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஆகும் முழுச் செலவையும் அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்வது உண்மையா? அப்படியானால், அறுமையாலும் வாடும் மீனவ மக்களுக்கும் இந்தப் பகலுணவு விஷயத்தில் ஆகும் முழுச் செலவையும் அரசாங்கம் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு, அதற்காகும் செலவை மீன் இலாகாவிலிருந்து ஈடுபடுத்த ஏற்பாடு செய்ய அரசாங்கத்தாரு முன் வருவார்களா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : இதைப்பற்றித் தனியாக மீன் இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குக் கேள்வியைப் போடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Government go into the reasons for the failure of such a midday meal scheme under the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme and have the Government taken steps to see that this scheme is not in any way discontinued?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : So far it has been progressing well. I intend having an assessment made of the progress and how it is working in various areas and by that we hope to avoid any difficulties.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : Since 10 naye Paise per pupil is quite insufficient to make a wholesome and balanced diet, will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to see that the rate is enhanced by at least two more naye Paise?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM Sir, the maximum contribution of the Government is 6 naye Paise, but the local people may contribute more than 4 naye Paise and increase the quality of the meal. This is only a beginning and when we have to cover a large number of pupils studying in various schools, perhaps it may not be possible to increase the expenditure.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is it a fact that the Hon. the Minister for Education, Government of Madras, received a good deal of encomium from the Prime Minister of India and also other

[24th March 1959]

Ministers of the Central Government for introducing this midday meal scheme which had been working very successfully in the State of Madras? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Anyhow, it was not conveyed to me. (Laughter.)

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: May I know how many aided institutions are serving midday meals without getting any grant from the Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not have figures in respect of that matter. But these are elementary schools. All the secondary schools are bearing their own expenditure.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Instead of 'sambhar' bath, could 'curd' bath be served at least during summer months?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: These things are in charge of local committees. I do not think that only 'sambhar' bath is served. I think alternatively buttermilk is also served.

Additional Judge, City Civil Court

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

(a) whether the Additional Judge, City Civil Court, takes up Sessions cases in the City of Madras; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that there is inordinate delay in the disposal of appeals in the City Civil Court?

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

(b) No, Sir.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Is the Hon. Minister aware that a lot of inconvenience and difficulties are caused to litigants by a lot of adjournments taking place, as the Judge is otherwise engaged in the Sessions cases?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: There has, of course, been some delay because the Sessions work also has to be attended to. There is an Additional Judge and a Second Additional Judge has been appointed to consider particular cases. But subject to this, arrangements are being made to dispose of the civil appeals expeditiously.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: As the number of cases has considerably increased, could not the Government appoint another Additional Judge especially for this purpose rather than indenting on the service of the Additional Judge, City Civil Court?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: From a perusal of the Sessions cases on record, it is now clear that after the summer vacation, the posting of Sessions cases could be so adjusted as to enable both the Principal and the Additional Judges to devote a considerable time to hearing of appeals.

[24th March 1959]

Application of Madras State Laws to the transferred territories from Kerala

* 166 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the steps taken for the extension and uniform application of all the existing Madras State Laws to the transferred territories from Kerala? 3-10 p.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The Madras (Transferred Territory) Extension of Laws Act, 1957 (Madras Act XXII of 1957), was enacted for the purpose of extending certain Acts and Regulations to the transferred territory and repealing the corresponding laws in force in that territory. Certain other Acts have been extended to the transferred territory by separate enactments. A second consolidated Bill for the purpose of extending another set of Central Acts, Madras Regulations and Madras Acts to the transferred territory repealing the corresponding laws in force in that territory is under consideration of the Government.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. Minister tell us when it would be possible to see that our Acts are extended completely to the transferred area so that we may have uniform system of administration throughout the State?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Perhaps during the next session of the Legislature, this Bill might be coming up.

Non-detailed text-books

* 167 Q.—DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the South Arcot District Board is compelling the teachers to teach compulsorily the books prescribed for non-detailed study under the First Language in High Schools; and

(b) whether there is any general rule providing for the compulsory teaching of the books prescribed for non-detailed study in classes?

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

(b) No. But the syllabuses of high schools require teaching of non-detailed texts in regular classes and one period a week is allotted to non-detailed study and to synthetic language exercise and general composition.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Sir, has it been brought to the notice of the Government that whilst in the training colleges the teachers are told not to teach compulsorily the non-detailed text-books, in actual practice in some of the schools, especially in the South Arcot District Board the teachers are penalised for not teaching compulsorily the text-books prescribed for non-detailed study?

[24th March 1959]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I gave the information to the hon. Member's question, clause (a), as 'No.' If the hon. Member has any other information, he may pass it on to me for further action.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: ஐயா, துணைப் பாடங்களை மாணவர்கள் படிக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதால், முதன் மொழியில் நல்ல அறிவு ஏற்படுமாதலால், அப்படியே விட்டுவிடுவது நல்ல தல். வா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is a matter of opinion, Sir.

Medical concessions to teachers

* 168 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state with reference to Legislative Council Starred Question No. 337, answered on 9th August 1955, the stage at which the question of extension of medical concessions to teachers in aided institutions now stands?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The question of extension of the scheme of medical concessions to teachers in aided secondary schools drawing salary of Rs. 100 and above per mensem was considered in the year 1955. Due to financial stringency the proposal was deferred. It has since been suggested that teachers in aided secondary schools on a monthly salary of Rs. 100 and above may be made eligible for medical concessions on the scales applicable to Non-Gazetted Government servants. This proposal is now under the consideration of the Government.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know why teachers drawing below Rs. 100 and the elementary school teachers are excluded from this concession?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Teachers drawing below Rs. 100 are all entitled to free treatment.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Am I to understand that those who are getting below Rs. 100 are eligible just to purchase medicines from recognized shops and draw the cost through the District Medical Officer?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They are entitled to free treatment.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: As the privileges under the N.G.O. medical concession are a little bit greater, cannot the Government consider the question of all teachers getting the same privileges, irrespective of their salaries?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: All these matters may be considered by the Pay Commission, for the emoluments, privileges, etc., enjoyed by these subordinates have been referred to them.

24th March 1959]

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Is it a fact that only certain Non-Gazetted Officers avail themselves of the concessions because of restrictions?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The question is not about Non-Gazetted Officers.

Sea erosion at North Madras

* 169 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Will the Hon the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the cremation grounds of the Hindus were affected by the sea erosion at North Madras during November 1958;

(b) if so, the extent of the ground so affected,

(c) whether any corpses were washed away thereby; and

(d) whether any huts of fishermen were affected at this place and, if so, the number and the relief afforded to the victims?

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

(b) An extent of 10 to 15 feet towards the land side has been affected.

(c) The Commissioner has reported that two corpses were washed away but that they were recovered and buried.

(d) One hut belonging to a fisherman was completely washed away. As a precautionary measure, seven huts were pulled down by the owners to avoid erosion and 32 huts were shifted from the shore to a safer place. A sum of Rs. 615 sanctioned by the Government was paid to the affected fishermen to enable them to rebuild their huts.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: ஐயா, இந்த இடமும், சுடுகாறும் பாதுகாக்க வேண்டிய இடங்கள். கடலுள் போனது 6 அல்லது 7 மாதங்களுக்கொருமுறை அதைத் தாக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதில் கால தாமதம் ஏற்பட்டதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன என்று அறியலாமா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: சுடுகாடு என்றால் எனக்கு விளங்குகிறது. இன்னொரு காடு என்ன என்று எனக்கு விளங்கவில்லை. (சிரிப்பு.) (சில அங்கத்தினர்கள்: ஸரியல் கிரௌண்ட்ஸ்.) இதைப்பற்றிக் கார்ப்பொரேஷன் சமிஷனர் பரிசீலனை செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: 30 ஆண்டுகளாக இசுமாதிரிக் கடல் வந்து நிலத்தைக் கொண்டு கொண்டது எவ்வளவு? 30 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு அடியேதையைய குழந்தையை இடுகாட்டில் வைத்தேன், அந்த இடம் இப்போது இல்லை.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: சமீபத்தில் பூமியைக் கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக எழுந்திருக்கிறது. வருகிறது.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: எவ்வளவு அடிக்கு?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: எவ்வளவு என்று குறிப்பாகச் சொல்ல முடியாது. தோராயமாகச் சொல்லப்போனால், ரான்பு இருந்ததைவிட—நாம் படிக்கிற காலத்தில் இருந்ததைவிட—இப்போது உள்ளே வந்திருக்கிறது.

[24th March 1959]

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: ஐயா, அப்படி அடித்துக் கொண்டு போகப்பட்ட பிணங்கள் காலரா ஆஸ்பத்திரியிலிருந்து கொண்டு வந்து பதைக்கப்பட்டவை என்பது அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியுமா? அப்படி வரும் பிணங்களைப் புதைப்பதைவிடக் கொளுத்துவது நல்லதல்லவா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: புதைப்பதை விடக் கொளுத்துவது சிறந்தது என்று சிலர் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். புதைக்காமல் கொளுத்திவிட்டால் அதிகமான இடம் கூடக் கிடைக்கும்.

Electricity supply to oil expellers

* 170 Q.—**DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications for electricity supply to oil expellers pending disposal in South Arcot district up to the end of March 1958;

(b) the number of such applications pending disposal for over three years; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: (a) Forty applications for supply to oil expellers were received to end of March 1958.

Supply has been approved in respect of 10 expellers and they have been included in the schemes sanctioned by the State Electricity Board. Provision for supply to a further 28 expellers has been made in schemes under finalisation by the Superintending Engineer, Vellore Electricity System.

(b) & (c) Only two applications are pending disposal for over three years. It is reported that in spite of prior intimation, the parties in the above two cases have so far not signed the prescribed guarantee letters without which it is not possible to proceed further in the matter.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Is there any application from persons who have given guarantees pending?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: I do not think there is any such application.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: If there are any such applications, will the Hon. Minister please look into the matter and dispose of them as quickly as possible?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: My information is that only applications without guarantee letter are pending.

Electric sub-stations

* 171 Q.—**DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state—

(a) whether any electric sub-stations are proposed to be opened in South Arcot district; and

[24th March 1959]

(b) if so, the number and locality of such sub-stations and the stage at which the matter stands?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Five sub-stations are proposed to be opened in South Arcot district at the following places:—

- (1) Villupuram.
- (2) Vadalur.
- (3) Vridhachalam.
- (4) Tittagudi.
- (5) Gingee.

The State Electricity Board has sanctioned the proposal for the establishment of sub-stations at Villupuram and Vadalur and they are being taken up for execution.

As regards the sub-stations at Vridhachalam, Tittagudi and Gingee, the proposals are being finalised by the Electricity Board.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Is there any proposal to make Cuddalore O.T. or N.T. a sub-station?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH: I am sure Cuddalore O.T. and N.T. are well-served. There is no need for a sub-station.

Grant to Harijan hostels

* 172 Q.—**SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any proposals to raise the amount of grant given to Harijan hostels as the price of food-grains and other commodities has risen up; and

(b) if so, the amount of increase proposed per head?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI: சர்க்கார் நடத்தும் ஹாஸ்டல்களில் தலைக்கு மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு 15 ரூபாய் கொடுப்பது போதுமானதாக இருக்கிறதா என்று அறியலாமா?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: சில ஹாஸ்டல்களில் போதுமானதாக இருக்கிறது. சில ஹாஸ்டல்களில் போதுமானதாக இல்லை.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: ஐயா, ஹரிஜன மாணவ விடுதிகளில் பிற வகுப்பு மாணவர்கள் அனுமதிக்கப்படுகிறார்களா? எந்த விகிதத்தில்?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: பிற வகுப்பு மாணவர்கள் அனுமதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். பின் தங்கிய மாணவர்களாக இருந்தால், 25 சதவீதம். கல்வித் துறையில் முன்னேறியிருக்கக் கூடியவர்களாக இருந்தால், 10 சதவீதம்.

[24th March 1959]

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: இந்தத் தொகையை உயர்த்துவதில் என்ன கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறது?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: ஓரளவு பணக் கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறது. ஹாஸ்டல் களை நடத்துபவர்கள் மக்களிடமிருந்து நன்கொடை வாங்கி நடத்த வேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(1) MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, from the Governor of Madras, dated 23rd March 1959—

“In pursuance of Article 207, clause (3), of the Constitution of India, I, Bishnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1959”.

(2) MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I have also to announce to the House that I have received the following message, from the Hon. Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, dated 24th March 1959—

“In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1959 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1959), as passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 24th March 1959 and signed by me, for the recommendations of the Council.

I certify that this is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution of India.”

III.—CALLING ATTENTION TO THE FIRE ACCIDENT IN SRI RANGANATHAR TEMPLE AT SRIRANGAM.

3-20
p.m.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I invite the attention of the Hon. the Minister for Home and Endowments, under rule 41 (1) of the Madras Council Rules, to the serious fire accident in the famous Sri Ranganathar temple at Srirangam, with a view to elicit full details of the occurrence as varied reports have appeared in the Press especially in Tamil journals, and I wish to take this opportunity to urge that further steps should be taken to renovate and restore the old state of things as expeditiously as possible. I wish also to express the deep concern of the House about the happening. It is a matter for satisfaction that the Hon. the Minister for Endowments was able to reach the

[24th March 1959] [Sri T. Purushotham]

spot immediately after the occurrence and has given first-hand information to soothe public feelings in the matter. I trust the Government would not stunge sanctioning ex-gratia grant to this temple and do all that is necessary for immediate action. I raise this question with the fullest confidence that we have in the Minister for Endowments that he would not spare his personal efforts to do the very best in this affair.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this unprecedented fire accident occurred within the *sanctum sanctorum* of Sri Ranganatha Swami temple at Srirangam. The fire must have broken out about 8 a.m. on the 22nd morning. The Panguni Uttaram and Brahmotsavam festival has been going on, and the 22nd was the seventh day of the festival. Fortunately, the Utsavar deity which has a hoary tradition had been taken out to the temple in Ooraiyur according to the traditions and it was brought back to the Srirangam temple only on the 22nd morning about 6-30 a.m. Therefore, the morning poojas—*travanai* offerings to the Viswarupa-darsanam—were performed about 8 a.m. first in the shrine in the *sanctum sanctorum* of the deity of the temple where the Moolavar is there. Moolavar and Utsavar are separated. First they did the deity pooja and then they came to the Utsavar shrine, just opposite the main shrine. Meanwhile, some worshipper who passed that way noticed the smoke within the doors. The doors of the *sanctum sanctorum* were closed. He was an advocate of Tiruchirappalli and he noticed the smoke. He gave the information and immediately the archakas rushed and opened the doors and saw a big blaze. There was smoke and big fire. Immediately people came in with pots of water and sand and they did whatever they could to put out the fire. Immediately the authorities were informed and the fire service units were brought in. The first squad stationed in Tiruchirappalli was brought in. The fire service unit of the Southern Railway at Tiruchirappalli was also brought in. All of them had to combat this fire. Of course, it was a very difficult problem of the fire service units. They could not easily reach the *sanctum sanctorum*. Therefore, they used nose pipes and got water poured in through the *vimanam* with a lot of difficulties. The fire was there for not less than three hours. Even after that, it took some time to quench the fire. Everything was quenched, it was thought. I reached the place about 12-45 p.m. on the 22nd and then I reached the temple. Even then there was some fire in the top. Therefore, they had to make other arrangements to see that the fire was put out before the evening. The Collector and the District Superintendent of Police were all there throughout to look after the arrangements. Many hon. Members are aware that the *sambwani thilam* is applied to the main deity, the Moolavar, and it is said that the *sambarani thilam* is combustible and that that was how it contributed to the fire; but how the fire was caused is still inexplicable. I had a discussion with the trustees and the archakas. I particularly asked the archakas whether they had any *arathi*, either camphor or ordinary lamp.

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [24th March 1959]

They specifically stated that it was not the tradition and that they kept to the tradition. Just in the morning pooja—*aravani* offerings—was performed. They did not offer, even though the pilgrims wanted them to offer, *arathi*. I thought there was some negligence and the fire might have been caused. But the archakas said definitely that they did not offer any *arathi* at all. So, it is not possible to trace the cause of fire. Perhaps it was God's will.

Now, Sir, there is not much of damage so far as movables are concerned except that some wooden articles like boxes and clothings were burnt away. The jewels that were on the main deity and other subsidiary deities were all practically intact and the *Moolavar* deity I saw was more or less intact. I say 'more or less' because I could not be sure whether it was absolutely intact, but it looked intact, and it was a great relief to me as well as it should be to the Members here. In spite of such a big fire, the deity is more or less intact. Only the *Adiseshan* has been affected and that has to be set right to the extent found necessary. A few jewels were only there. All the jewels have been traced and they are intact. Even the *Kenmalam* is absolutely intact. *Lakshmi* which is seen on the chest of the deity is absolutely intact and absolutely fresh and nobody would imagine that it was subjected to any such accident. It was said in some newspapers that some of the deities were melted away. They were absolutely intact. The *Uayanachiar* idol was intact. Even the *Pavazhamalai* was intact. Only one or two precious stones that were there were burnt. The other things are intact. They have all been traced. They have been checked with the stock register and all of them have been found to be quite intact.

3-30 p.m. Now, after discussion with the authorities and with the aid of experts, a temporary 'Balalayam' has been constructed and the festival is being continued without break. After doing all these ceremonies, the debris could be cleared only late in the evening. The festival was conducted on the 22nd night itself without break. Arrangements are made to get the experts possible to set right the *sanctum sanctorum*. Meanwhile, the Balalayam has been formed just opposite the main shrine. The *Utsavar* deity is installed there already, and poojas will be done in that place. This is the usual practice when the shrine is affected like this. There is not much of loss. Even if there is to be an estimate of loss, there is not much loss except the loss to the *sanctum sanctorum*. The *sanctum sanctorum* will have to be set right. This may not cost much. At any rate, I may tell the hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham that this great temple is not in need of any gratuity from the Government. The temple has enough funds. More than this, although the funds are limited, the worshippers are there to come forward and make offerings liberally. The hon. Member should not talk in terms of gratuity and all that like poor people who are affected by fire, and relief being given to them. Anyhow, I can assure hon. Members that prompt steps are taken. The Commissioner for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments reached the place in the evening. He was there till yesterday. All steps are taken

24th March 1959] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

expeditiously to set right the whole thing. Perhaps there may be *samprokshana* ceremony. I expect, as it is—I am not quite sure—within three months the whole thing would be set right.

SRI P. T. RAJAN : Does the Hon. Minister suspect any sabotage?

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Not at all.

IV.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE-STRIKE BY MERCHANTS DEALING IN PERISHABLE ARTICLES IN THE CITY OF MADRAS.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have received notice of a motion from Sri Mohamed Raza Khan for an adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the threatened strike by all the merchants dealing in perishables such as mutton, vegetables, and other daily necessities of life on the 25th of this month for an indefinite period and the consequent hardships and difficulties which will be caused to the public and the dislocation of normal day-to-day life of the people.

I request Sri Mohamed Raza Khan to explain the position and, after the Hon. Minister replies, I will give my ruling.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, under rule 42 of the Council Rules, I wish to make a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the threatened strike of all the merchants dealing in perishables such as mutton, vegetables and other daily necessities of life on the 25th of this month for an indefinite period and the consequent hardships and difficulties which will be caused to the public of Madras and the dislocation of the normal day-to-day life of the people.

Sir, as a result of the provisions of the new Sales Tax Act, which will come into force on the 1st of April 1959, the merchants dealing in perishables such as mutton, vegetables, and other daily necessities of life have threatened to go on an indefinite strike from the 25th of this month. This has caused great concern to the people of the City, as they do not have sufficient funds to stock these day-to-day necessities of life, apart from the fact that perishables are not stockable. It is likely to cause great dislocation in the normal life of the people of the City and deprive them of their daily necessities. It is, therefore, imperative that the Government should tackle this problem and take necessary action to avert this grave threat.

At the outset, in trying to explain how my motion is urgent and of public importance, I may assure the House that this motion is not brought forward for the purpose of embarrassing the Government. In fact, I feel, and I feel rightly, that whatever has been decided has been decided by the entire Legislature. The decision is not that of the Government or of the Minister. It is a decision

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [24th March, 1959]

of the entire Legislature. Therefore, as far as I am concerned, and many will agree with me, I have practically no sympathy for those people who come out with such threats. It is very bad to issue such threats. I am here concerned only with the difficulties that will be caused to the people of the City by the threatened strike. Already for the last four or five days, there is very great rush in the vegetable markets of the City. People are very anxious to stock as much as possible. Only people who can afford to stock vegetables can do so. Irrespective of this threatened strike, well-to-do people may stock their requirements of vegetables. They may allow their stock to be wasted or allow it to rot. But there are many poor people who live on their daily earnings. We cannot expect these people to stock vegetables. They do not have sufficient funds to stock vegetables. I feel definitely that if this threatened strike were to materialise, it will surely affect the poor people and daily wage-earners. I am told that this strike is a very organised one by those who are dealing in these articles. They are trying to coerce the Government of Madras to make changes in the sales tax law so that they may be exempt from payment of the sales tax. If this threatened strike should take place, life in the City of Madras would be very much affected or rather considerably affected. The City has a population of 17 lakhs. Life would be rendered very difficult in the City by this strike. Therefore, I am only anxious that this House should have an opportunity to discuss this problem so that we may know what the Government propose to do to meet the situation. I am talking only of a contingency. Supposing the strike takes place tomorrow and it goes on for an indefinite period—say, a week or more—it will surely cause a good deal of hardship to the people. We want to know whether the Government have got any plan or proposal or scheme to avert this strike. We want to know whether the Government have any alternative arrangements to break this strike, because poor people depending on their daily earnings will be greatly affected by this strike. I feel that this is a very serious matter and I also feel that it is really a matter of urgent public importance. I do not know whether the Hon. Minister concerned has had any talks with the representatives of the trade, and whether he explained to them that, situated as they were, the Government could not do anything at present except give an assurance that they might consider all these aspects when they were brought to their notice. I am not going to speak on the merits of the case. My only point is that opportunity should be given to this House to discuss this important matter so that the public of Madras may be assured that the Government are prepared to take the necessary steps. As I have said earlier, I repeat that this threatened strike has caused a good deal of consternation in the minds of the people as to what is going to happen in the days to come to their daily necessities of life.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, technically I am afraid the motion of the hon. Member is not receivable under rule 50 of the Council Rules. This is a matter

24th March 1959] [Sri R. Venkataraman]

which has been fully discussed in this House, and a decision has been taken thereon. The question whether vegetables should be exempted from the levy of the sales tax was discussed threadbare in this session, and it has been decided by this House. I invite the attention of the Hon. Chairman to rule 50 (iv) of the Council Rules which says, 'The motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed on an adjournment or otherwise in the same session'. Besides, this is nothing more than the ordinary administration of the law.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to stop with this. I want to explain the position once again to the House, and through the House to the people of the State that the decision to observe a hartal or to continue to observe the hartal indefinitely is, to say the least, very unfortunate. Under the guise of trying to protect the small dealers, the real issues involved in this are clouded. The Government thoroughly examined the position and decided that tax should be levied only in respect of transactions over Rs. 30,000, in the case of perishables like vegetables, flowers, fruits, meat, fish, etc. The number of persons who would be assessable under this category are very few in every one of the cities. In order to come within the taxable limit, a person has to have transactions up to Rs. 100 everyday on an average. He must have transactions to this extent before he comes within the ambit of taxation. I do not think that either the people who sell vegetables in baskets or who sell vegetables in small stalls will ever be able to reach this figure in a week. So, actually the tax will be levied only in respect of persons who have transactions over Rs. 30,000 annually. Secondly, it was represented to Government that even though tax was leviable only in respect of people having transactions over Rs. 30,000, still it would involve harassment by the department and that almost everybody would be asked to submit returns. The Government examined this question and gave an assurance in this House as well as in the other House that *prima facie* only people who were obliged to submit returns to the income-tax authorities would be called upon to submit returns to the sales tax authorities and that others would not be called upon to submit returns to the sales tax authorities. A person bearing a transaction over Rs. 30,000 would necessarily have a margin to pay income-tax or would be liable to submit returns for income-tax. So, even there, there is no possibility of any harassment. On principle, Mr. Chairman, Dr. Lokanathan recommended that almost every commodity should bear sales tax and that exemptions ought not to be given. In fact, on page 17 of his report, he has said, 'I am not recommending it (this exemption) for two reasons—

(i) An exemption would remove one of the important ways in which a large mass of the people can be made to contribute at least something to the resources needed for developmental effort; and

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [24th March 1959]

(ii) until the revenue yield under the reformed system is clearly known, it would be safer to retain the tax . . .

Then, dealing with exemptions on page 57, he has clearly stated that 'vegetables, etc., be brought under general goods and taxed at multi-point at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.' We have not accepted the general reduction of 1 per cent. Therefore, we have not accepted this reduced rate of half a per cent on vegetables. We have accepted the rate of 2 per cent on the other commodities and one per cent on vegetables. That is where the matter stands. The whole matter was considered threadbare in the Joint Select Committee. I want to take the time of the House to point out the views of the hon. Members of the Legislature which should really matter rather than the representations of persons who are affected by the tax. Sir, several Members of the Joint Select Committee who participated in the deliberations of the Committee pleaded that there should be no harassment in the assessment and they never pleaded for complete exemption in the way the traders wanted. For instance, Sri G. Annamalai Muthuraja expressed the view that 'mainly female vendors traded in plantains and flowers and they could not keep accounts.' So, he wanted exemption for plantains and flowers on the ground that those people could not keep accounts. We also find from the report that 'Sri M. P. Subramaniam also emphasized that small merchants should not be put to unnecessary harassment and that flowers, vegetables, fruits, etc., should be exempted.' Again, the reason for asking for exemption is that there should be no harassment. Then, other Members have also given their views. We find that "Messrs. C. R. Ramaswami and Mohamed Raza Khan pleaded that at least merchants who had a turnover of less than Rs. 100 per day might be exempted.' This is what we have accepted. (Laughter.) (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan: It is not a matter for laughter. Even at the outset, I referred to it.) Thus, the whole idea of the Members of the Joint Select Committee was to prevent any harassment to traders. It was never intended that the representatives of the people wanted that any one particular thing should be completely exempted merely because a few rich dealers in a particular commodity were affected by it and they were agitating strongly for its removal. During the visit to the districts also, in the last few days, I called on the Commercial Tax Officers to give me a rough estimate of the number of people who would be obliged to pay sales tax or submit returns on the basis of the exemption limit of Rs. 30,000. In most cases, the number was only 10, 12 and so on. Actually the larger dealers are attempting to put the small dealers in front and create a misapprehension in the minds of the small dealers as well as the people that by the imposition of the tax on vegetables, they will be affected. The real situation is quite the contrary. Neither the small vendors nor the stall-holders will ever be called upon to submit any return or pay any sales tax. In the working of this particular tax, you will find that the general principle of single-point levy is more or less adopted

24th March 1959] [Sri R. Venkataraman]

here. The wholesaler gets the vegetables, flowers and fruits and he distributes the same to the small dealers. Now, the wholesaler only will be liable to pay the tax. The stall-holders, the small dealers, the basket carriers, vegetable vendors and all these people will be completely exempted from this tax. Therefore, in effect it works out as a single-point levy by increasing the exemption limit to Rs. 30,000 and completely exempting all transactions up to that. We have in effect brought about what the traders wanted in respect of many articles. The agitation, I submit, is ill-advised. I am quite sure that the average citizen will not be misled by the specious propaganda that has been carried on. I hope that the small dealers, whose interests have been protected by the Government, will now stand by the Government and see that they do not fall a prey to the machinations of the large dealers who try to coerce the Government to change their decision. I do not want to add more. The Government have every hope that the people understand it and that the small dealers also understand it and that they will try to serve the needs of the community without falling a prey to the wrong propaganda.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion relates to a matter, namely, the question of exemption in favour of dealers in perishables from the levy of sales tax and it has already been discussed and a decision taken at the time the Madras General Sales Tax Bill, 1959, was considered and passed by this House in this session. Further, the grievances that underlie this move to go on strike which is the subject-matter of this motion can be remedied only by legislation. The motion is, therefore, hit by rule 50 (iv) and (ix) and, therefore, I rule the motion out of order.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Can I make a submission, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No.

V.—PRESENTATION OF THE SIXTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Mr. Chairman, I beg to present to the House the Sixth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances. In doing so, I would like to invite the attention of the House to paragraph 7 in the Third Part of the Report in which it is stated, 'At the meeting held on 31st October 1958, the Committee noted that it was regrettable that for a large number of assurances communicated to the departments, some of them made as early as 1955, no replies whatever, not even interim replies were sent by the departments concerned and wished that this state of affairs should be remedied by appropriate action. In this connexion, the Committee decided to forward copies of the assurances for which no reply had been received, to the Ministers concerned with the request that suitable instructions be issued to the departments concerned for early action in this regard.' I

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [24th March 1959]

regret to have to state that nearly 58 assurances still remain to be answered in one form or another. These are given in Appendix V. In this connexion, I would like to draw attention to the last subparagraph of paragraph 7 of the Report, viz., . . . the Committee wishes to impress on the departments concerned that assurances must be implemented within the minimum time necessary for the purpose and that in any event action taken in respect of assurances must be communicated to the Committee within three months whether the action taken is in final implementation of assurances or in the nature of interim action. I hope that it will not be my painful duty to refer to this aspect of the question again.

VI.—NON-OFFICIAL BILL.

THE MADRAS PRESERVATION OF PARKS, PLAY-FIELDS AND OPEN SPACES BILL, 1958 (L.C. BILL NO. 3 OF 1958).

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Mr. Chairman, I beg to present the Report* of the Select Committee on the Madras Preservation of Parks, Play-fields and Open Spaces Bill, 1958 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1958).

VII.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959 (L.A. BILL NO. 4 OF 1959).

3-50
p.m.

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

“That the Madras Appropriation Bill^b, 1959 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1959), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is before the House for discussion. Is there nobody to speak?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: The convention is not to speak.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Why?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: That is the convention here. Otherwise, we are ready. (Laughter.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras Appropriation Bill^b 1959 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1959), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

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

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 92, 101 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix III on pages 101-103 infra.

24th March 1959]

Clause 2 was put and carried.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

“That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1959 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1959), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: I congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister on spending a sum of Rs. 22 crores which comes under the Supplementary Grants and which, I think, is a record for the whole of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1959 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1959), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

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

(2) THE MADRAS GRAMDAN VILLAGES (REPAYMENT OF DEBTS) BILL, 1959 (L.C. BILL NO. 3 OF 1959).

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

“That the Madras Gramdan Villages (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1959 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1959), as amended by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.”

The House is aware that the Madras Gramdan Villages (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1959, was taken up for consideration on the 12th March 1959 and that it was fully discussed. But the Council resolved that the provisions of the Bill might be scrutinized by a Select Committee. Accordingly, a Select Committee was formed and that Committee considered the Bill on 14th March 1959 clause by clause and the Report of the Select Committee was presented to the House on 18th March 1959.

I shall now briefly state the main changes made by the Select Committee in the Bill. Sub-clause (2) (a) of clause 1 of the original Bill states that the Act extends to the villages specified in the Schedule. As the Schedule contains both villages and hamlets and as the intention is that the Act must extend to the villages as well as to the hamlets specified in the Schedule, the words, “and the hamlets” have been inserted in sub-clause (2) (a) of clause 1. Consequential changes have also been made in the Bill wherever necessary.

The definition of the “Gramdan villager” in sub-clause (c) of clause 2 has been recast so as to restrict the benefits of moratorium only to persons who are actually resident in the scheduled villages or hamlets on the date of the commencement of the Act.

[Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam] [24th March 1959]

As it was considered that the words "that date" at the end of sub-clause (1) of clause 4 required clarification, the words "the date of the payment of that instalment" have been substituted for the words "that date".

It was felt by the Select Committee that provision should be made for giving notice to the creditor before any order under sub-clause (2) of clause 5 was passed. It was, therefore, decided to insert the words "after notice to the creditor" after the word "shall" and before the words "make an order" in sub-clause (2) of clause 5.

Sir, I hope that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, will be acceptable to the Members. I now commend that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

"That the Madras Gramdan Villages (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1959 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1959), as amended by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI: மன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, சென்ற துவை பொது விவாதத்தில் நான் பேசியபோது இந்தக் கிராமதானக் கடன் தவணை மசோதாவை தவறான பேர்வழிகள் உபயோகித்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது என்பதற்காகச் சில விதி விலக்குகள் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னேன். அதில் சாதாரணமாகக் கிராமங்களில்கூட சில வியாபாரிகளும் மற்றவர்களும் அம்மாதிரி இருக்கத்தான் செய்கிறார்கள். அந்த மாதிரியானவர்கள் எல்லாம் இதனால் தவறான பலன் அடைந்துவிடக் கூடாது என்பதற்காகத்தான் நான் ஒரு திருத்தத்தைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். அதாவது விற்பனை வரி கொடுப்பவர்களுக்கும், வருமான வரி கொடுப்பவர்களுக்கும் அதிலிருந்து விலக்கு அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று திருத்தம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் பேசும்பாதுகூட, "விவசாயிகளுக்கு மட்டும் அல்ல, மற்ற கிராமத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் இது உபயோககரமாக இருக்கவேண்டும் என்ற நோக்கத்துடன் இதைச் செய்திருக்கிறோம்" என்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். என்னுடைய திட்டத்தின் மூலம் அவர் சொன்ன நோக்கம் அதிகமாக நிறைவேறுமேயொழிய குறையாது என்கிற காரணத்திற்காக என்னுடைய திருத்தத்தை அரசாங்கம் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளும் என்ற நோக்கத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That the Madras Gramdan Villages (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1959 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1959), as amended by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

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

Clause 2 was put and carried.

24th March 1959]

Clause 3.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

"That clause 3 do stand part of the Bill."

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI: Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name:—

"After sub-clause (1) and before the Explanation I to sub-clause (1), insert the following proviso:—

'Provided the Gramdan villager is not a sales tax or an income-tax assessee'."

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: I second the amendment.

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI: I have already said what I have to say.

* THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I may submit that there is no need at all for an amendment like this, to protect the community as such in these small Gramdan villages or hamlets. There may not be merchants who are liable to sales tax. But even if there are persons doing business and if they pay some sales tax, there should be no exception for them. The idea is to protect the entire village community in these petty villages and hamlets. There is no question of any holder of land or member of the community who is subject to income-tax or sales tax. Perhaps there may be one person and the hon. Member is anxious that such a person should not unjustly benefit by this Bill. But there is this difficulty. If we have a provision like this, it will lead to any amount of litigation and it is only the poor people that will be subject to this kind of litigation. Questions would arise and would have to be decided in every case. Disputes will arise that a sales tax assessee is also assessable to income-tax and this will mean prolonged litigation, harassment and worry. Therefore, I am unable to accept the amendment and I would suggest to the hon. Member not to press it.

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI: I withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 3 was put and carried.

Clauses 4 to 9 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 Gramdan Villages (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1959 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1959), as amended by the Select Committee, be passed."

[24th March 1959]

MR. CHAIRMAN The question is—

“That the Madras Gramdan Villages (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1959 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1959), as amended by the Select Committee, be passed.”

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 26th March 1959.

The House then adjourned.

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

* 141. *A short report on the activities and achievements of the Madras Government Fisheries Department during the half-year ended 30th September 1958.*

* 142. *Report on the activities of the Department of Statistics, Madras, for the first half-year ending 30th September 1958.*

† 143. *Handloom Development Schemes—Progress during 1958-59 and programme for 1959-60.*

† 144. *A review of the Industrial Development in Madras State, 1958-59.*

† 145. *A review of the Nationalised Transport in Madras State (1958-59).*

* 146. *Short report on the achievements and various activities of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department for the half-year from 1st April to 30th September 1958.*

* 147. *Half-yearly report on the working of the Indian Boilers Act V of 1923 in the State of Madras for the half-year 1958-59 (for the period from 1st April to 30th September 1958).*

* Placed on the table of the House on 23rd March 1959.

† Sent by post to all Members of the Legislative Council on 20th March 1959.

24th March 1959]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 163 asked by Sri T. Pureshtham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 24th March 1959, page 69 supra.]

Head of Department.	Total travelling allowance drawn during 1957-58.
	RS.
1. High Court Judges	1,958.75
2. Chairman, Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, Madras.	253.31
3. Commissioner of Labour	4,569.42
4. Director of Agriculture	8,990.07
<i>Note.</i> —The present incumbent and his predecessor together drew the amount mentioned.	
5. Controller of Stationery and Printing	717.61
<i>Note.</i> —The present incumbent and his predecessor together drew the amount mentioned.	
6. Director of Industries and Commerce	5,082.99
7. Registrar of Co-operative Societies	3,599.72
8. Commissioner for Agricultural Income Tax	1,912.39
9. Director of Handlooms	5,378.47
10. Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.	4,226.46
11. Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration).	5,174.84
12. Director of Settlements	3,737.44
13. Director of Public Instruction	8,267.34
14. Inspector-General of Police	4,014.01
<i>Note.</i> —The present incumbent and his predecessor together drew the amount mentioned.	
15. Director of Harijan Welfare	3,263.78
16. Inspector-General of Prisons	5,636.25
<i>Note.</i> —The present incumbent and his predecessor together drew the amount mentioned.	
17. Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Vigilance Service.	1,497.50
18. Comptroller, Governor's Household	438.91
19. Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras	1,525.04
20. Chief Engineer (Electricity)	7,747.32
21. Director of Animal Husbandry	7,609.11
22. Inspector-General of Registration	3,545.83
23. Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras	3,794.78
24. Director of Public Health	2,844.38
<i>Note.</i> —The present incumbent and his predecessor together drew the amount mentioned.	

[24th March 1959]

Head of Department.	Total travelling allowance drawn during 1957-58. RS.
25. Honorary Director of Madras State Transport Department, Madras.	7,163.49
26. Director of Khadi	3,278.01
27. Chief Engineer (Highways)	10,960.14
<i>Note.</i> —The present incumbent and his predecessor together drew the amount mentioned.	
28. Director of Medical Services	6,971.44
<i>Note.</i> —The present incumbent and his predecessor together drew the amount mentioned.	
29. Chairman, Madras Public Service Commission ..	154.24
30. Examiner of Local Fund Accounts	1,443.59
<i>Note.</i> —The present incumbent and his predecessor together drew the amount mentioned.	
31. Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General).	4,088.51
32. Chief Engineer (Irrigation)	5,642.96

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item VI on page 86 supra.]

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE
MADRAS PRESERVATION OF PARKS, PLAY-FIELDS
AND OPEN SPACES BILL, 1958 (L.C. BILL No. 3 OF
1958).

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
MADRAS.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Preservation of Parks, Play-fields and Open Spaces Bill, 1958 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1958), has the honour to make the following report.

2. The Bill was published in English in the Extraordinary issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th September 1958 and in Tamil in Part IV-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 8th October 1958.

3. The Committee was appointed by a resolution of the Council, dated the 24th September 1958.

4. The Committee met three times on 31st October 1958, 28th November 1958 and 3rd February 1959 in the Members' Lounge Room, Fort St. George, Madras.

24th March 1959]

5. At the first meeting held on 31st October 1958, the Committee decided to invite, besides some members, the Leaders of various parties in the Legislative Assembly to participate in the discussions and deliberations of the Committee and in pursuance thereof, seven members of the Legislative Assembly were invited.

6. At the meeting held on 28th November 1958, the Committee subjected the clauses of the Bill to a detailed scrutiny and the Law Secretary was requested to redraft the Bill in the light of the discussions and decisions of the Committee. The Bill as redrafted by Law was considered again on 3rd February 1959 and approved with some amendments.

Some of the important changes which the Committee has made are mentioned below :—

Clause 1.

The short title has been amended as follows: "The Madras Parks, Play-fields and Open Spaces (Preservation and Regulation) Act, 1959." A sub-clause has been inserted so as to give power to the Government to extend the provisions of this Act stage by stage to any other local area in the State.

Clause 2.

This clause deals with definitions. The Committee decided that as the duty of implementing the Act should be cast on the "Executive Authority", the expression "Executive Authority" should also be defined. Accordingly, a sub-clause has been inserted.

Another sub-clause has also been inserted to define the word "Government".

The Committee was of opinion that open spaces in which not more than 1/20th part is covered with buildings should also be included in the definition of open spaces. The definition "Open space" has been re-cast suitably.

The Committee considered that the definition of the word "park" should also include "gardens, meadows, lawns and places commonly resorted to by the public" and the sub-clause has been amended accordingly.

Clauses 3, 4 and 5.

The old clause 3 provided for the preparation of lists of parks, play-fields and open spaces within the limits of the Corporation or the municipality concerned. The Committee was of the view that the provision contained in this clause should be amplified so as to provide for not only the preparation of lists of parks, play-fields and open spaces but also for their publication in the manner prescribed and their approval by the Government and for the variation or revocation of lists by the Government at any time.

[24th March 1959]

The clauses 3, 4 and 5 give effect to the above suggestions. The old clauses 5, 6 and 7 were omitted as the Committee was of the view that the provisions in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, were sufficient to serve the purpose.

Clause 6.

The old clause 4 provided that no park, play-field and open space should be released for purposes inconsistent with the provisions of the Act and old clause 9 prohibited the use of any park, play-field and open space for any other purposes without the specific sanction of the Government. The Committee decided that the provisions contained in these two clauses should be combined in one clause and accordingly clause 6 has been inserted. This clause, therefore, deals with the prohibition of the use of parks, play-fields and open spaces in certain cases.

Clauses 7 and 8.

The old clause 8 (a) provided for the maintenance of parks, play-fields and open spaces. The Committee decided to provide for the maintenance of parks, play-fields and open spaces in a clean and proper condition and also to prohibit the construction of buildings likely to affect the utility of the park, play-field and open space except with the sanction of the Government. Accordingly, clauses 7 and 8 were inserted.

Clauses 9 and 10.

Old clause 8 (b) provided for the preservation of play-fields allowed to be used by educational institutions or by duly constituted public bodies in proper form and in default for the acquisition by the Corporation or municipality and also for submission of annual report to Government in respect of such play-fields. The Committee decided to cast the obligation on the owner of parks, play-fields and open spaces to maintain them in clean and proper condition and in default to empower the executive authority to arrange for the same. The Committee also decided to provide for the submission of annual reports as regards the nature of action taken in respect of them.

Clause 9 deals with the obligation cast on the owner of parks, play-fields and open spaces to maintain them in a clean and proper condition.

Clause 10 provides for the submission of annual returns to the Government.

Clauses 11 and 12.

Old clause 11 provided for the summary eviction of unauthorized persons and for recovery of compensation therefor. The Committee decided to delete the provision in regard to the recovery of compensation. The Committee further decided that summary eviction of unauthorized persons was necessary and that a provision might be made for prosecution and imposition of penalty.

24th March 1959]

Clauses 11 and 12 have been drafted with reference to clause 11 of the original Bill. Clause 11, as amended, provides for the removal of unauthorized persons entering or remaining in any park, play-field or open space belonging to or vested in the Government or a local authority, by any Police Officer or any other person acting on behalf of the Government or the executive authority.

Clause 12 prescribes penalty for throwing any rubbish into any park, play-field or open space or getting over the railings or fence or stealing or damaging the fruits, flowers, plants, grass or any other thing whatsoever therein or committing any nuisance therein and provides that any Police Officer not below the rank of a head constable may arrest without warrant any person found committing any offence.

Clause 13.

There was no provision in the original Bill as to what should be done in case the executive authority failed to enforce the provisions of the Bill effectively. The Committee was of opinion that a provision to meet such a contingency was necessary. Accordingly, clause 13 has been inserted.

Clause 14.

There was no provision in the original Bill to empower the Government to make rules by notifications for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act and to lay all rules and approved lists before the Legislature. The Committee decided that provision should be made in this regard. Accordingly, the clause has been added.

The provision contained in clause 10 of the original Bill has been incorporated in sub-clause (3) of clause 14.

The long title and the preamble have been abridged to state succinctly the aims and objects of the Bill and with reference to the phraseology used in the short title.

A copy of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, is appended.

The Committee decided that the Bill need not be republished.

FORT ST. GEORGE, A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR,
MADRAS-9, Chairman.
2nd March 1959.

[24th March 1959]

APPENDIX.

THE MADRAS PRESERVATION OF PARKS, PLAY-FIELDS AND OPEN SPACES BILL, 1958 (L.C. BILL No. 3 OF 1958).

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

[NOTE.—The changes made are sidelined or underlined.]A Bill to provide for the preservation and regulation of parks, play-fields and open spaces in the State of Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the preservation and regulation of parks, play-fields and open spaces in the State of Madras;

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

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Parks, Play-fields and Open Spaces (Preservation and Regulation) Act, 1959.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Madras.

(3) It shall come into force at once—

(i) in the City of Madras; and

(ii) in every municipality in the State.

(4) The Government may, from time to time, by notification, extend the provisions of this Act from such date as may be specified in the notification to any other local area in the State, and may cancel or modify any such notification.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) “executive authority” means the Commissioner, Chairman, President, executive officer or other functionary of the local authority concerned who is vested with general executive powers under any of the Acts mentioned in the Schedule;

(b) “Government” means the State Government;

(c) “Open space” means any land whether enclosed or not, belonging to the Government or any local authority, on which there are no buildings or of which not more than one-twentieth part is covered with buildings, and the whole or the remainder of which is used for purposes of recreation, air or light;

(d) “park” means a piece of land on which there are no buildings or of which not more than one-twentieth part is covered with buildings, and the whole or the remainder of which is laid out as a garden with trees, plants or flower-beds or as a lawn or as a meadow and maintained as a place for the resort of the public for recreation, air or light;

24th March 1959]

(e) “play-field” means a piece of land adapted for the purposes of play, game or sport and used by schools or colleges or clubs.

3. *Preparation and submission of list of parks, play-fields and open spaces by executive authorities.*—(1) The executive authority of every local authority shall, not later than six months from the date on which this Act comes into force in the area within the jurisdiction of the local authority, prepare and submit for the approval of the Government a correct and complete list with plans and maps of all the parks, play-fields and open spaces in the area aforesaid containing such particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) The Government shall, as soon as may be, after the receipt of the list and other documents referred to in sub-section (1), publish the list in the prescribed manner and such publication shall state at what place and time the maps, plans and documents aforesaid will be available to the public for inspection.

4. *Approval of lists by Government.*—(1) Any person interested, may submit his objections or suggestions in writing in respect of anything contained in, or relating to, the list, to the Government, within one month from the date of the publication under sub-section (2) of section 3.

(2) The Government may, after considering the objections and suggestions, if any, and making such inquiry as they think fit approve the list with or without modifications.

(3) The approval of the Government to a list under sub-section (2) shall be published in the prescribed manner and such publication shall contain the list and shall also state at what place and time particulars relating to the matters mentioned in the list will be available to the public for inspection.

5. *Variation or revocation of list.*—(1) The Government may at any time either *suo motu* or at the instance of the local authority concerned or of any person interested, vary or revoke a list published under section 4.

(2) Before making any such variation or revocation, the Government shall publish in the prescribed manner a draft of such variation or revocation together with a notice specifying a date on or after which such draft will be taken into consideration, and shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of such draft from the local authority or any person interested before the date so specified.

(3) (a) The Government shall once in every five years review the approved lists of parks, play-fields and open spaces and shall cause revised lists to be prepared.

(b) Whenever such a general revision of approved lists has been completed, the Government shall publish in the prescribed manner the revised lists and such publication shall state that

[24th March 1959]

objections and suggestions will be considered if they reach the Government within a period of one month from the date of such publication.

(4) The Government shall, after considering the objections and suggestions, if any, received within the period referred to in sub-section (3) publish the revised lists in the prescribed manner and the revision shall take effect on such publication.

6. *Prohibition of the use of parks, play-fields and open spaces in certain cases.*—No park, play-field or open space specified in the list published under section 4 or 5 shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, be used for any purpose other than the purpose or purposes for which it was used on the date of the coming into force of this Act under sub-section (3) of section 1 or on the date with effect from which this Act is extended to the local area concerned under sub-section (4) of section 1, as the case may be.

7. *Maintenance of parks, play-fields and open spaces.*—The local authority shall maintain in a clean and proper condition all parks, play-fields and open spaces belonging to or vested in it and included in the list published under section 4 or 5.

8. *Prohibition of construction of buildings, etc.*—No person shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, construct any building or put up any structure likely to affect the utility of the park, play-field or open space or make any encroachment in or over any park, play-field or open space specified in the list published under section 4 or 5.

9. *Obligation of owner of parks, play-fields, etc.*—(1) In the case of parks and play-fields not vested in the local authority but included in the list published under section 4 or 5 the executive authority may, by notice, require the owner or the person or authority in occupation of such park or play-field—

(i) to maintain such park or play-field in a clean and proper condition, or

(ii) to remove or alter any projection, encroachment or obstruction in or over any such park or play-field or to execute such repairs to any building in such park or play-field as the executive authority may consider necessary, within a date specified in the notice.

(2) If the owner or the person or authority in occupation fails to comply with the notice under sub-section (1), the executive authority shall himself arrange to—

(i) maintain such park or play-field in a clean and proper condition, or

(ii) remove or alter the projection, encroachment or obstruction, or

24th March 1959]

(iii) execute such repairs as he may consider necessary and the cost of such maintenance, removal, alteration or repairs shall be recoverable from the owner or the person or authority in occupation in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) Any dispute as to the amount of the cost shall be decided by the Government and their decision shall be final.

(4) The executive authority may, instead of or in addition to taking action as indicated in sub-section (2) proceed to acquire the land under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act I of 1894), for the purpose of effective management of the land as a park or play-field.

(5) Any owner or any person or authority in occupation of a play-field desiring to convert the play-field to any use other than as a play-field may give notice to the person or authority managing the affairs of any educational institution or other duly constituted public body which uses the play-field or to the local authority within whose jurisdiction the play-field is situated to purchase his rights in the play-field. If such person, authority, public body or local authority does not agree to purchase his rights, the owner, person or authority in occupation may after the expiry of a reasonable period which shall be not less than six months put it to such use as the owner, person or authority in occupation desires.

10. *Submission of annual return.*—The executive authority shall submit to the Government in such form and with such particulars as may be prescribed, an annual return in respect of the parks, play-fields and open spaces which are situated within the limits of the local authority concerned and which are specified in the list published under section 4 or 5. The return shall also contain a list of the parks and play-fields in respect of which action was taken under sub-section (2) of section 9 together with particulars as regards the nature of the action taken in respect of them and the steps taken in regard to their proper maintenance.

11. *Removal of unauthorized persons.*—If any person enters or remains in any park, play-field or open space belonging to or vested in the Government or a local authority after having been required by the executive authority or any person authorized in this behalf by the Government or the local authority not to enter or remain in such park, play-field or open space, he may, without prejudice to any other proceedings which may be taken against him, be removed from such park, play-field or open space by any Police Officer or any other person acting on behalf of the Government or the executive authority.

12. *Penalties.*—(1) Whoever throws any rubbish into any park, play-field or open space specified in the list published under section 4 or 5 or gets over the railings or fence, or steals or damages the fruits, flowers, plants, grass or any other thing whatsoever therein

[24th March 1959]

or commits any nuisance therein, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

(2) Any Police Officer not below the rank of a head constable may arrest without warrant any person found committing any offence under sub-section (1).

13. *Power of control of Government.*—(1) If the Government are satisfied after giving the executive authority an opportunity of explanation, that the executive authority has failed to enforce effectively the provisions of this Act or to execute any work which under this Act, the executive authority is required to execute, the Government may order the local authority to do all things necessary for enforcing the provisions of this Act effectively or for executing any work which under this Act, the executive authority is required to execute.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the Government shall have the same powers of calling for records, of causing inspection to be made, and of enforcing their orders of appointing persons to enforce them as they have under sections 40 to 43 (both inclusive) of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919), or sections 34 and 39 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920).

14. *Power to make rules.*—(1) The Government may, by notification, make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, such rules may provide for—

(a) controlling or regulating the admission of persons to, and the conduct of persons in, and in the vicinity of parks, play-fields and open spaces;

(b) restricting or prohibiting the admission of animals or any class of animals to any park, play-field or open space;

(c) removing from any park, play-field or open space any person who is therein in contravention of any order or direction of the executive authority or any person authorized under section 11;

(d) the time within which the annual return under section 10 shall be submitted to the Government;

(e) the procedure to be followed under section 9 (5);

(f) all matters expressly required or allowed by this Act to be prescribed.

(3) All rules made, all notifications issued and all lists of parks, play-fields and open spaces published under this Act shall, as soon as possible after they are made or published as the case may be, be placed on the table of both Houses of the Legislature and shall be subject to such modifications by way of amendment or repeal as the Legislature may make either in the same session or in the next session.

[24th March 1959]

THE SCHEDULE.

[See section 2 (a).]

1. The Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919).
2. The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920),
3. The Madras District Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920).
4. The Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950 (Madras Act X of 1950).
5. The Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXV of 1958).
6. The Travancore District Municipalities Act, 1116 (Travancore Act XXIII of 1116).
7. The Travancore-Cochin Panchayats Act, 1950 (Travancore-Cochin Act II of 1950).

APPENDIX III

[Vide item VII (1) on page supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 4 OF 1959

(As passed by Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the appropriation of certain further moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1958.

WHEREAS it is necessary to provide for the appropriation of certain further moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1958;

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

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Appropriation Act, 1959.

2. *Supplementary appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1958.*—The State Government may appropriate out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1958, a further sum not exceeding twenty-two crores, nineteen lakhs, eighty-nine thousand and four hundred rupees, being moneys required to meet

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Madras Legislative Assembly for that period, as set forth in column (2) of the Schedule; and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that period, as set forth in column (3) of the Schedule.

[24th March 1959]

THE SCHEDULE.

Demand number, services and purposes.	Sums not exceeding.		
	Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
I Land Revenue Department.	31,09,200	..	31,09,200
III Stamps Administration.	2,76,900	..	2,76,900
IV Forest Department.	9,71,900	..	9,71,900
V Registration Department.	48,900	..	48,900
VI Motor Vehicles Acts—Administration.	2,16,300	..	2,16,300
VII General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties—Administration.	50,50,200	..	50,50,200
VIII Irrigation ..	16,70,700	6,99,000	23,69,700
Debt Charges ..	..	1,70,00,000	1,70,00,000
IX Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.	9,76,200	58,300	10,34,500
X State Legislature.	6,67,500	3,600	6,71,100
XI District Administration and Miscellaneous.	76,78,300	6,600	76,84,900
XII Administration of Justice.	10,40,400	..	10,40,400
XIII Jails	13,19,600	..	13,19,600
XIV Police	33,69,800	..	33,69,800
XV Education	82,19,200	..	82,19,200
XVI Medical	32,51,500	..	32,51,500
XVII Public Health ..	13,46,400	..	13,46,400
XVIII Agriculture and Fisheries.	1,100	9,300	10,400
XIX Veterinary	100	..	100
XX Co-operation	23,81,800	..	23,81,800
XXI Industries and Cinchona.	400	..	400
XXIV Civil Works—Works.	1,23,74,200	..	1,23,74,200
XXV Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.	13,59,700	..	13,59,700
XXVI Civil Works—Grants-in-Aid.	21,50,100	..	21,50,100
XXVII Famine	4,97,300	..	4,97,300

24th March 1959]

Demand number, services and purposes.	Sums not exceeding.		
	Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
XXVIII Pensions ..	20,40,100	87,600	21,27,700
XXIX Stationery and Printing.	37,70,000	..	37,70,000
XXX Miscellaneous ..	100	..	100
XXXI Community Development Projects, e.c.	96,08,900	..	96,08,900
XXXII Road Transport Schemes—Working Expenses.	10,19,600	..	10,19,600
XXXIV Capital Outlay on Forests.	4,20,500	..	4,20,500
XXXV Capital Outlay on Irrigation.	2,72,66,600	..	2,72,66,600
XXXVI Capital Outlay on Public Health.	1,12,95,400	..	1,12,95,400
XXXVIII Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.	26,29,500	..	26,29,500
XXXIX Capital Outlay on Civil Works.	800	53,000	53,800
XL Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes.	23,36,500	..	23,36,500
XLI Commuted Value of Pensions.	5,06,900	..	5,06,900
XLII Capital Outlay on Scheme of State Trading.	..	5,400	5,400
XLIII Loans and Advances by the State Government.	8,46,84,000	..	8,46,84,000
Grand Total ..	20,40,66,600	1,79,22,800	22,19,89,400

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

24th March 1959.

U. KRISHNA RAU,
Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Thursday, the 26th March 1959.

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.

Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks

* 173 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to lay on the table of the House a district-war list showing—

(a) the number of Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks existing in the State as on 31st March 1958; and

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred in each Block?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :

(a) Community Development Blocks.	40	
National Extension Service Blocks.	95	(including 2 advance blocks).

Total 135

(b) A statement ^a is placed on the table of the House.

Tamil teachers

* 174 Q.—DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the District Boards in whose higher elementary schools, Tamil teachers are granted the scale of pay admissible to elementary school teachers;

(b) the names of District Boards, which have placed them on par with secondary grade trained teachers in the matter of scales of pay;

(c) the names of the District Boards which give a starting pay of Rs. 40 to the Tamil Pandits who are employed in the elementary schools;

(d) whether there are objections to granting the Tamil teachers working in the elementary schools the scale of pay of Rs. 45—2—85; and

[26th March 1959]

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remove those objections?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) Only three District Boards, viz., North Arcot, Tanjore and South Arcot, have employed Tamil Pandits in Higher Elementary Schools. The Pandits employed under North Arcot District Board are paid in the scale of pay of Rs. 40—1—60. The Pandits under the South Arcot District Board are paid in the scale of pay of Rs. 40— $\frac{1}{2}$ —55—2—75. The Pandits employed under the Tanjore District Board are paid in the scale of pay of Rs. 45—2—85.

(b) The Tanjore District Board has placed the Tamil teachers on par with secondary grade trained teachers in the matter of scale of pay.

(c) The North Arcot and South Arcot District Boards give a starting pay of Rs. 40 to the Tamil Pandits employed in the Higher Elementary Schools.

(d) & (e) There is no objection to granting the Tamil teachers working in elementary schools the scale of pay of Rs. 45—2—85 as these pandits are eligible for this scale. Necessary instructions are being issued to the District Boards in this regard.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: If it is not possible for those two District Boards to place them in the scale of Rs. 45—85, will the Government be pleased to issue instructions so as to enable those teachers to be placed in secondary schools or high schools rather than be fixed in elementary schools where they would be at a disadvantage?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: But there should be vacancies available in other schools. Now we have issued these instructions, and if any further difficulty arises, we will consider it.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Since the District Boards are abolished and their schools are now under the Special Officers, will the Government be pleased to issue instructions to the Special Officers to see that the scale of Rs. 45—85 is given to them?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The district board is not abolished. It still continues as a legal entity. Only it is administered by the Special Officer.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: தமிழ் பண்டிட்ஸ் கிரேடு 1, கிரேடு 2 என்று இருக்கின்றன. அவர்கள் எந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் இருந்தாலும் படிப்பிற்கும், தகுதிக்கும் தக்கபடி ஒரேவிதச் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப் படுமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is the ambition of this Government—wherever they are employed, they should get their salaries according to their qualifications. But if we begin to employ graduate teachers in elementary schools, we would not be able to meet the expenditure at all. That is why we should have some limitations.

26th March 1959]

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: சம்பளக் கமிட்டி இதையும் கூடப் பரிசீலனை செய்யுமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I suppose that that will be looked into by the Pay Commission.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Since the District Boards are now administered by Special Officers, the Government can issue instructions to them to give a uniform scale of pay.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Giving instructions to District Boards means now instructions to Special Officers.

Dearness allowance to pensioners

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to enhance the dearness allowance to pensioners; and

(b) if so, at what stage it is?

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

(b) The question does not arise.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. Minister kindly enlighten us on when the last increase in the dearness allowance was given to pensioners and at what rates?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not have that information readily. But I think two years ago we gave an increase of about Rs. 5.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Have the Government received any representations about the economic position of the Government pensioners, and would something be done about it?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes, Sir, we have received very many representations. I do not think we are in a position to give any increased pension.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Have the Government considered the revision of the Pension Rules in the light of the decision of the Central Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As a matter of fact, the Pay Commission is expected to look into the retirement benefits but that will be only with reference to the officers who would be retiring hereafter.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, there are many cases where persons who after retiring from the Government service died within a few months or a year and there are also cases where their

[26th March 1959]

families were left practically with nothing to fall back upon. In such cases, do the Government consider the question of helping their families?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think this would be possible. There are not only the families of retired Government servants but also so many other families who are in difficulties. So, it is only by raising the economic condition of the country that all these problems could be solved.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Have the Government any proposal to extend the temporary increase to the teacher-pensioners also?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There is no such proposal.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Nowadays, unfortunately, deaths due to heart attack are becoming common especially in the case of the Government servants who have retired. So, will the Government consider the question of giving pension to their families even after their death, as in some cases they have nothing to fall back upon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is why they are expected to contribute to the Provident Fund and get their lives insured. If they have done it, those funds would be made available to their families.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Would it be possible for these persons to anticipate their death immediately after their retirement and commute their pensions?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Commutation is allowed only in cases where they are medically fit. I do not think sick persons could be allowed to commute their pension.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: I was not referring to sick persons but I was referring only to persons who could anticipate their death.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Even in the case of those who are told so by astrologers and others, at least astrology would prove false.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, is it not a fact that a long time passes by between the date of retirement and the date of sanction of the communication?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Many persons commute, as a matter of fact. If the hon. Member looks into the Budget provisions, he will find that there is a sum allotted for the purpose of commutation of pension.

26th March 1959]

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Is there not a provision that if a Government servant happens to die soon after retirement, he should be given gratuity?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Only an *ex gratia* payment is made and that too in very rare cases.

Free passes in the State Transport buses

* 176 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether any free passes have been issued to Police constables and the employees of the State Transport Department to travel in the State Transport buses; and

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal before the Government to issue such passes?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (a) (i) Police constables are allowed to travel free in State Transport buses in Madras City if they hold passes issued to the Police Department. The passes are paid for by that Department.

(ii) In Madras City, duty passes are issued to all non-gazetted employees of the Madras State Transport Department for free travel from their residences to their places of duty and back. Certain Gazetted Officers are given all-route passes for purposes of inspection.

(iii) In the Kanyakumari Branch, the employees transferred from the former T.-C. State continue to enjoy the free travel facilities obtaining under that State. New entrants are given duty passes as at Madras.

(b) Does not arise.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: இப்பொழுது போலீஸ்காரர்கள் பஸ்ஸில் டிக்கட் இல்லாமல் போவது ஜேமறைவு காய்மறைவு போல் இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் மிகக் குறைவான சம்பளம் வாங்குகிறவர்கள் என்ற காரணத்தினாலும், இந்த நாட்டின் இன்றியமையாத காவலர்களாகவும் அவர்கள் இருப்பதால் அவர்கள் வீட்டிலிருந்து உத்தியோக ஸ்தலத்திற்குப் போகவும், திரும்பவும் “பீ பஸ்” கொடுப்பது நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்று அரசாங்கம் கருதுகிறதா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The State Transport Department is a commercial organization.

சம்பளம் அதிகம் வேண்டுமென்றால் பைனான்ஸ் மினிஸ்டரைக் கேட்க வேண்டும்.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Are the members of the Transport Advisory Committee furnished with free passes?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I think so.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: I do not expect the Hon. Minister to travel freely but would he sometimes travel incognito and see the overcrowding and the difficulties of passengers in the buses?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Unfortunately, I have not been able to travel incognito especially in the buses because I know almost everyone of the drivers and conductors.

3-10 p.m.

[26th March 1959]

Neyveli lignite-bearing areas

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

(a) the number of villages acquired by the Government in the Neyveli lignite-bearing areas in South Arcot district for mining operations; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken for rehabilitating the persons evacuated from those villages?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (a) Up to the end of December 1958, 6,541.88 acres in 13 villages in Lignite-bearing areas have been acquired for mining operations.

(b) According to a rehabilitation scheme, sanctioned by the Government of India, all the displaced persons will be rehabilitated in seven forest areas placed at the disposal of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation by the Government of Madras. The total cost of the scheme will be about Rs. 10 lakhs. As land acquisition is carried on in stages, rehabilitation of displaced persons is also being done in stages. Displaced persons have moved into a new colony called "New Koorapetti Village" formed for the purpose in Kuppanatham forest area. In M. Parur forest area, lands have been cleared, house-sites marked for occupation and two new rehabilitation colonies one at the eastern end near Pootanur and the other at the western end near M. Parur have been formed. Displaced persons of Vilangulam, Vellayankuppam, Elavarasampattu, etc., villages are being rehabilitated there. The other displaced persons will be rehabilitated in the remaining five forest areas as and when they are displaced and dispossessed of their lands.

Local Library Authority for the Tanjore district.

* 178 Q.—DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Local Library Authority has been constituted for the Tanjore district under the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948;

(b) if so, the amount of library cess collected up to 31st March 1958 in that district;

(c) whether the Government have contributed their share to the Library Fund of that Local Authority;

(d) whether there is any accumulated surplus not utilised by the Local Authority; and

(e) if so, whether there is any proposal before the Government to call for a scheme for utilising the surplus?

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

(b) Rs. 2,79,334 during the entire period from 1950-1958

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes.

26th March 1959]

(e) The Local Library Authority has under consideration a proposal for the acquisition of a site and the construction of a building for its District Central Library. The savings of the earlier years will come in handy for that purpose.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: May I know when the scheme was submitted to the Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not have the exact date. A separate question may be put.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: They go on collecting the library cess for a number of years but they are very slow in utilising it. Is it proper that they should go on accumulating the amount and not utilise it for library purposes?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I think Tanjore district is the defaulter. In all the other cases they have utilised the sum and have asked for further grants.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: As the library cess collected by local bodies, municipalities and panchayats is not being remitted promptly, will the Hon. Minister indicate whether action will be taken to ensure prompt payment?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have no information on that point. But if there is any default, it may be brought to my notice.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Is it not a fact that the library cess is intended for purchase of books and library equipment and that it is not intended for being utilised for construction of buildings?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Instead of allowing it to be accumulated, it has to be utilised and it is better to utilise it for construction of buildings also. As a matter of fact, this acts as an inducement for development of libraries. Therefore, wherever there is accumulation, we allow it to be utilised for putting up buildings.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Arising out of the reply of the Hon. the Minister for Finance, may I ask whether he is aware that in the City of Madras a very heavy amount is collected and am I to understand that the amount is spent in any way proportionate to the money actually collected by the Corporation of Madras?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: A very big building programme has been taken up. If I am right, the site has already been acquired and when the putting up of that building is taken up, even the amounts which are being collected will be insufficient to carry on the scheme.

[26th March 1959]

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: Sir, if all the money collected is utilised for putting up buildings, perhaps there will be no money left for purchase of books, etc., for which this cess is collected every year.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There will be recurring amount available.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know the agency which is putting up these buildings and making the necessary arrangements in the City of Madras?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The Library Authority, with the permission of the Government.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Is it not a fact that these Local Library Authority establishments are continued on a temporary basis and will the Hon. Minister ensure that necessary steps are taken to make them permanent?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The Library Authorities are continuing. Only the members are changing periodically.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Do not the Government think that the utilisation of the accumulated amount for the construction of a building will indirectly induce the other districts also not to utilise the amount but go on accumulating it for the purpose of putting up buildings?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Fortunately, they have not done so and I do not think, having started the libraries, they can now withdraw from the fund.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Will the Government place some limit of proportion according to which this money could be utilised for buildings as against purchase of books?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They get the sanction of Government and the financial position of the Library Authority would be considered with reference to the investment on buildings.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: As these establishments are treated as temporary establishments, will the Hon. Minister consider the question of making the Local Library Authority establishments permanent establishments?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have no information on that point.

Teachers' Provident Fund accounts.

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

(a) whether any cases of transfer of Teachers' Provident Fund accounts are pending disposal with the Basic Education Officer, Madurai;

[26th March 1959]

(b) if so, how many and for how long; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. Fifty-two cases were pending disposal at the time of the abolition of the post of Basic Education Officer, Madurai. Of these, 48 cases have since been disposed of. Particulars about the years to which the four cases still to be disposed of relate, are not available.

(c) The delay in these cases has been caused by one or more of the following factors, viz., (1) want of current Savings Bank Pass-Books, (2) want of eligibility certificates I and II and (3) non-availability of original admission records of the teachers to the Teachers' Provident Fund scheme.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know what steps the Government intend taking, to see that these records are properly preserved and the work is done promptly?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Now, Sir, I do not think there are many cases where these records have been lost. These are old cases and further steps are being taken either to construct the records or to trace the records.

District Headquarters Hospitals

* 180 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the schemes for improvement of Government City and District Headquarters Hospitals included in the Second Five-Year Plan showing the progress of each scheme?

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

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: The statement shows that there has been very slow progress in the execution of these schemes. Will the Hon. Minister tell us why it is so?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The slow progress is due to the shortage of building materials like iron and the limited capacity of the State Public Works Department. In order to quicken the progress, the Government have permitted the Chief Engineer to purchase in the open market 500 tons of steel at a cost of Rs. 6½ lakhs. The question of sanctioning additional staff, technical and non-technical, for the Public Works Department for the purpose of expediting the execution of the schemes is also under consideration.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. Minister see that all possible steps are taken to complete the schemes at least by the end of next year, even if it be by personal visits to some of these hospitals?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: If by personal visit a building can be completed, I am willing to visit the places very often. But mere personal visit will not do; of course, it can give a drive. In that respect I shall try to visit some of the institutions.

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 133-144 infra.

[26th March 1959]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: While I appreciate the fact that there might have been all-round improvement in the various hospitals, headquarters and other hospitals, unfortunately the Royapettah Hospital remains in the same condition as it was on the date it was built, without any improvement.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is a happy record that they are maintaining.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I do not know whether it requires any improvement or repairs, but a decent sum—Rs. 7 lakhs—is provided.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Will the Hon. the Revenue Minister give us at least an assurance that he will visit the Royapettah Hospital at his earliest convenience and get to know what are the developments that the hospital requires?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Yes, Sir. I shall try to visit and also inform the hon. Member about it. (Laughter)

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: As building schemes in regard to the Government Stanley Hospital have been pending for a long time owing, it would appear, to the difficulty with regard to selection of site, will the Hon. Minister kindly enquire into the matter and see that immediate action is taken?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The hon. Member happens to be a member of the Advisory Committee. I shall take him also with me during the visit.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, I happen to be one of the members of the Royapettah Hospital Advisory Committee. I found that even minimum amenities were not provided to the patients. Will the Government see that the minimum amenities are provided to patients and that improvements are made to the Royapettah Hospital?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I do not understand what minimum amenities are wanting there as compared to other hospitals. If it is a question of overcrowding, it is in other hospitals also. I wish to know from the hon. Member what particularly he means by 'minimum amenities'.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Lavatories are not kept in a sanitary condition. Then there is no provision for drinking water. Some of the parts require immediate repairs. That was what we found when we were taken round.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: If visits are made and inspection is made, a number of things wanting to be done will be known. I take note of them and I shall look into the matter.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: The Hon. Minister may pay a surprise visit to-morrow or the day after.

26th March 1959]

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR: Surprise visit to-morrow? (Laughter).

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, I am not a member of the Advisory Committee. But, unfortunately, I happen to live just in front of the hospital. I can just instance the miserable plight of thousands of people who come to the out-patient department. They have to stand outside. With the few doctors in the hospital, many of them have to go away disappointed without getting medicine.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: When the hon. Member put this question, I guessed that he must be living somewhere in Royapettah.

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR: May I ask, Sir, whether there is a persistent demand from the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for the provision of living quarters for low-paid servants and, if so, what the Government propose to do in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: That matter became a pending question, because we were not able to get a suitable site. After exploring all other means, finally we hit upon a plan, and that is being considered.

Pearl fishery operations

* 181 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the places where pearl fishery operations are conducted in this State;

(b) the revenue realised by the Government in conducting the pearl and chank fisheries operation in 1957-58;

(c) the methods adopted to dispose of the pearl oysters collected; and

(d) the expenditure incurred by the Government on the pearl fishery operations during 1957-58 and the profit derived therefrom?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON: (a) The pearl fishery operations are conducted only off the coast of Tuticorin in this State.

(b) During the financial year 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 4,04,764 has been realised from the chank fisheries operation and a sum of Rs. 2,69,123 has been realised from the pearl fishery operation in this State.

(c) The oysters collected during the operations are divided between the Government and the divers who dive for oysters in the ratio of 2:1 and the Government share of oysters are sold in public auction in lots of 1,000.

(d) From the pearl fishery operations during 1957-58 a total sum of Rs. 2,69,123 was realised against an expenditure of Rs. 77,924 thus resulting in a net profit of Rs. 1,91,199.

[26th March 1959]

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : இந்த முத்துக்குளித்தலும், சங்கு எடுத்தலும் வருஷத்தில் குறிப்பிட்ட சில மாதங்களில் நடைபெறுகின்றனவா அல்லது எப்பொழுதும் நடைபெறுகின்றனவா?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : கடல் வசதியாக இருக்கும்பொழுது, அதாவது அதிக அலைகள் இல்லாமல் இருக்கும் குறிப்பிட்ட காலத்தில் தான் நடக்கிறது.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : அரசாங்கம் சில பேர்களுக்குக் குத்தகைக்கு விடுவதைவிட, மீன் இலாகாவே அதை எடுத்து நடத்தினால் லாபகரமாக இருக்காதா?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : முத்துக்குளிப்பு குத்தகைக்கு விடப்படவில்லை. அரசாங்கம் தான் நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. சங்குக்குளிப்பு சில இடங்களில் குத்தகைக்கு விடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது, சில இடங்களில் அரசாங்கத்தார் நடத்துகிறார்கள்.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : ஏறத்தாழ 2 லட்ச ரூபாய் வாய் சம்பாதித்துத் தரும் மீனவர்களுக்கு வீட்டு வசதிகள் போன்ற நல்ல வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுக்க அரசாங்கம் முன்வருமா?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : அம்மாதிரி வசதிகளைக் கவனிப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் இப்பொழுது முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது.

House-rent allowance to teachers and non-teaching staff

* 182 Q.—**SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued any orders sanctioning house-rent allowance to the teachers and non-teaching staff of District Board High Schools at Ponneri and Sriperumbudur; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : (a) No, Sir.

(b) So far no District Board has been allowed to pay house-rent allowance to its staff working in taluk headquarters due to the unsound financial position of the District Boards.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, are District Boards then giving house-rent allowance only in the case of schools situated in the headquarters?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : Sir, the question is about the taluk headquarters schools. I replied that in respect of the taluk headquarters schools, we were not giving any house-rent allowance.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, am I to take it that all the District Boards are not paying?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : It is not all; but almost all.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

26th March 1959]

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

II.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

NOMINATION OF FIVE MEMBERS TO ASSOCIATE WITH THE COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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

'That this House nominates the following five Members to associate with the Committee on Estimates of the Legislative Assembly for the financial year 1959-60 :—

Sri V. M. Surendram.

„ S. R. P. Ponnuswamy Chettiar.

„ A. Subramanyam.

„ L. S. Karayalar.

„ V. V. Ramaswami.'

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That this House nominates the following five Members to associate with the Committee on Estimates of the Legislative Assembly for the financial year 1959-60 :—

Sri V. M. Surendram.

„ S. R. P. Ponnuswamy Chettiar.

„ A. Subramanyam.

„ L. S. Karayalar.

„ V. V. Ramaswami.

The motion was put and carried.

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES (EXTENSION TO THE TRANSFERRED TERRITORY BILL, 1959 (L.A. BILL NO. 1 OF 1959).

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

'That the Madras District Municipalities (Extension to the Transferred Territory) Bill *, 1959 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1959), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

Sir, at present the Travancore District Municipalities Act, 1116 (Travancore Act XXIII of 1116) is in force in the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district. All the five municipalities in the transferred areas are governed by the Act.

There is no provision in the States Reorganization Act empowering a State Government to extend their laws to territories transferred to that State on reorganization. What is contemplated in that Act is only an adaptation or modification of the law in force

[Srimathi Lourdhammal Simon] [26th March 1959]

in the territories so transferred. Hence, it will not be possible to extend the laws in force in the State of Madras to the transferred territories and repeal the law in force in those territories under that Act.

In view of this legal position, the Travancore District Municipalities Act was examined to find out what adaptations it required under the States Reorganisation Act. It was found that there were many differences between the provisions of the Travancore District Municipalities Act and the Madras District Municipalities Act.

It has, therefore, been considered necessary that the Madras District Municipalities Act may be extended to the transferred area by undertaking legislation duly making modifications in the Madras District Municipalities Act to suit local conditions in the transferred area and that the Travancore District Municipalities Act should be repealed. It is, therefore, necessary that we should proceed with the proposed legislation.

I, therefore, move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

‘That the Madras District Municipalities (Extension to the Transferred Territory) Bill, 1959 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1959), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.’

The motion is before the House for discussion.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, in this Bill, there are one or two points on which I would like to have clarification. After the passing of the States Reorganisation Act, the legal position is this. According to section 120, the laws in force at the time of reorganisation continue to be in force even though the territory might be altered by being handed over to the next territory or State or otherwise. Therefore, all Acts and Laws will continue to be in force, provided that the competent Legislature of the State does not make a different law. That is the position. Therefore, the only way in which the Travancore District Municipalities Act can be repealed is by extending the Madras District Municipalities Act to that area. Now what they have done is this. The Government want to collect the advertisement tax. That is their idea, and they want to continue to collect that tax. That is a tax levied according to sections 116 to 121 of the Travancore District Municipalities Act. Now by clause 3 of this Bill, the Government repeal the Travancore District Municipalities Act in that area. According to the Madras District Municipalities Act, certain taxes only can be levied, and advertisement tax is not one of the taxes that can be levied. They can levy only profession tax, cart tax, pilgrim tax, etc. But the advertisement tax cannot be levied. Therefore, if the Government want to levy this advertisement tax, they ought not to repeal the Travancore District Municipalities Act. If they repeal that Act and extend the Madras Act to that transferred territory, what remains? Advertisement tax cannot be levied.

26th March 1959] [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar]

That will be the substance.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is why we have made a special provision. 3-20 p.m.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: That cannot be done. Once that Act is repealed, it cannot be said that some portions of that Act with reference to collection of the tax will be in force. That is not correct. Therefore it is I say that the Government cannot take advantage of the principles. They must say either that the Travancore Act is not repealed or is repealed. If they say that it is repealed, then the whole Act is repealed. You cannot exempt certain sections and say that they will be in force. That being the case, the Government cannot levy the advertisement tax. It is for these reasons I say that clause 4 is understandable. There is a clause giving power for removal of doubts. Probably, the Government themselves feel that there will be doubts and that they will have to be removed. It states, ‘For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the provisions of rules 29 to 36-A of Schedule IV to the principal Act, shall, so far as may be, apply to the collection of the advertisement tax referred to in sub-section (1)’. They want to apply the provision relating to the imposition of the tax which cannot legally be levied. That is the legal position. According to the present law, they should either continue the Travancore Act in full till it is repealed or modified by competent Legislature enactment, or they should state that the Madras Act shall apply to the transferred territory and that the whole of the Travancore Act shall stand repealed. That is the first part.

Let us now see what the second part is. While the other portions of the Madras State do not have to pay the advertisement tax, only the transferred territories will have to pay that tax. Why should there be this difference between one portion of the State and another? Let the Government extend the Madras District Municipalities Act to that territory also. Why should the Government make this discrimination? I understand, from the figures that I have, that the amount that the Government hope to realise from this tax will be very small. Why should the Government take power to collect this tax only from one part of the State? What is the necessity for making this discrimination? Why should there be this anxiety on the part of the Government to make this discrimination against the people of the transferred territory? I do not see any reason why this sort of discrimination should be made and why the people of one part of the State should be treated in a different manner. That is what I feel so far as the merits of the case are concerned. Even legally, I do not think the Government can do it. When the Act is repealed, the Government can no longer take advantage of the principles of certain sections. That is not possible. They cannot levy the tax. Once they repeal that Act, they cannot utilise the principles of some of the sections of that Act.

[Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar] [26th March 1959]

which has been repealed. That is what I feel so far as this particular matter is concerned. Both on merits and procedure, this is entirely wrong.

The other matters are routine matters relating to extension of the provisions of the Act to the transferred territories. There is nothing very important there. I have looked into the provisions very carefully. There is nothing wrong in those provisions. About clause 4 only, I have to repeat that I am unable to understand why there should be this discrimination. There is no necessity for that discrimination and that compulsion. We can wait for some time and see whether this tax should or should not be levied in the whole State. What I feel is that there need not be this discrimination especially when the amount expected is only very small. After all, those people may even feel that they have done a wrong thing in coming to this State. Let us not alienate their goodwill. Let us not give the impression that we are not doing justice by them. Let us not unnecessarily lose their goodwill. After all, it is said that there were only five municipalities or so there. The amount expected from the advertisement tax is also very small. I request the Hon. Minister to take all these factors into consideration.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Mr. Chairman, my esteemed Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar presented the case purely on the question of law, leaving matters of fact to me.

Questions of law are the exclusive prerogative of my hon. Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar. Now, I shall deal only with the facts. As far as this Bill is concerned, reading reports about the proceedings of the other House in the papers, I find that except for the Hon. Lady Minister who comes from that area most of the Members opposed this measure. Unless my reading is wrong, that is what I understand from the papers.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I think nobody opposed the measure.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : That is what I have read from the papers. I remember to have read that almost all the Members opposed this tax on advertisement.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Only one Member opposed it.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Subject to correction, I may state.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may say, 'some'. That will be safer.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Not even 'some'. It was only one.

26th March 1959]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Anyway, it is a question of principle and propriety. As far as this levy of advertisement tax is concerned, I know there was a proposal to levy it in our municipalities too. Anyhow, the Government of Madras have not come to a conclusion on that matter. Pending a decision on this question, I do not understand why this provision is to be enforced in the Kanyakumari district alone. I think some of the taxes which we people in Madras State are paying were not being paid by the people of Kanyakumari before that district was merged with our State. But now, after coming into our State, they are called upon to pay all these taxes which we are paying here. Take the general sales tax, the motor vehicles tax or some other tax. The people of Kanyakumari district are forced to pay all these taxes which they were not paying while they were in the Travancore-Cochin State.

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : They were paying this tax even then.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : He is referring to the other taxes.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Let me not beat about the bush. Let me come to the point.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, yes. The hon. Member may come to the point. Let him not go into the bushes.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : What I want to impress upon the Government is this. I wanted to be a little careful so that I might not be stated to be wrong. It may be a fact that those people might have been paying the advertisement tax before the integration of that district with the Madras State. Especially when they are asked to pay some of the taxes which are in force here now and which were not levied in that district before integration, when in the other districts the municipalities are not called upon to levy this advertisement tax and when, as pointed out by my learned Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar, the amount that is expected to be realised from this tax is very small, the Government and in particular the Hon. Minister herself should come forward to take a decision not to levy this advertisement tax in that district. When a decision about levying that tax in the other districts of this State is still pending, it is but fair not to ask the people of the Kanyakumari district alone to pay that tax. There is no point in keeping the people of that district in suspense for long.

I do not want to deal with the other aspects except to point out again that inasmuch as the amount involved is so small, it may look very incongruous to ask the people of the Kanyakumari district alone to pay that tax when the people of the other districts are not paying it. I hope that the Government will take into consideration the objections raised to this clause and see that this

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [26th March 1959]

is deleted so that the people of that district may not be subjected to that tax. Thank you, Sir.

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR: Mr. Chairman, after my Friend Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar has spoken at great length about the legal aspects, I do not think I have to talk too much except to say a few words. When the Government extend an Act, the sheet-anchor of such extension is uniformity of law. When they extend the Act to the transferred territory, the first and foremost point should be uniformity. If they retain some of the provisions of the Travancore Act and extend the provisions of our Act to that territory, I do not know what to call it, an extension Act or an amending Act. The Government cannot both extend and amend the same Act. I wonder whether it will be lawful to do that. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated that this Bill has been brought forward only for the purpose of extension, but clause 4, as pointed out by my hon. Friend Sri Raza Khan, provides for the levy of a tax on advertisements.

3-40 P.M. Recently when we extended the Entertainments Tax Act, the Travancore-Cochin District Municipalities Act did not contain any provision for the levy of an entertainments tax and the municipalities were given discretion to levy the tax as they liked. It was 12½ per cent in certain cases, 15 per cent in some cases and 18½ per cent in some other cases. But the Madras Entertainments Tax Act authorises a levy of 25 per cent and it goes up to 33-1/3 per cent and even 50 per cent. When the tax is the highest, the Government want to extend the Entertainments Tax Act to the transferred territory. And when there is some other tax which is not leviable in Madras State, they want to have it in the transferred territory. What is the impression the people there will have about the Government? Wherever there is money, they want to exact it, whether it is legal or constitutional or not. I do not want to say anything against the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration. I have great regard for her, coming as she does from the transferred territory. I thought she would bestow some attention on this and do something good but instead of that, I am only sorry that she should bring in a measure like this. Probably, when clause 4 comes up for consideration, I will have more to say.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Chairman, the extension of the Madras District Municipalities Act to the territories transferred from Kerala is certainly welcome. We cannot have one set of rules and regulations for one part of the State and another set of laws for the transferred territories. The Hon. the Minister for Finance assured us the other day that the Government were taking steps to see to the uniform application of all laws to the entire State. I believe this will be done and it is for that very reason that the extension of the law is to be welcomed in this case. The hon. Member Mr. K. Balasubramanya Ayyar has raised the question of legality of the provision made in clause 4 of the Bill.

26th March 1959] [Sri T. Purushotham]

I, for my part, do not see any objection to it because we are now making a specific provision by formal legislation and when there is this specific statutory provision for the levy of an advertisement tax in the transferred territory, I do not think there is much force in the argument that there is legal flaw in the Bill.

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR: Why does the hon. Member want a tax there?

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: I am coming to that. With regard to the points raised by the hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan, I wish to point out that the municipalities in the transferred territory have been levying an advertisement tax all along and that they are framing their budgets with reference to the revenue to be derived from this tax. Those municipalities ought not to be deprived of this revenue and it is not a fresh taxation. The tax is already there and it has to be continued in the interests of the proper and efficient working of these municipalities. So it is I strongly feel that this provision made in the Bill is quite in order. Apart from that, I feel that the extension of such laws need not all be made one way. If there are good aspects in the laws now in force in the transferred areas, I, for one, would strongly plead that they may be extended to the Madras State as a whole.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: The Travancore-Cochin Act to be extended to Madras.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Not that. The wholesome provisions there may be copied here. Any good points in those laws may be adopted here also for the benefit of the whole State.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Not extension. We can incorporate them here.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: I agree. Certainly, no question of extension. All that I say is that it should all be uniform. (Interruption by Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.) Yes, I will come to that presently. When we undertook legislation recently in regard to unauthorised and indecent advertisements—I refer to the Act to prevent disfigurement of walls by objectionable advertisements which is notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*—there was the original proposal to empower municipal authorities to levy an advertisement fee or tax for raising hoardings. There is no provision in the Madras District Municipalities Act for the purpose but the clause which sought to provide for the levy of the fee or tax for erection of hoardings for advertisements was omitted from the Open Places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Bill as it involved an amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act. Speaking on that Bill, I pleaded that the necessary amendment should be introduced for levy of advertisement fee in the case of all municipalities. Sir, I wish to recall this when going through the clauses of the Bill. In clause 4 of the Bill we find that the original by-laws for the prohibition and regulation of advertisements in public streets and parks

[Sri T. Purushotham] [26th March 1959]

made by the municipal councils in the transferred territories are proposed to be continued. How far these would fall in line with the provisions contained in the Madras Open Places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Act recently passed by us and just referred to by me needs close examination. Because we do not have the by-laws of the Travancore-Cochin State. I have proposed an amendment to direct attention to this aspect and I hope the Government will consider this question in detail. As I said, we do not have the by-laws to be applied in this case to examine the point. I trust that the Government will ensure that the provisions contained in the by-laws for prohibition and regulation of advertisements under the Travancore-Cochin legislation are not inconsistent with the legislation we have passed recently. It is in this view that I have proposed an amendment and I hope that the Government will examine this question.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Mr. Chairman, I think a larger question of principle is involved than the mere question whether the levy of an advertisement fee in the transferred territories should be continued or not. Some of us have been always of the opinion that although we are living in a country like India, the rules and regulations and laws and taxation measures differ from State to State. I have expressed the view that it is unfortunate that there should be such divergence between State and State and that the State which taxes heaviest almost suffers because it gets the lowest amount of grant from the Centre. That apart, even with regard to the policies followed by the Party in power in the various States, there is wide variation. Take Prohibition which has come to stay in our State. I am not against it. But there are States where it is not in force and again there are States where it is in force for three days in a week, allowing gentlemen to have double drinks on the other three days. It is not my object to refer to all these except for the purpose of emphasising that when we have adopted a common citizenship, it is but right to see that the citizenship laws are made as far as possible uniform throughout the country. Now, this is a negation of even the fundamental principle that within the State there should be equality in regard to all measures, whether they be taxation measures or other measures.

Sir, we were most anxious to get Kanyakumari district added on to the Tamil districts and I think many of the hon. Members here and in the other place spoke very vehemently about the question. Sir, we got Kanyakumari district. Now what do we do as soon as we get it? We want to extend to that area all our laws. But in so extending we do not care to analyse in what respects these laws are adverse to the people of that district as compared to the municipal laws of the Travancore State. If the Hon. Minister had given side by side what exactly are the provisions

26th March 1959] [Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar]

found in regard to taxation in that State and what are the provisions in regard to this State, the Madras District Municipalities Act, there might have been some basis for us to consider how far these people are adversely affected by a measure like this. That, I think, is a necessary piece of information that should have been placed before the members of this House.

Sir, apart from this, we are suggesting that because there was such a levy in the other State under their Act, the tax must continue to be levied by these five municipalities. I think that is not a correct appreciation of the position as regards the citizens. As regards municipalities, it may be all right. They will get more income. There is not a single municipality which will not ask for more income, especially if it is after the election. They will certainly demand more income. Sir, one of our municipalities wants to take over a big concern so that its income may be augmented. Whether it will be augmented or not is another question. But, Sir, on principle, I certainly feel that the levy of the advertisement tax by those municipalities which is not available for any other municipality, is—I won't say *ultra vires*, because if the Assembly passes the measure and this House also passes it, it becomes *intra vires*—not very kind. This seeks to differentiate between citizens even within the same State. The hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham referred to the law being extended to the whole State. If that is done, nobody will raise any objection. But in this Bill they are trying to differentiate between one set of citizens and another in the same State. A special provision is sought to be retained by which the citizens of the Kanyakumari district alone will be handicapped as compared to the people in municipalities in the other districts of this State. Why should those municipalities get the income if the other municipalities are not getting that income? If the Government give subsidies to the other municipalities, why should not Government give subsidies to these five municipalities in the Kanyakumari district also. I am sorry I was not present when the Hon. Minister spoke introducing the measure. So, I cannot say whether all my questions had been anticipated and answered. Even so I hope it will be possible for us to seek enlightenment both from the point of view of equality and uniformity and from the desideratum that no citizen within the State, at any rate, should be in a greater handicap than the citizens in another place in the same State.

I do feel, Sir, that this provision should be withdrawn and the Government will stand to gain by getting a certain amount of—I won't say that it is always to be expected—thanks of the people of the district. The Government are not in a position to state whether the municipal citizens in these five municipalities will be adversely affected or not by the extension of the Madras District Municipalities Act with regard to the minimum house tax, for instance, the municipalities can levy under our rates. Can the Hon. Minister tell me whether under the Travancore Act

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [26th March 1959]

the amount is less or more? These are fundamental questions that have to be answered. Is there any tax which is leviable under that Act and does it continue to be levied in that district? What other taxes are there according to the Travancore Acts which are more than the taxes imposed by the Madras Acts? What are the taxation proposals in the Madras District Municipalities Act which would adversely affect the citizens of those municipalities? Without a comprehensive survey of all these things, to suggest that this levy of advertisement tax should continue simply because when this district was in the Travancore-Cochin State they had such a tax, seems to me to be a little difficult to appreciate. I do hope that this will not be taken as a criticism but that the Government will consider this and see that this particular clause is deleted. The hon. Member Sri T. Purushotham threatened to bring in a Bill very shortly for levy of an advertisement tax by municipalities. I will welcome it and also give reasons why an advertisement tax can be levied by a municipality and with what safeguards. But till then I do feel that we cannot possibly support the Government in this measure.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the first point is one of legality of the provision which has been made in the case of these five municipalities, namely, whether this law would be valid. The hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar asked: 'When all these provisions are being repealed as a whole, where do the Government get the principle from for levying the tax?'. I do agree that it does not exist as law but it does not mean that these principles are not available for application anywhere else. Instead of incorporating those principles here, we shall have them in other places even though they may not be applicable as law. Those principles should be made applicable as far as this clause is concerned.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Where do you get them?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It may be in another tax altogether. I may refer to the Indian Penal Code which is in reference to this area or any other area. Simply because we repeal a law, it does not mean these principles are not available.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: You have repealed the law.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Repeal means . . .

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Please don't get excited or annoyed.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The hon. Member is getting annoyed. That is what I am afraid. I would request the hon. Member kindly to hear me. When we repeal an Act, it does not mean that that clause is not available for us for reference at

26th March 1959] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

all. That tax is always available even though it is not applicable as a law to any territory. Therefore, when I make a reference that the tax should be on the principles laid down in certain text-books and say you make a reference to that text-book, it is not invalid or illegal. Therefore, from the purely legal point of view whether we can enact the law in this form, I have no doubt that it is quite valid. The law officers to the best of their judgment have said that it can be enacted in this form. I am quite willing to agree that in spite of our law officers' judgment and in spite of our judgment, it may be held to be invalid by a court of law and that another court of law may hold it quite valid. It is quite a different thing. It is not as if we have not looked into the matter. Only after looking into the matter and the precedents also, we were advised that it is quite in legal form. That is so far as the legal form is concerned.

The next question is one of propriety. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition laid stress on the fact that common citizens should mean common application of common laws. But, Sir, we are such a vast country and that was why we adopted a federal Constitution so that each area might have its own peculiarities and to that extent, they might have laws which might be applicable to the various areas. Therefore, we cannot simply say that because there is common citizenship we should have common laws in every respect and that there should be no difference existing between one area and another. For example, in the Kanyakumari area so far as the land tax is concerned, I would like to bring this to the notice of the hon. Members, we have only a basic tax which is leviable there.

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR: There is an agricultural income-tax also.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Of course, there is the agricultural income-tax. We have also the agricultural income-tax here. But the tax here is much higher than that there. There the agricultural income-tax is payable only by persons deriving a certain amount of income, I think, Rs. 3,000. Persons having land holding below that income pay only the basic tax. But here even persons owning from a cent onwards, one acre, two acres, five acres, pay a much higher rate of tax. Simply because there are two different sets of taxation, one existing in the Kanyakumari area and another in the other areas of this State, whether by the extension of the Travancore law or according to the law that we have enacted here, we cannot say it is unconstitutional. In fact, now we have two sets of taxation measures available with reference to land in the same State. If it is unconstitutional, then Parliament itself cannot enact laws in such a way that there can be different sets of taxation, one set in one area in one State and another in another area in another State. If the constitutionality of the law comes into the picture, then the Parliament Act itself will become invalid because they cannot enact laws in such a

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [26th March 1959]

4 p.m. way. If that is the constitutional position, then we cannot enact, even Parliament cannot enact laws in such a way as to make one rate of tax applicable to one set of citizens and another rate of tax applicable to another set of citizens. Therefore, there is no question of constitutionality coming into conflict here. The only other question is whether this is necessary at all. What we have to take into consideration is the existing rate of taxation with regard to property tax and other taxes. It is a much lower rate. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition wanted facts and figures with regard to that. As a matter of fact, the existing rate of taxation in the Kanyakumari area is much lower than the rate of taxation in the original State of Madras. Therefore, as it is, they are getting lesser income from the property tax and they are supplementing that income by the advertisement tax.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Sir, I am sorry to interrupt the Hon. Minister. We are dealing with the District Municipalities Act and we are not dealing with the whole question of taxation in general. I have stated that the State List definitely suggests a uniform policy to be adopted.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do agree that a uniform policy has to be adopted. But here is a peculiar circumstance. Therefore, the question whether it is proper to have two different kinds of taxation is quite a different matter altogether. Sir, I have been arguing on the point whether it is constitutionally valid. So far as the constitutional validity is concerned, I am quite satisfied that it is constitutionally valid.

I am now coming to the other aspect of the matter, viz., whether it would be proper to have different sets of taxation in a State. Now we must take into consideration the existing state of affairs. Firstly, here is a municipality which has been functioning under the Travancore-Cochin Municipalities Act. There the maximum rate of property tax is much lower than the rate of tax which is leviable under the Madras District Municipalities Act. After the extension of the Madras District Municipalities Act to these areas, it will take some time for them to upgrade their rates of taxation. Then, they have got the advertisement tax. Now the only question is whether we should immediately deprive them of the advertisement tax or give some time to them to upgrade the rates of other taxes. After all, it is not compulsory on the municipalities to levy the advertisement tax. What we are now deciding is that since they are getting a source of income and till they get alternative sources of income, this should be made available to them. Nothing more than that. Therefore, it is not as if we are making the municipalities in the Kanyakumari area alone levy this advertisement tax compulsorily. In other municipalities such a tax does not exist. Therefore, I take it only as a transitory provision so that the municipalities there may get themselves adjusted to the various provisions of the Madras District

26th March 1959] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

Municipalities Act and later they may give up this tax. (Interruption). The municipalities can pass a resolution that they are not levying it.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: In the Bill there is no suggestion that it is only a transitory provision.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I quite agree, but that is the intention. We can always tell the municipalities that when they get alternative sources of income, then they can give up this tax. As I have already stated, we are considering the question whether it should be extended to other areas also. In the meanwhile, the question is whether we should take away the power to collect the advertisement tax which is available to them. I am putting this from a practical point of view. We are not thinking of getting that income and spending it elsewhere. That income will be available to the citizens living in that municipality. Therefore, I would plead with the hon. Members of this House whether we should immediately cut out this source of income available to them or whether we should continue to have this tax till other adjustments are made. Meanwhile, we are going to consider the whole matter. Therefore, sufficient time should be given to them so that without losing the existing income, they would be able to make up by taking advantage of the provisions existing in the Madras District Municipalities Act.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ: What is the amount involved?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: About Rs. 15,000 in the case of the Nagercoil Municipality and smaller sums in the case of other municipalities.

So, comparatively speaking, they are getting a much lesser income than our municipalities. Therefore, the only question for consideration is whether we should cut out this source of income immediately. I may assure hon. Members that it is not our intention that this should be continued indefinitely with reference to other areas. There is also another practical aspect of the matter which I would place before hon. Members. Suppose we intend having an advertisement tax in other areas. Having removed it just now, after six months or one year, if we are to reintroduce it, it will cause a psychological difficulty. Even from that point of view, it is better to continue this advertisement tax. If we come to a decision that we will not have it, it is easy to repeal it at that time.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Once a Bill is passed, all this psychology will disappear.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am quite sure that that will not be the case especially when we take into account the way in which harjals and processions are organised in respect

[Sri C. Subramaniam]

[26th March 1959]

of certain matters. Even if this House should come to the conclusion that this tax is proper, I am quite sure that there are others who have got to give their verdict. They not only give verdict but they also take action. Therefore, I would again plead with hon. Members of this House that there is no question of constitutional validity. But so far as propriety is concerned, it is only a transitory measure. I would, therefore, request the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar not to think that any new or additional burden is being imposed. On the other hand, if we look into the rate of taxation prevailing there, we will find that they are levying a much lower rate of taxation than we are levying now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

‘That the Madras District Municipalities (Extension to the Transferred Territory) Bill, 1959 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1959), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.’

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

Clauses 2 and 3 were put and carried.

Clause 4.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

‘That clause 4 do stand part of the Bill.’

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name:—

‘At the end of sub-clause (1) to clause 4, add the following:—
“in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Madras Open Places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Act, 1959.”’

SRI V. BALASUNDARAM: Sir, I second it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the clause and the amendment are before the House for discussion.

* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Sir, I have already explained why this amendment is necessary. The chief object is that whatever by the by-laws for the prohibition and regulation of advertisement that we apply in these municipalities, they should not be inconsistent with the law that we have recently adopted and I want to draw the attention of the Government to it and I hope they will consider this aspect of the matter.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is not only these laws but there are so many other laws and we cannot take any action inconsistent with those laws. Therefore, there is no special need to mention this. For example, there is the Indian Penal Code and

[Sri C. Subramaniam]

we cannot do anything inconsistent with the Penal Code. Therefore, I may assure hon. Members that we cannot do anything which is inconsistent with the laws we have passed.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, much as I value the ability and intelligence of the Hon. the Finance Minister, in this case, I am afraid, I have not made myself understood by him. That is the unfortunate position in which I am. The District Municipalities Act stands extended to this area and all the provisions of the District Municipalities Act alone can form part of the law of the land, in the transferred territory. When that is first granted, sections 116 to 121 are not there; they stand repealed. If that is so, how can we have a new tax at all? We cannot borrow principles from nowhere. Once you repeal sections 116 to 121, they go; the principles, according to which the tax ought to be levied, are put down in these sections. But you have repealed them and you have extended the Act which does not contain any provision. As regards the Advertisement Tax Act, I have looked into it and I do not see there any principles mentioned. Therefore, if you apply the District Municipalities Act, you cannot have the principles from anywhere except from this Act which does not contain them. That is my point. Once you extend the Act, you cannot do anything else, unless you modify the Act and apply it to the transferred territory. It does not contain any provision as regards levy of advertisement tax. I cannot see any provision by which you can still continue the levy.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, unfortunately my disability still continues. (Laughter). The hon. Member argues that once it is repealed, it no longer could be referred to. If the hon. Member would look into the General Clauses Act, he would see that even if we repeal certain clauses, they exist for certain purposes and that action could be taken under them. Under the General Clauses Act, it will be seen that it is not as if it becomes completely non-existent and nobody could look into it, once a particular clause is repealed. As a matter of fact, it is available for any action which might be taken and the action could be continued under the provisions of that Act. As per the General Clauses Act, it does not mean that it is a complete abrogation of the Act. I am unable to understand the argument of the hon. Member which looks as though once we repeal a provision, no longer it is there for any purpose. I do not think I can improve upon the arguments I have already advanced.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 4 was put and carried.

Clauses 5 to 8 were put and carried.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

[26th March 1959]

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

“ That the Madras District Municipalities (Extension to the Transferred Territory) Bill, 1959 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1959), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“That the Madras District Municipalities (Extension to the Transferred Territory) Bill, 1959 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1959), 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 2 p.m. on Monday, the 30th March 1959.

The House then adjourned.

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

* 148. Pamphlet on Progress of Harijan Welfare Work in 1958-1959 and Programme for 1959-60.

+ 149. Notification issued with G.O. No. 317, Revenue, dated 4th February 1959, regarding amendment to the Madras Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Rules, 1956.

* Sent by special messenger to all Members of the Legislative Council on 23rd March 1959.

† Placed on the table of the House on 24th March 1959.

26th March 1959]

APPENDIX I.

APPENDIX A.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 173 asked by Sri M. Ethirajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 26th March 1959, page 105 supra.]

3 asked by Sri M. Ethirajulu at the n
on 26th March 1959, page 105 supra.]

[SUBJECT.—*Expenditure incurred in respect of Community Development and National Extension Service I Blocks up to 31st March 1958.*]

[illegible]

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS—cont.

[26th March 1959]

26th March 1959]

Name of the block.	Date of launching.	Loan.			Non-loan.		
		During National Extension Service Stage.		Total.	During National Extension Service Stage.		Total.
		Rs.	RS.		RS.	RS.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(3) South Arcot district.							
1 Panruti ..	2nd October 1953	10,000	4,87,457	4,97,457	97,309	5,58,377	6,55,686
2 Chinnasalem ..	Do.	97,100	2,37,120	3,34,220	2,81,093	2,19,956	5,01,049
3 Kurinjipadi ..	Do.	31,925	58,412	90,338	3,36,861	2,30,551	5,67,412
(4) Tanjore district.							
1 Thiruthuraiipundi ..	2nd October 1953	14,500	8,36,630	8,51,180	1,42,314	6,86,829	8,29,143
2 Vedaranyam ..	Do.	41,250	6,34,754	5,76,004	76,330	6,66,758	7,43,088
3 Anaikaranchatram ..	15th May 1954	15,000	1,02,154	1,17,154	2,97,533	3,14,730	4,63,496
4 Sirkali ..	Do.	25,000	10,320	35,320	2,81,814	2,35,759	3,19,709
5 Mayuram ..	Do.	19,660	17,876	37,536	3,03,288	2,27,367	5,17,573
6 Annupet ..	Do.	15,325	4,000	19,325	3,25,584	1,03,196	5,30,655
7 Papanasam ..	Do.	29,350	12,500	41,850	3,75,941	59,358	4,28,780
8 Tirupanandal ..	Do.						5,35,299
(5) Tiruchirappalli district.							
1 Perambalur ..	2nd October 1953	37,400	5,94,940	6,32,340	1,15,192	5,39,825	6,55,017
2 Karur ..	Do.	18,150	3,88,333	6,06,483	1,19,212	5,62,596	6,81,808
3 Musiri ..	Do.	45,450	1,21,264	1,66,714	2,95,722	2,25,650	5,21,372
4 Alangudi ..	2nd October 1954	73,700	37,540	41,240	2,49,264	97,938	3,47,202
(6) Madurai district.							
1 Usilampatti ..	2nd October 1953	61,200	5,43,750	6,04,950	95,536	6,27,686	7,23,222
2 T. Kallupatti ..	Do.	1,14,300	2,60,480	3,74,780	3,09,992	4,05,492	7,15,484
3 Tirumangalam ..	Do.	87,770	2,07,646	2,95,416	3,20,834	2,95,899	6,16,733
(7) Ramanathapuram district.							
1 Srivilliputhur ..	2nd October 1953	40,000	5,90,700	6,30,700	1,20,013	4,91,448	6,11,461
2 Sivakasi ..	Do.	30,000	5,18,690	5,48,690	1,08,495	5,17,664	6,26,159
3 Rajapalayam ..	2nd October 1954	50,000	1,08,250	2,18,250	1,83,732	2,06,250	3,89,982
(8) Tirunelveli district.							
1 Sankarankoil ..	2nd October 1953	50,000	7,95,674	8,45,674	1,36,672	6,58,318	7,94,990
2 Kuruvikulam ..	Do.	52,000	6,31,537	6,83,537	1,13,060	5,41,012	6,54,072
3 Koilpatti ..	2nd October 1954	95,400	7,102	1,02,502	2,75,260	31,802	3,08,062
(9) Kanyakumari district.							
1 Agastheeswaram ..	2nd October 1953	..	3,74,300	3,74,300	..	3,59,470	3,59,470
2 Munchira ..	2nd October 1957	..	31,284	34,284	..	54,996	54,996
(10) Nilgiris district.							
1 Ootacamund ..	2nd October 1953	..	4,15,440	4,15,440	1,06,630	4,96,195	6,02,825
2 Coonoor ..	2nd October 1954	1,000	62,450	63,450	1,83,851	2,52,573	4,36,424
(11) Salem district.							
1 Gangavalli ..	2nd October 1953	25,400	5,96,060	6,21,460	1,05,534	6,10,487	7,16,021
2 Krishnagiri ..	Do.	8,000	6,44,412	7,24,412	1,08,814	5,50,826	6,59,640
3 Peddannaikanpalayam ..	2nd October 1954	72,200	1,80,950	2,53,150	3,31,459	94,924	4,26,383
(12) Coimbatore district.							
1 Palladam ..	2nd October 1953	54,500	5,49,850	6,04,350	1,37,301	5,42,213	6,79,514
2 Kangayan ..	2nd October 1954	1,17,320	1,34,975	2,52,295	1,65,205	2,74,535	4,39,740
3 Tiruppur ..	2nd October 1953	1,37,460	1,63,866	3,61,326	3,29,780	2,78,158	6,07,938

[26th March 1959]

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCKS.

District/Block.	Date of launching.	Loan.	Non-loan.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.
<i>North Arcot district.</i>			
1 Kūvaithinankuppam	2nd October 1955 ..	69,620	2,63,359
2 Chetpet	Do. ..	47,350	1,45,054
3 Arcot	2nd October 1956 ..	37,300	1,36,278
4 Arni	1st April 1957 ..	30,480	78,187
5 Vembakkam	2nd October 1957 ..	9,310	13,949
6 Pernamallur	Do. ..	9,950	1,01,421
<i>South Arcot district.</i>			
6A Chidambaram		6,03,170	8,05,933
7 Orathur	2nd October 1953 ..	77,000	2,68,507
8 Melmalayanur	2nd October 1955 ..	79,800	1,39,157
9 Kallakurichi	2nd October 1956 ..	70,300	1,52,180
10 Gingee	Do. ..	12,845	64,723
11 Merkanam	1st April 1957 ..	8,100	77,539
12 Tirunavalur	Do. ..	8,600	25,890
13 Tittagudi	17th October 1957 ..	..	16,065
14 Ulundurpet	2nd October 1957 ..	..	..
<i>Chingleput district.</i>			
15 Tirukalikundram	2nd October 1955 ..	6,16,125	8,29,073
16 Sriperumbudur	Do. ..	57,717	3,15,302
17 Poonamallee	2nd October 1956 ..	40,975	44,739
18 Madurantakam	Do. ..	44,150	1,39,011
19 Uttiramerur	1st April 1957 ..	35,100	78,140
20 Saidapet	2nd October 1957 ..	14,750	26,071
21 Minjur	Do. ..	3,450	19,705
<i>Coimbatore district.</i>			
22 Kundadam	2nd October 1955 ..	1,35,550	2,29,387
23 Dharapuram	2nd October 1956 ..	41,920	1,39,390
24 Avanashi	Do. ..	69,000	1,66,128
25 Satyamangalam	Do. ..	..	81,010
26 Gobichettipalayam	Do. ..	..	89,759
27 Erode	Do. ..	..	72,486
28 Perundurai	Do. ..	..	80,651
29 Kodumudi	Do. ..	..	80,013
30 Modakurichi	Do. ..	..	63,548
31 Perianaickenpalayam	1st April 1957 ..	16,000	76,668
32 Bhavanisagar	2nd October 1957 ..	8,700	53,350
33 Bhavani	Do. ..	..	17,625
34 Sulur	Do. ..	..	15,624
<i>Madurai district.</i>			
35 Athoor (Gandhigram)	2nd October 1953 ..	6,02,381	7,72,723
36 Dindigul	2nd October 1956 ..	27,500	1,29,683
37 Bodinayakanur	Do. ..	24,700	95,581
38 Madurai	Do. ..	..	83,570
39 Melur	Do. ..	..	78,665
40 Natham	1st April 1957 ..	27,400	70,385
41 Alanganallur	2nd October 1956 ..	900	62,389
42 Vadipatti	Do. ..	..	72,683
43 Tiruparankundram	1st April 1957 ..	20,100	78,490
44 Palni	2nd October 1957 ..	4,000	18,293
45 Andipatti	Do. ..	..	11,244
<i>The Nilgiris district.</i>			
46 Gudalur	2nd October 1956 ..	30,000	1,37,839

26th March 1959]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 180 asked by Sri T. Gurushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 26th March 1959, page 113 supra]

Improvements to City Medical Institutions.

I (Government Stanley Hospital, (Total provision of Rs. 19.44 lakhs.) Madras.

Buildings—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Construction of Out-patient Block. | } Approved by Government. Work will commence after preparation of detailed plans and estimates. |
| (b) Improvements to Venereal Diseases Department. | |
| (c) Construction of Operation Theatre and wards over the hospital Block. | |
| (d) Construction of Nurses' Quarters. | |
| (e) Construction of Hostel for 80 House Surgeons. | Work completed. |
| (f) Construction of a three floor men chronic medical block of 90 beds. | } These proposals are submitted to Government for consideration as a Part II Scheme for 1959-60 and they have been deferred on financial grounds. |
| (g) Construction of a Women Medical Ward of 66 beds. | |

Equipments—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) Provision of pipe line installations for supply of Oxygen Nitrous Oxide, etc., to Operation Theatres and wards. | } Proposal is under consideration as a Part II Scheme for 1959-60. |
| (b) Purchase of radium needles, tubes and theatre equipments. | |
| (c) Purchase of automatic Serigraph for Angiography and Angio—Cardiography purposes. | } Not yet taken up for consideration. |
| (d) Air-conditioning of existing Operation Theatres. | |
| (a) Institution of the Integrated course of training in Nursing. | } Schemes have already been approved by Government and they are functioning. |
| (b) Establishment of Special Diet Kitchen. | |
| (c) Establishment of (a) Child Guidance Clinic (b) Upgraded Psychiatric clinic. | |

II Government General Hospital, (Total Provision Rs. 35.58 lakhs.) Madras.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Construction of an Operation Theatre. | Approved by Government. Work completed. |
| (b) Improvements to Diagnostic facilities. | Approved by Government. The construction of the building is under way. |
| (c) Construction of Animal House. | Approved by Government. The construction is nearing completion. |
| (d) Construction of Pediatrics Block. | Revised proposals were submitted to Government and their orders are awaited. |

[26th March 1959]

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCKS—cont.

District/Blocks.	Date of launching.	Loan.	Non-loan.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.
<i>Ramnathapuram district.</i>			
47 Singampuneri	2nd October 1955 ..	99,925	2,74,234
48 Tiruvadanai	1st April 1956 ..	4,600	1,27,770
49 Kalayarkoil	Do. ..	31,200	1,58,621
50 Devakottai	Do. ..	6,000	1,21,796
51 Kamuthi	Do. ..	75,250	1,83,722
52 Virudhunagar	2nd October 1956 ..	76,450	1,62,871
53 Kariapatti	Do. ..	36,940	90,333
54 Sattur	1st April 1957 ..	42,050	1,24,219
55 Paramakudi	Do. ..	3,000	51,349
56 Kallal	2nd October 1957 ..	..	13,860
57 Manamadurai	Do. ..	3,300	10,596
58 Muthukulathur	Do. ..	8,000	14,385
59 Kadaladi	Do. ..	5,500	15,382
<i>Salem district.</i>			
60 Kaveripatnam	2nd October 1955 ..	91,100	3,34,233
61 Bargur	2nd October 1956 ..	59,600	1,07,250
62 Kolathur	Do. ..	43,800	1,37,026
63 Hosur	1st April 1957 ..	39,850	78,832
64 Dharmapuri	Do. ..	10,050	66,441
65 Uthangarai	2nd October 1957 ..	4,875	13,500
66 Pennagaram	Do. ..	10,000	11,422
67 Namagiripet	Do. ..	5,000	19,630
<i>Tanjore district.</i>			
68 Sembanarkoil	15th May 1954 ..	51,650	3,28,686
69 Kuttalam	Do. ..	51,200	91,502
70 Kumbakonam	Do. ..	29,200	1,36,293
71 Tiruvidadamarudur	Do. ..	31,350	1,60,638
72 Muthupet	2nd October 1956 ..	62,625	1,28,718
73 Pattukottai	Do. ..	1,850	1,31,449
74 Kivalur	1st April 1957 ..	10,900	95,525
75 Kodavassal	Do. ..	..	57,022
76 Orthanad	2nd October 1957 ..	1,000	22,352
77 Avadayarkoil	Do. ..	..	13,396
<i>Tiruchirappalli district.</i>			
78 Vellianai	2nd October 1955 ..	93,060	2,40,267
79 Thottiam	2nd October 1956 ..	32,335	1,14,953
80 Tirumanur	Do. ..	8,850	1,26,444
81 Kulitalai	1st April 1957 ..	60,950	78,080
82 Lalgudi	Do. ..	13,850	84,075
83 Turaiyur	2nd October 1957 ..	..	20,391
84 Perambalur II.	Do. ..	3,000	11,750
<i>Tirunelveli district.</i>			
85 Cheranmahadevi	2nd October 1953 ..	5,46,215	9,39,805
86 Valliyoor	2nd October 1955 ..	98,650	2,84,971
87 Radhapuram	2nd October 1956 ..	79,300	1,38,502
88 Manur	Do. ..	84,050	1,31,417
89 Vasudevanallur	1st April 1957 ..	39,550	76,856
90 Tuticorin	Do. ..	3,500	60,154
91 Alangulam	2nd October 1957 ..	6,000	17,765
92 Karungulam	Do. ..	6,500	19,011
<i>Kanyakumari district.</i>			
93 Rajakkamangalam	1st April 1957 ..	..	91,100
94 Killiyoor	2nd October 1957 ..	..	16,339
95 Melpuram	Do. ..	..	17,169

NOTE.—These figures represent expenditure during the Community Development Stage also of the four blocks, viz., Tirukalikundram, Chidambaram, Gandhigram and Cheranmahadevi.

26th March 1959]

- (e) Improvements to Orthopaedic Department.
 (f) Improvements to Ear, Nose and Throat Department.
 (g) Improvements to Leprosy and Skin Department.
 (h) Training of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (construction of small kitchen).
- Proposals are under consideration as a Part II Scheme for 1959-60.
 Not yet taken up for consideration.

Improvements Schemes.

- (a) Full-fledged Thoracic Surgery Department.
 (b) Upgraded Psychiatric clinic.
 (c) Integration of Public Health with basic courses in Nursing.
 (d) Child Guidance Clinic.
 (e) Special Diet Kitchen.
 (f) Upgrading of Departments of Pediatrics and Radiology.
- These schemes approved by Government are functioning.

III Government Royapettah (Total Provision Rs. 7.00 lakhs.)
Hospital, Madras.

- (a) Provision of Weld-mesh. Work completed.
 (b) Remodeling of Out-Patient Block. Construction of a new Out-Patient Block and In-Patient Block (three storeys). The approval of revised plans and estimates for the work is under consideration.
 (c) Extension of Operation Theatre.
 (d) Increased accommodation of Nurses.
 (e) Venereal Diseases Department.
- Not yet taken up for consideration.

IV Government Mental Hospital, (Total Provision Rs. 8.00 lakhs.)
Madras.

- (a) Construction of T.B. Wards, sheds for male and female visitors and improvement to water supply. Work completed.
 (b) Construction of New Kitchen.
 (c) Construction of Nurses Quarters.
 (d) Construction of Quarters for 150 toties.
 (e) Construction of first floor over the existing Male refractory section to accommodate 75 patients.
 (f) Construction of a shed to accommodate 50 patients.
 (g) Construction of first floor over the existing Indian female section to accommodate 38 patients.
- These proposals have been deferred for the present.
 The scheme is under consideration of Government.
 Not yet taken up for consideration.
- (h) Construction of first floor over the existing European female section to accommodate 37 patients.
 (i) Home for Mentally defective children.
 (j) Construction of an administrative block.
- Not yet taken up for consideration.

[26th March 1959]

- V Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras. (Total Provision Rs. 5.92 lakhs)
- (a) Construction of a school of Opticians. The acquisition of the premises "Shawfield" for constructing a building for the School is under consideration of Government.
- (b) Provision of a Horizontal Sterilizer. The equipment has been purchased and will be installed shortly.
- (c) Opening of a Mobile Ophthalmic Unit for Madras and Madurai. The scheme has been sanctioned and will be implemented as soon as the vans are purchased.
- VI Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras. (Total Provision Rs. 25.32 lakhs)
- (a) Opening of a Pediatric Unit Block. The work is in progress.
- (b) Construction of an Ante-natal ward of 40 beds. The proposal is under consideration as a Part II Scheme for 1959-60.
- (c) Construction of quarters for last grade servants. The proposal is under consideration as a Part II Scheme for 1959-60.
- (d) Construction of an Administrative Block. Not yet taken up for consideration.
- (e) Construction of a separate X-ray Block. Not yet taken up for consideration.
- (f) Construction of buildings for Post-graduate teaching. Not yet taken up for consideration.
- VII Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras. (Total Provision Rs. 10.00 lakhs.)
- (a) Provision of two lifts and construction of Linen Room. The work is being taken up for execution.
- (b) Construction of an Administrative Block. The work will be taken up after the preparation of detailed plans and estimates.
- (c) Construction of Ante-natal and Post-natal Ward of 50 beds each. Proposal for the demolition of an old shed existing in the site selected is under consideration and the scheme will be taken up after demolition of the shed.
- (d) Construction of a Cancer Block. Not yet taken up for consideration.
- VIII Government Hospital of Integrated Medicine, Madras. (Total Provision Rs. 15.00 lakhs for the College and Hospital)
- (a) Construction of emergency Operation Theatre. The work is nearing completion.
- (b) Construction of a ward of 30 beds. The proposal is under consideration as a Part II Scheme for 1959-60.
- I Government Headquarters Hospital, Vellore, North Arcot district. (Total Provision Rs. 3.90 lakhs.)
- (a) Construction of a ward of 30 beds. The scheme has been approved by Government. Detailed plans and estimates are under scrutiny of the Director of Medical Services.
- (b) Improvements to Out-Patient Dispensary. The works are nearing completion.
- (c) Provision of flushout latrine and septic ward for whole hospital and overhead tank and pipe connection with electric pump. The works are nearing completion.
- (d) Extension to Operation Theatre. The works are nearing completion.
- (e) Provision of Weld-mesh partition. The works are nearing completion.

26th March 1959]

- (f) Construction of a storeyed store room. The proposal is under consideration as a Part II Scheme for 1959-60.
- (g) Construction of an additional room for X-ray block.
- (h) Remodelling the post-mortem room.
- II Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore, (South Arcot District). (Total Provision Rs. 16.531 lakhs)
- (a) Construction of an additional block of 100 beds. The work has already been started and is in progress.
- III Government Headquarters Hospital, Chingleput. (Total Provision Rs. 10.00 lakhs)
- (a) Construction of a new 126 bedded hospital at Chingleput. The work has already been started and is in progress.
- IV Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore. (Total Provision Rs. 15.60 lakhs)
- (a) Construction of an additional ward of 100 beds. The work has already been approved by Government. Detailed plans and estimates are under preparation.
- (b) Construction of an additional flushout latrine.
- (c) Construction of an X-ray Deep Therapy Block. The works are in progress.
- (d) Provision of water supply and drainage arrangements.
- (e) Construction of an additional Operation Theatre. The work is nearing completion.
- (f) Expansion of an administrative block. The proposal is under consideration as a Part II Scheme for 1959-60.
- V Government Headquarters Hospital, Ootacamund. (Total Provision Rs. 2.30 lakhs.)
- (a) Construction of an administrative block. The work is in progress.
- VI Government Headquarters Hospital, Ramanathapuram. (Total Provision Rs. 8.90 lakhs.)
- (a) Construction of a new Headquarters Hospital building for 200 beds on a new site. The acquisition of a suitable site for the construction of the building is under consideration.
- VII Government Headquarters Hospital, Salem. (Total Provision Rs. 9.35 lakhs.)
- (a) Construction of a new Out-Patient Block. The proposals are under consideration as a Part II Scheme for 1959-60.
- (b) Construction of a T. B. Ward of 30 beds. The proposals are under consideration as a Part II Scheme for 1959-60.
- (c) Provision of ceiling fans in the existing wards. Not yet taken up for consideration.
- (d) Construction of a Ward of 80 beds. The proposals have been deferred for consideration as a Part II Scheme for 1960-61.
- (e) Provision of a Steam Laundry. The work is in progress.
- (f) Construction of Nurses' Quarters for 80 nurses. The work is in progress.
- VIII Government Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore. (Total Provision Rs. 14.85 lakhs.)
- (a) Provision of Weld-mesh to A. M. H. Ward. The work is in progress.

[26th March 1959]

- (b) Construction of a 100 bedded ward.
 (c) Construction of quarters for 100 Nurses.
 (d) Construction of quarters for student interneers.
 (e) Construction of a Steam Laundry.
 (f) Construction of an additional overhead tank.
 (g) Construction of an additional Operation Theatre with 10 beds.
 (h) Improvements to Laboratory.
 (i) Construction of an Orthopaedic Block for 40 beds.
 (j) Construction of a new kitchen.
 (k) Construction of a Chronic Surgical ward of 40 beds.
 (l) Construction of a Cow shed.

The schemes have already been approved by Government. The plans and estimates are under revision in view of the decision to open a Medical College at Vallam near Tanjore.

IX Government Headquarters Hospital, Tirunelveli. (Total Provision Rs. 7.50 lakhs.)

- (a) Construction of new Hospital building for 100 beds. The work is in progress.

X Government Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli. (Total Provision Rs. 6.92 lakhs.)

- (a) Construction of a Medical Store Room. The work is nearing completion.

- (b) Construction of two wells. The question of according sanction for revised plans and estimates is under consideration.

- (c) Increase of bed strength from 275 to 360. The scheme has been approved by Government and given effect to.

- (d) Construction of a new Out-Patient Block. The proposal is under consideration as a Part II Scheme for 1959-60.

- (e) Construction of quarters for student interneers. The proposal has not yet been taken up for consideration.

- (f) Construction of quarters for Nurses. The proposal has been deferred for the present.

XI Government Headquarters Hospital, Nagercoil. (Total Provision Rs. 4.08 lakhs.)

- (a) Remodelling of the District Hospital.
 (b) Improvements to the existing building. The proposals are under consideration as Part II Schemes for 1959-60.

XII Government Erskine Hospital, Madurai. (Total Provision Rs. 89.40 lakhs.)

- (a) Acquisition of land for the expansion of the Erskine Hospital, Madurai, and the construction of Maternity Block, Out-Patient Block, Operation Theatre, X-ray Block, etc. The Out-patient Block has already been completed. The Maternity Block and the Operation Theatre are nearing completion. The X-ray Block work is in progress and is expected to be completed by December 1959.

- (b) Construction of a Steam Laundry. The proposal has been deferred for the present.

- (c) Construction of additional accommodation for post-graduate interneers and student interneers. The work is in progress.

26th March 1959]

- (d) Construction of connecting corridor and extension of three rooms on the second floor.

- (e) Construction of a mortuary for the use of Madurai Medical College, Madurai. The works are in progress.

- (f) Extension to kitchen attached to Nurses' Quarters.

- (g) Extension to the main Kitchen attached to the Hospital.

- (h) Construction of Quarters for Resident Medical Officers.

- (i) Provision of furniture for all Quarters. Revised plans and estimates for the works are under preparation by the Public Works Department.

- (j) Provision of external water-supply and drainage system.

- (k) Formation of roads and other improvements.

- (l) Construction of a Leprosy Block.

- (m) Increase of bed strength from 700 to 800, employment of additional staff and purchase of equipment. The Scheme has already been approved by Government and it is being given effect to.

- (n) Increase of bed strength from 800 to 1,100 and employment of additional staff. The proposal has been deferred for consideration after the completion of Maternity and X-ray Blocks.

Progress of establishment of Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases, Dental, Family Planning and Public Health Laboratories in District Headquarters Hospitals.

Name of Clinic.	Names of District Headquarters Hospitals where sanctioned and opened.	Names of District Headquarters hospitals selected for opening of the clinics in 1959-60.
(1)	(2)	(3)
T.B. Clinic	Tanjore. Madurai. Coimbatore.	} Opened. Tirunelveli. Ootacamund. Vellore.
	Salem. Tiruchirappalli. Kancheepuram.	
		} Not yet opened.
V.D. Clinic	Coimbatore. Madurai. Cuddalore. Vellore. Ramanathapuram. Tanjore. Chingleput.	} Opened. Salem. Tiruchirappalli.
	Nagercoil.	
		} Not yet opened.
Dental Clinic	Tanjore. Cuddalore. Tiruchirappalli. Vellore. Salem. Madurai. Palayamcottai.	} Not yet opened. Coimbatore. Ramanathapuram. Ootacamund.
		} Opened.

[26th March 1959]

Name of Clinic.	Name of District Headquarters Hospitals where sanctioned and opened.	Names of District Headquarters hospitals selected for opening of the clinics in 1959-60.
(1)	(2)	(7)
Clinical and Public Health Laboratories.	Vellore. Tirunelveli. Salem. Tanjore. Tiruchirappalli. Nagercoil.	Cuddalore. Dindigul.
	Opened.	
	Not yet opened.	
Family Planning Clinic.	Opened in all District Headquarters Hospitals.	

APPENDIX III.

[Vide item III on page 117 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 1 OF 1959.

[As passed by the Assembly]

A Bill to extend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), to the transferred territory in the State of Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), to the transferred territory in the State of Madras:

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

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras District Municipalities (Extension to the Transferred Territory) Act, 1959.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification, appoint.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) “transferred territory” means the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district;

(b) “existing law” means any law, ordinance, proclamation, regulation, order, by-law or rule passed or made before the commencement of this Act, by any legislative authority or person having power to make such a law, ordinance, proclamation, regulation, order, by-law or rule.

3. *Extension of Madras Act V of 1920 to the transferred territory.*—(1) With effect on and from the date of the commencement of this Act, the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), shall stand extended to the transferred territory and the Travancore District Municipalities Act, 1116 (Travancore Act XXIII of 1116), as in force in the transferred territory immediately before the said date shall stand repealed in the transferred territory.

APPENDIX

145

26th March 1959]

(2) Any reference in the principal Act to a law which is not in force in the transferred territory on the said date shall, in relation to the transferred territory, be construed as a reference to the corresponding law, if any, in force in the transferred territory on the said date.

(3) Any reference to the Travancore District Municipalities Act, 1116 (Travancore Act XXIII of 1116), in any existing law which continues to be in force in the transferred territory after the said date shall, in relation to that territory, be construed as a reference to the principal Act.

(4) Any reference by whatever form of words in any existing law to any authority competent at the date of the passing of that law to exercise any powers or discharge any functions in the transferred territory shall, where a corresponding new authority has been constituted by or under the principal Act have effect as if it were a reference to that new authority.

(5) The repeal by sub-section (1) of the Travancore District Municipalities Act, 1116 (Travancore Act XXIII of 1116), shall not affect—

(a) the previous operation of that Act or anything done or duly suffered thereunder; or

(b) any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under that Act; or

(c) any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against that Act; or

(d) any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, objection, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid; and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed as if the principal Act had not been passed.

(6) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (5), anything done or any action taken, including any appointment or delegation made, notification, order, instruction or direction issued, rule, regulation, form, by-law or scheme framed, certificate, permit or licence granted or registration effected, under the Travancore District Municipalities Act, 1116 (Travancore Act XXIII of 1116), shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of the principal Act and shall continue in force accordingly, unless and until superseded by anything done or any action taken under the principal Act.

(7) For the purpose of facilitating the application of the principal Act in the transferred territory, any court or other authority may construe the principal Act with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the court or other authority.

[26th March 1959]

4. Levy of advertisement tax in the transferred territory.—

(1) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Travancore District Municipalities Act, 1116 (Travancore Act XXIII of 1116), by section 3, the advertisement tax which immediately before the commencement of this Act was being lawfully levied, assessed and collected by any municipality in the transferred territory for the purposes of the municipality may continue to be levied, assessed and collected by the municipality concerned in the transferred territory, in accordance with the same principles which governed the levy, assessment and collection of the said tax immediately prior to the commencement of this Act in the said territory, being the principles embodied in sections 116 to 121 of the Travancore District Municipalities Act, 1116 (Travancore Act XXIII of 1116), and the by-laws for the prohibition and regulation of advertisements in public streets and parks made by the municipal council concerned under clause (31) of section 326 of the said Act before the commencement of this Act.

(2) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the provisions of rules 29 to 36-A of Schedule IV to the principal Act, shall, so far as may be, apply to the collection of the advertisement tax referred to in sub-section (1).

5. Act to be read subject to the schedule in regard to the first constitution of municipal councils, etc.—(1) In regard to the first re-constitution of municipal councils in the transferred territory in accordance with the provisions of the principal Act and otherwise in first giving effect to the said provisions, they shall be read subject to the rules in the schedule.

(2) The State Government shall have power, by notification, to amend, add to or repeal the rules in the said schedule.

6. Repeal of Madras Act XXXI of 1958.—The Madras (Transferred Territory) Extension of Term of Office of Municipal Councillors Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXI of 1958), is hereby repealed.

7. Power to remove difficulties.—(1) If any difficulty arises in first giving effect to the provisions of this Act or as to the first re-constitution of any municipality after the commencement of this Act, the State Government, as occasion may require, may, by order, do anything which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

(2) All orders made under sub-section (1) 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 Legislature may make either in the same session or in the next session.

8. Application of the General Clauses Act.—Unless the context otherwise requires, the Madras General Clauses Act, 1891 (Madras Act I of 1891), shall apply for the interpretation of the principal Act as extended to, and in force in, the transferred territory.

26th March 1959]

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 5.)

1. In these rules—

(i) “the said date” means the date specified in the notification issued under section 1, sub-section (2), as the date on which this Act shall come into force;

(ii) “the old Act” means the Travancore District Municipalities Act, 1116 (Travancore Act XXIII of 1116).

2. Every local area which immediately before the said date, was constituted as a municipality under the old Act shall be deemed to have been constituted as municipality under the principal Act.

3. With effect on and from the said date, the following municipalities shall be deemed to have been included in Schedule IX to the principal Act, namely:—

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Padmanabhapuram. | (4) Nagercoil. |
| (2) Colachel. | (5) Shencottah. |
| (3) Kuzhithurai. | |

4. The total number of councillors of a municipal council fixed under the old Act and in force on the said date shall be deemed to be the total number of its elected members under the principal Act.

5. The members of a municipal council holding office on the said date in the transferred territory shall be deemed to be the elected members of the municipal council under the principal Act and such members shall continue to hold office up to such date as the State Government may, by notification fix in this behalf or in case no such date is fixed, up to the date on which their term of office would have expired under this Act if they had been elected members of the municipal council aforesaid.

6. The reservation of seats for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes made under the old Act and in force on the said date shall be deemed to have been made under the principal Act.

7. (1) Any division of a municipality into wards made under the old Act and in force on the said date shall with effect on and from the said date be deemed to be a division of the municipality into wards made under the principal Act.

(2) The State Government or such officer as may be authorised by them in this behalf shall, as soon as may be after the said date, determine the ward which each of the members who is deemed to be an elected member under rule 5 shall be deemed to represent.

[26th March 1959]

8. The chairman and vice-chairman of a municipal council in the transferred territory holding office on the said date shall, subject to the provisions of the principal Act, continue to hold office as such chairman or vice-chairman up to the date referred to in rule 5.

9. (1) Any vacancy in the office of the chairman or vice-chairman of a municipality which is in existence on the said date or which occurs before the date referred to in rule 5 shall be filled by election under the provisions of the principal Act.

(2) Any such vacancy in the office of an elected member of a municipal council shall be filled by election under the provisions of this Act.

(3) Any person elected as chairman, vice-chairman or member of a municipal council under sub-rule (1) or (2) shall hold office only up to the date referred to in rule 5.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule, the office of chairman, vice-chairman or member of a municipal council to which no person had, at any time, prior to the said date, been elected shall be deemed to be vacant on the said date.

10. Any municipal council dissolved or superseded under the old Act and awaiting reconstitution on the said date shall be reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of the principal Act.

11. All property and all rights of whatever kind vested, enjoyed or possessed by and all interest of whatever kind owned by or vested in or held in trust by or for a municipal council constituted under the old Act as well as all liabilities legally subsisting against such municipal council shall, subject to such directions as the State Government may by general or special order give in this behalf pass to the municipal council deemed under this Act to be constituted under the principal Act.

Explanation.—All arrears of taxes, fees or other sums due to a municipal council may be recovered by the municipal council.

12. (1) Every person in the employment of a municipal council immediately before the said date shall continue to hold his office therein by the same tenure, at the same remuneration and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to pension and gratuity and other matters as he would have held the same on the said date if this Act had not been passed and shall continue to do so until he ceases to be in the employment of the municipal council.

(2) The State Government may issue such general or special directions as they think necessary for the purpose of regulating appointments under these rules and otherwise giving due effect to the provisions thereof and no appointment to any post under the municipal council made in contravention of any such direction shall be deemed to have been validly made.

(3) If any question arises as to whether any person was in the employment of a municipal council immediately before the said date, the decision of the State Government on the questions shall be final.

26th March 1959]

13. Any tax levied by a municipality in the transferred territory before the said date shall, with effect on and from the said date, be deemed to have been levied by the municipality concerned under the principal Act.

14. Where, before the said date, a municipal council in the transferred territory has made any contract in exercise of its powers under the old Act that contract shall be deemed to have been made in the exercise of its powers under the principal Act by the municipal council.

For the purpose of this rule, there shall be deemed to be included in the liabilities which have accrued, or may accrue under any contract—

(a) any liability to satisfy an order or award made by any court or other tribunal in proceedings relating to the contract, and

(b) any liability in respect of the expenses incurred or in connection with such proceedings.

15. All proceedings taken by or against any municipal council or other authority under the old Act may, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the principal Act, be continued by or against such municipal council or authority under the principal Act.

16. Any remedy by way of application, suit or appeal available to or against a municipal council immediately before the said date shall, after the said date be available to or against the municipal council concerned.

17. Any action taken by a municipal council immediately before the said date shall, subject to such directions as the State Government may, by general or special order, give in this behalf, be deemed to have been taken by the municipal council concerned unless and until superseded by action taken by that municipal council.

18. If any item in suspense is ultimately found to affect an asset or liability of the nature referred to in the foregoing provisions of this schedule, it shall be dealt with in accordance with that provision. The benefit or burden of any assets or liabilities of a municipal council not dealt with in the foregoing provisions of this schedule shall be subject to such financial adjustments as the State Government may, by order, direct.

MEMORANDUM OF DELEGATED LEGISLATION.

Clause 5 (2) of the Bill empowers the State Government to amend, add to or repeal the rules in the schedule by notification.

Clause 7 of the Bill empowers the State Government to remove by order any difficulty arising in first giving effect to the provisions of the Bill when enacted or as to the first reconstitution of any municipality after the commencement of the Bill when enacted into law.

The powers delegated are essential for carrying out the purposes of the measure and the delegation is normal in character.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Monday, the 30th March 1959.

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

I.—EXPRESSION OF SORROW AT THE DEMISE OF SRI KALA VENKATA RAO, FORMER MINISTER OF THE COMPOSITE MADRAS STATE.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is with deep regret that I have to report to the House the sudden and untimely death of Sri Kala Venkata Rao, Revenue Minister of the Andhra Pradesh Government, and a former Minister of composite Madras State, on the night of 28th March 1959 at his residence in Hyderabad.

Sri Kala Venkata Rao, who was born in July 1900, joined the Congress movement while a student in the B.A. class, and he was imprisoned several times. He was elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1937 and again in 1946. He became the Revenue Minister in 1947 which post he held till January 1949. During this period, he piloted the Zamindari Abolition Bill. He was a Member of Parliament during 1950-51. He was the Health Minister of composite Madras State from September 1951 to February 1952.

We express our sincere sorrow at his demise which I shall convey to the members of the bereaved family.

I request hon. Members to stand in silence for a few minutes as a mark of respect to the deceased.

(The House stood in silence for a few minutes.)

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

State Industries Advisory Committee

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

(a) whether the Advisory Committee constituted by the Government to advise on various problems of industrialisation in the State have made any recommendations; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) No specific recommendation has been made by the State Industries Development Committee constituted by the Government to advise them on the problems of industrialization in the State. The Committee has, however, generally come to the conclusion that there is scope for

[30th March 1959]

starting new industries in the State and the actual project reports on various industries are under preparation by the various sub committees set up for the purpose.

(b) Does not arise.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : 'நேஷனல் கவுன்சில் ஆப் அப் லைட் இதனா மிக் ரிசெர்ச்' என்ற குழுவானது நமது மாநிலத்தில் உள்ள தொழில் வளத்தைப்பற்றி ஆராய்ந்துவருவதாக நமது கவர்னர் அவர்களின் உரையிலிருந்து தெரியவருகிறது. அந்த ஆராய்ச்சியிலிருந்து நமக்கு என்னென்ன தகவல்கள் வந்திருக்கின்றன? அவைகளின் பேரில் என்ன நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : இப்போது அந்தக் கவுன்சில் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. பல உள்நாட்டு நிபுணர்களும் வெளி நாட்டு நிபுணர்களும் இந்த ஆராய்ச்சியில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கின்றனர். நாம் அமைத்திருக்கும் சென்னை ராஜ்யக் கமிட்டியும் தன் ரிப்போர்ட்டுகளை நேஷனல் கவுன்சிலுக்கு சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறது.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : அட்வைசரி கமிட்டிகள் நம் நாட்டில் எந்தெந்த இடங்களில் எம்மாதிரியான தொழில்கள் நடக்கின்றன என்று 'சர்வே' செய்திருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : இங்கே அந்த 'சர்வே' எடுக்கப் படவில்லை. ஆனால் இக்கமிட்டி நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் எந்தத் தொழில்களை நடத்த வசதிகள் இருக்கின்றன என்று பார்த்து சில சிபார்சுகள் செய்திருக்கிறது. முக்கியமாக இதன் உப-கமிட்டிகள் Report on Sanitaryware and stoneware, Project Report on manufacture of tiles, Project Report on manufacture of fire bricks முதலிய அறிக்கைகளை நமக்கு சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கின்றன. இவை தவிர, (1) Engineering Industries, (2) Electrical Industries, (3) Forest Industries, (4) Medium and Small-Scale Industries, (5) Leather Industries, (6) Ceramic and Refractories (7) Chemical Industries, (8) Agro, (9) Aluminium ஆகியவைகளுக்கான உப-கமிட்டிகள் அவைகளைப்பற்றி ஆராய்ந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI : இவ்வாறு ஆராய்ந்ததில் திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி மாவட்டத்தில் எண்ணெய் ஊற்றுகள் இருப்பதாகத் தகவல் வந்திருக்கிறதா? அதுபற்றி கனம் அமைச்சர் ஏதாவது விவரங்கள் கூற முடியுமா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : எண்ணெய் ஊற்று சம்பந்தமான ஆராய்ச்சி மத்திய சர்க்காரால் நடத்தப்படுகிறது. அதில் முதலாவதாக 'பிரிமினரி ஸர்வே' தான் நடத்த முடியும். அவ்வாறு 'பிரிமினரி ஸர்வே' நடத்தியதில், அது திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி ரீஜனில் இருக்கலாம் என்று ஹேஷ்யம் சொல்லப்படுகிறது.

Security of service to teachers

* 184 Q.—**SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure security of service to teachers in aided institutions?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Under the Madras Educational Rule 12 (2), the recognition given to secondary schools may be refused or withdrawn by the Director of Public Instruction, if he is not satisfied as regards the terms on which the teachers are engaged. The Education Grants Committee, in its first list of recommendations to Government, has recommended that failure to maintain regular payment of salaries to school employees and

[30th March 1959]

victimization of school employees should be deemed to be mismanagement by the school management committees and that the Government should have power to suspend the management committee for such mismanagement. This recommendation will be finalized after the comments and suggestions thereon, which have been called for from all persons interested in education, are received and examined. The implementation of this recommendation will, it is hoped, give adequate security of service to teachers in aided institutions.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Government place these teachers on a statutory basis with statutory safeguards in regard to security of service?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We have not taken any final decision in this matter. When we finalize the Grants Committee's proposals, this aspect may be considered. But I do not know whether we can place them on a statutory basis.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Will the Government kindly see that this Committee goes into that question fully and that they are placed on a par with teachers in public schools at least in regard to security of service?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We have already ensured them security of tenure. Further, as I have already said, any irregularity in the payment of salaries also will be considered as mismanagement. I think this will give them sufficient security.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : Will the post of Headmasters at least be provincialized as a first step?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is not under consideration now.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, in spite of the various rules which the department are enforcing, are the Government aware that hundreds of teachers of aided elementary schools are sent away before the vacation and that highly paid teachers in secondary schools are served with three months' notice? Should not Government look to this just thing, which costs nothing financially?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : All those aspects will have to be considered when we finalize the Education Act, which we are contemplating.

Government Teachers' Training Schools and Government Industrial Schools

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

(a) whether any committees were appointed for selecting candidates to the various Government Teachers' Training Schools and Government Industrial Schools in Ramanathapuram district; and

[30th March 1959]

(b) if so, to place on the table of the House a statement showing the number of such committees with the names of members of each committee?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) Yes, Sir, for the Government Basic Training Schools and the Government Industrial Training Institute, Virudhunagar.

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

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: இந்த ஸ்டேட்மெண்டைப் பார்க்கும்போது இக்கமிட்டிகளில் நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பவர்களில் உத்தியோகப் பற்றற்றவர்கள் எல்லோரும் ஆளும் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியவருகிறது. அவ்வாறு நியமிப்பதுதான் முறையா? அல்லது வேறு கட்சிகளைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களும் நியமிக்கப்படுவதுண்டா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: வேறு யாரை நியமிப்பதற்கும் தடை இல்லை. ஆதாரக் கல்வியில் நம்பிக்கை உள்ளவர்களை நியமிக்கிறோம்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: அப்படியானால், காங்கிரஸ்ஸிலாத வேறு கட்சிகளில் உள்ளவர்கள் ஆதாரக் கல்வியில் நம்பிக்கையில்லாதவர்கள் என்று அர்த்தமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: ஆதாரக் கல்வியில் நம்பிக்கை இல்லாதவர்கள் எந்தக் கட்சியிலும் இருக்கக்கூடும். காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியிலேயே, ஆதாரக் கல்வியில் நம்பிக்கை இல்லாதவர் இருக்கக்கூடும். ஆகவே, யாருக்கு அதில் நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறதோ அவர்களை நியமிக்கிறோம்.

Manufacture of multi-purpose food

* 186 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 establish a plant for the manufacture of multi-purpose food to supplement midday meal for school children;

(b) if so, the place where it is proposed to be located and the estimated cost thereof;

(c) the foreign aid, if any, received or likely to be received; and

(d) the stage at which the matter now stands?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have provisionally decided to install a ten ton plant for the manufacture of multi-purpose food. It is proposed to be distributed for use in the preparation of midday meals under the scheme of supply of free midday school meals to poor children in elementary schools.

(b) It is proposed to install the plant in or near Madras but no final decision has yet been taken. The approximate cost of the plant is estimated to be about Rs. 8 lakhs.

* Printed as Appendix I on pages 198-199 infra.

[30th March 1959]

(c) & (d) The plant is proposed to be obtained through an aid scheme from the UNICEF. The Government of India, in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, have been addressed to furnish particulars of UNICEF aid and also to recommend the State Government's proposal to the UNICEF authorities. Their reply is awaited.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: இந்த 'மிளகட்டி' இன்னும் எவ்வளவு நாட்களில் ஆரம்பிக்கப்படும்? எப்பொழுது ஆரம்பிக்கப்படும் என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: "பூனியைப்"-ல் இருந்து பதில் வந்த பிற்பாடுதான் திட்டமாக எந்தக் காலத்தில் இது ஆரம்பிக்கப்படுமென்று சொல்ல முடியும்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: நமது மாநிலத்தில் ஒரு மத்திய இடத்தில் நிறுவப்படுமென்று முதல் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டது. சென்னையிலோ அல்லது அதன் பக்கத்திலோ அது நிறுவப்படுமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: தற்போதைய முடிவு அது தான்.

SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER: மத்திய உணவோடு இது சேர்த்துக் கொடுக்கப்படுமா? அல்லது தனியாகக் கொடுக்கப்படுமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: உணவோடு சேர்த்துத் தயாரிக்கலாம். சாம்பார் சாதத்தோடு சேர்த்துச் செய்யலாம். அதனால் ருசி கெடுவதில்லை.

Diversion of trunk road at Sriperumbudur

* 187 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Works be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to Legislative Council Unstarred Question No. 48, dated 27th February 1956—

(a) the further action taken for the diversion of trunk road at Sriperumbudur; and

(b) other similar trunk road diversion schemes proposed to be taken up in this State and the estimated cost thereof?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: The attention of the Member is invited to the paper * placed on the table of the House.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: May I know the details of the proposed alignment of the diversion road at Sriperumbudur?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: I want a separate question to be put. The amount allotted for this is two lakhs of rupees. The alignment would cost about Rs. 50,000. The work can be taken up for execution after obtaining the technical approval and financial sanction of the Government of India.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will the Hon. Minister assure us that this diversion road will avoid the congested bazaar streets through which the trunk road is now running?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: I cannot say that off-hand. I want a separate question to be put.

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 199-200 infra.

[30th March 1959]

Development of Tuticorin Port

* 188 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Works be pleased to state, with reference to Legislative Council Starred Question No. 29 answered on 1st March 1958—

(a) whether any steps have since been taken by the Government in regard to the development of Tuticorin Port as a first class port; and

(b) if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the paper^a placed on the table of the House.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: இது இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலேயே ஆரம்பிக்கப்படுமா அல்லது மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் ஆரம்பிக்கப்படுமா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்றுதான் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: இதற்குரிய செலவினங்களை மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் விட்டுவிடுவீர்களா? அல்லது நமது அரசாங்கம் ஏதாவது கொடுக்க வேண்டி வருமா? அப்படியானால் எவ்வளவு தொகை வரும்?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: அதற்குள்ள தகவல் இப்பொழுது என்னிடம் இல்லை. தனிக் கேள்வி போட்டால் சொல்கிறேன்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: தூத்துக்குடி நகரிலிருந்து இந்தத் துறைமுகத்திற்கு முதல் படியாக முக்கியமாகச் சாலைகள் அமைக்க வேண்டிய நிலம் வாங்குவதற்கும், சாலை அமைக்கவும், விளக்குப் போடவும் வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்படுமா?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: ஆரம்ப வேலைகளில் அரசாங்கம் இப்பொழுது கவனம் செலுத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறது.

Supply of protected water to Bhavani and Komarapalayam

* 189 Q.—SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any scheme before the Government for the supply of protected water to Bhavani and Komarapalayam;

(b) if so, the stage at which it now stands; and

(c) the aid, if any, given by the Government of India in this regard?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Revenue): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have recently sanctioned the scheme.

(c) No aid is received from the Government of India for the scheme.

^a Printed as Appendix III on page 201 infra.

[30th March 1959]

Sethusamudram Project

* 190 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Works be pleased to state, with reference to Legislative Council Starred Question No. 77 answered on 18th March 1958, whether any final decision has since been taken in regard to the execution of the Sethusamudram Project?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: In February 1958 the Government of India communicated their decision that the Sethusamudram Project will not be included in the Second Five-Year Plan and that the question of its inclusion in the Third Plan will be considered in due course.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: இதன் முக்கியத்துவத்தை நமது அரசாங்கம் வற்புறுத்தியிருக்கிறதா? இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் முடியா விட்டாலும், மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலாவது இதைக் கட்டாயம் எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நமது அரசாங்கம் வற்புறுத்துமா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: இந்த அரசாங்கம் வற்புறுத்தியது கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். ஸ்ரீ டி. டி. கிருஷ்ணமாச்சாரியார் அவர்களிடமும் வற்புறுத்தியது உங்களுக்குத் தெரியும். இருந்தாலும் பிற்பாடுதான் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் தீர்மானித்திருப்பதால், மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் எடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்குத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்ய இந்த அரசாங்கம் வேண்டியதைச் செய்யும்.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: நீதி வசதி இல்லாததின் காரணமா? அல்லது வேறு ஏதாவது காரணமா?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: நீதி வசதியைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் இல்லை. இருந்தாலும் இதற்கு 30 கோடிக்கு மேல் செலவு ஆகுமாதலால், பிற்பாடு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாமென்று தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

Bridge between Rameswaram Island and the main land

* 191 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Works be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to Legislative Council Starred Question No. 111 given on 10th April 1958, the stage at which the construction of work of the road bridge between Rameswaram Island and the main land stands?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: The Government of India have stated that they have at present no intention to include the construction of the bridge across Pamban Strait in the Second Five-Year Plan. The question of pressing the Government of India to take up this work now itself is under the consideration of this Government.

SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: ஏப்ரல் 10-ம் தேதி கேப்ட் கேள்விக்கு அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லும்போது, இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தின் இந்த பாகம் கட்ட நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படுமா என்று கேட்டேன். நிச்சயமாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். இந்த பாகம் தென் மாவட்டத்தில் முக்கியமானதாகக் கருதப்படுவதால் இதற்கு வேண்டிய எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளையும் எடுப்பார்களா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

[30th March 1959]

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: எல்லாவித முயற்சிகளும் எடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. பாலத்தின் கீழ் ஆழப்படுத்தி அதில் சிறிய கப்பல்கள் போவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய முடியுமா என்று பார்த்து, அதை ரெயில்வே உதவி மந்திரி அவர்களும் வந்து பார்த்துவிட்டுப் போயிருக்கிறார்கள். முடிவு தெரிந்தவுடன் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும்.

Damages to fishermen houses.

* 192 Q.—**VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the number of houses of fishermen damaged in the Madras State due to the monsoon rains in November 1958 and the value of the property so damaged; and

(b) the relief given to the victims?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration): (a) Six hundred and thirty-nine houses and Rs. 7,946 respectively.

(b) Rs. 705 as cash grant.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: அவர்களுக்குக் கல் கட்டிடம் கட்டிக் கொடுக்க அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ஏதாவது உத்தேசம் உண்டா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: சேரி ஒழிப்புத் திட்டத்தின்கீழ் தென் சென்னையில் 500 டெனமென்ட்ஸ்-ம், வட சென்னையில் 500-ம் கட்டுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடுகள் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: தீ விபத்து ஏற்பட்டால் கூட உதவித் தொகையாக 30+10 ரூபாய் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், இதற்கு ஒரு ரூபாய் வீதம்தான் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. அது உண்மையான உதவியாக இருக்காது. ஆகவே, அதை அதிகப்படுத்துவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் முயற்சிக்குமா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: இந்தமாதிரித் தண்ணீர் வரும் இடத்திலெல்லாம் கச்சா ஷெட்ஸ் போட்டுப் பணம் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் சர்க்கார் இந்த உதவியைக் கொடுப்பதின் மூலம் அவர்களுக்கும் நன்மை ஏற்படப் போவதில்லை. சர்க்காருக்கும் எந்தவிதமான முன்னேற்றமும் செய்வதற்கு வழி இல்லாமல் போகிறது. ஆகவே, இந்த இடங்களில் போடக் கூடாது என்று சர்க்கார் எச்சரித்து வருகிறது. ஆகவே, இதற்கு அதிகத் தொகை ஒதுக்க முடியாது. ஆனால், அங்கத்தினர் ஒரு ரூபாய்தான் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல. ராஜா செட்டியார் என்பவருக்கு 30 ரூபாய் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஏழு பேர்களுக்கு 15 ரூபாய் வீதம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பதினைந்து பேர்களுக்கு 38 ரூபாய் வீதம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆக 705 ரூபாய்.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: ஒவ்வொரு வருடமும் இப்படிச் சேதம் அடையும் நிலையில் இருப்பதால்; அதற்குப் பரிசாரம் செய்வதற்கு இந்த வீடுகளைச் சேனாகரியமான இடத்திற்கு மாற்றுவதற்கு ஏதாவது ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படுமா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: சேரி ஒழிப்புத் திட்டத்தின்கீழ் 'ஒப்பன் டெவலப்ட் பளாட்ஸ்' செய்து கொடுக்கிறோம். கட்டிடங்கள் கட்டவும் ஏற்பாடு நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

[30th March 1959]

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

III.—ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(1) MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 28th March 1959, from 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 Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959."

(2) MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have also to announce to the House that I have received the following message, from the Hon. Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, dated 30th March 1959:—

"In accordance with rule 114 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1959), as passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 30th March 1959 and signed by me, for the recommendation of the Council.

I certify that this a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution of India."

"In accordance with rule 130 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Gramdan Villages (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1959 (L.C. Bill No. 3 of 1959), as passed and agreed to by the Assembly on the 30th March, 1959, without any amendment and signed by me."

IV.—POINT OF INFORMATION RE MOTION GIVEN NOTICE OF UNDER RULE 155 OF THE MADRAS COUNCIL RULES.

* **SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise on a point of information. Under rule 155 of the Council Rules, I gave notice of my intention to raise a matter of privilege with reference to the publication of a news report in a City daily, namely, 'The Mail', dated the 11th March 1959 in which, among other things, it was stated that a Superintendent of the Council Section, 'in association with others' committed forgery and cheating in respect of certain Travelling Allowance Bills of some M.L.A.'s. My contention is that the statement 'in association with others committed forgery and cheating in respect of some Travelling Allowance Bills' coupled with the statement that he was a Superintendent of the Council Section has created an impression among the public that something wrong in the Council Organization might have happened or that somebody in the Council Organization has done something wrong with respect to the Travelling Allowance Bills of some M.L.A.'s. This is a reflection on the Council Organization and its officers and my plea is that the news report has led to the mistaken impression because the report does not seem to be precise or full. I wish to know, Sir, what has happened to this because we are adjourning to-day. I should like to have some information about it.

[30th March 1959]

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I understand that the matter is under the active consideration of the Hon. Chairman. He has to decide whether the matter raised does involve a breach of privilege or it constitutes a libel so as to be considered contempt before he gives his consent to the matter being raised in the House. I think a decision will be taken by him in due course.

V.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

RULE AMENDING SCHEDULE V TO THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920.

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

'That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by the Governor of Madras under section 305 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920) amending Schedule V to that Act be approved :—

Draft Rule

'After item (e) of Schedule V to the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), the following item shall be inserted, namely :—

'(ee) Storing or keeping blankets, for the purpose of hiring.'

Sir, Schedule V of the Madras District Municipalities Act enumerates the purposes for which the premises may not be used without a licence under section 249 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, obtained from the executive authority. With a view to prevent the spread of the infection from persons suffering from infectious diseases by merchants hiring blankets indiscriminately to healthy people, the Ootacamund Municipality resolved to request the Government to include trade in blankets as one of the dangerous trades under Schedule V of the Act. The Government, after examining the request of the Municipality, have considered that to achieve the object, namely, the prevention of infection through indiscriminate use of blankets, it will be sufficient if hiring of blankets is made a licensable trade by including it in Schedule V of the Madras District Municipalities Act by a suitable amendment of the Schedule so that the Municipal Council may frame suitable by-laws for the effective control of the trade. This will not entail legislation but under section 305 (a) of the Act, a draft of the rule proposed to alter Schedule V should be laid before both the Chambers of the State Legislature, and their approval obtained. Therefore, I ask for the approval of the House accordingly.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by the Governor of Madras under section 305 (1) of the Madras

[30th March 1959] [Deputy Chairman]

District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920) amending Schedule V to that Act be approved :—

Draft Rule

'After item (e) of Schedule V to the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 (Madras Act V of 1920), the following item shall be inserted, namely :—

'(ee) Storing or keeping blankets, for the purpose of hiring.'

The motion was put and carried.

VI.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 1959.
(L.A. BILL NO. 5 OF 1959).

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

'That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1959), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

'That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1959), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, after two or three days of being in a holiday mood, we are asked suddenly to face a serious matter like the discussion of the Appropriation Bill. Therefore, I feel it very difficult to adjust myself to this sudden change. However, I will try to put forward some points for clarification by the Hon. the Finance Minister because we are happy this time he is going to reply to the debate.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We are also suffering under the same disability.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Unfortunately, I find the Hon. the Finance Minister also suffering under the same disability. There are some more reasons also for that because he had to sit in the other House from 8-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. without any rest. He really represents to me an extreme case which is worse than mine. I shall not expatiate much on that now.

Sir, as far as the Appropriation Bill is concerned, tributes have been paid to the Hon. the Minister for Finance in this House and in the other House also that he has been very vigilant, that he has handled the finances of the State in a very good manner and that, therefore, fortunately we are in a very good position so far as the finances of this State are concerned. Before I go to some of the salient points which I should like to place before the

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [30th March 1959]

Government, I wish to refer to one point first, and it is this. Last year, I pointed out and many hon. Members also made the suggestion that our loans due to the Central Government should be consolidated at a reduced rate of interest. The Hon. the Finance Minister also referred to this and said that as a result of this, an understanding or an agreement had been reached between the Central Government and this Government as a result of which this Government gained a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs by way of interest alone. That is a very good and redeeming feature. As against a public debt of Rs. 138 crores, our assets are worth nearly Rs. 200 crores. This also presents a very good state of affairs, and every loan floated by the Government had been actually over-subscribed. I am, therefore, sure and confident that when the Hon. the Finance Minister floats a loan again in the near future, it will also be over-subscribed because of the financial stability of our State. As has been referred to already, we are happy to note that so far as the implementation of the schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan is concerned, we are in a good state of affairs. We have spent more than three-fourths of the amount and what is left to be spent during the last year of the Plan is only Rs. 24 crores. That is also an indication of a happy state of affairs that we are far, far ahead in implementing the schemes contemplated under the Second Five-Year Plan. These are redeeming features which nobody could miss and surely the Government and particularly the Hon. the Finance Minister may be proud of these achievements. But the point is whether the Government or the Hon. the Finance Minister is satisfied that there is proper and effective control as far as expenditure is concerned. This issue was raised by us many a time and there was also a reference to it recently. It was pointed out by the Hon. Minister the other day that an officer had been appointed to go into the working of the various departments and suggest economics wherever possible and that orders were passed by the Government on his recommendations as and when they were received. But so far as this House is concerned, we do not know what recommendations were made by the Special Officer and what orders were passed by the Government. That is not the only point in regard to that. Merely retrenching one post here or there is not our main consideration. In view of the enormous expenditure which we are undertaking these days, we would like to know whether the Finance Department in the State of Madras is having the same effective control over expenditure which it exercised some four or five years ago. In fact, Sir, the other day there was some reference to the creation of posts particularly in the higher cadre and many an hon. Member said that nowadays posts were created by the Government without a proper scrutiny whether those posts were necessary. I have also referred to the fact that while the work of the Heads of Departments has reduced considerably because of the reduction in the size and population of the State, there has been creation of new posts particularly in the higher cadre. Therefore, I hope that at least in the coming year, the Hon. the Minister for Finance particularly and his Department

2-30
P.M.

30th March 1959] [Sri Mohamed Raza Khan]

will exercise stricter scrutiny of the various proposals which come up before him and his department. We feel really that money could be saved, that waste could be avoided and that by that process we can take up some more important schemes in our State. I hope in the year to come the Department will have proper control, particularly when we are having such a heavy expenditure. Now, we are spending about Rs. 13 crores on Education. Compare this amount with the amount we were spending as early as 1952. This is really a very big amount for a State with an income of only Rs. 70 crores. Therefore, we should really examine whether there has been a wastage and whether a scheme which has been taken up could have been avoided. Times without number the Hon. Minister referred to wastage but his reference to wastage is not with regard to expenditure but to the number of boys attending a course in a college and then leaving it without finishing it. Therefore, I have raised this only to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister.

Sir, the immediate problem with which we have been confronted is the trouble the people of the Madras City are facing. It is rather very unfortunate to have either a strike by taxi-drivers or a strike by wholesale merchants in vegetables and other perishables. Without bringing any personal factor, in particular, I would only like to state the hardships and trouble caused to the public of Madras. As I stated on the day when I explained the adjournment motion, my whole concern is to ask the Hon. Minister what steps he has proposed to take to meet the situation. Sir, I want to make my position clear. So far as this matter is concerned, we do not have any grievance or complaint against the Government. As I said rightly, and I stand by that, that is the decision of the Government and that is the decision of the Legislature. The Joint Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill went into the whole matter threadbare and ultimately approved it. Therefore, as I said pointedly, it was a decision of the Legislature. But still the strike has come. I do not know whether Hon. Ministers have cared to find out—they may say that they do not have time to look into such matters—whether certain things are available and, if available, at what prices. I have made enquiries about them and I can say that it is very difficult to get certain necessities of life and even if available, the price is three or four times the original price (Sri L. S. Karayalar: We get potatoes). My hon. Friend says that we get potatoes.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We are now supplying potatoes. We will supply onions and other vegetables.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: I thank the Hon. the Minister for Industries for his announcement. But my point is why it took nearly eight days for him to make these arrangements. He knew that merchants were very serious about this strike and that they wanted to coerce the Government.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We thought that men were reasonable, particularly merchants.

[30th March 1959]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, it is too much to expect that everybody will be reasonable. We also think that the Hon. Minister is reasonable but we also sometimes feel that he is not reasonable.

Sir, my point is, having known that the merchants are bent upon conducting a strike for an indefinite period to coerce the Government, the Government could have taken the steps they have taken now much earlier. They could have done it particularly when they have got agencies to do it. For eight or ten days, the people have been without the necessities of life. Now we are very happy to learn from the Hon. Minister that some necessities of life are coming to Madras and that they will be sold through the machinery of the co-operative societies. But my point is that they could have done it a week earlier. They did not do so and people had to suffer. The Government should really have taken action at the proper time. While I am on this point, I would like to say, even at the risk of a little unpopularity, that the Government should be firm and strong in their attitude and tell the merchants that they are not going to be coerced by them. After all, the Governmental machinery has to carry on its administration and the Government cannot be changed overnight. I shall leave it at that.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

Sir, earlier in my speech I referred to certain lapses in the financial expenditure of our State. I am surprised to find that schemes which could be included in the general Budget have been included in the Supplementary Demands and that a token Demand of only Rs. 100 is asked for. It is clear and apparent that the Government and the departments concerned are not ready with the schemes. Still they want the sanction of the Legislature by asking for a token Grant of Rs. 100.

Sir, the other day I asked the Hon. the Minister for Industries why a sum of nearly Rs. 18 lakhs had been spent on the Khadi Bhavan or some other industrial emporium. My point is why an expenditure of nearly Rs. 18 lakhs should be incurred on a building. After all, khadi is sold and patronised by the Government or the Party in power in the usual way. I could not understand why then there was so much urgency to sanction a scheme for putting up a building. Of course, the Hon. Minister will say that we require a good emporium for selling our handicrafts and other things. But my point in referring to this matter is where the necessity was to bring this item under a Supplementary Demand. Nothing would be lost if they had waited for one more month and included it in the regular Budget.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Even after a month, again a Supplementary Demand has to be moved, unless we wait for one year.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : It is worth waiting for one year instead of coming forward with a Supplementary Demand.

[30th March 1959]

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We would have lost the Central grant.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, let me refer to another ticklish matter and let me not be misunderstood for that. My esteemed Friend opposite, Mr. Seshachariar, who is a lawyer practising mostly in the criminal courts, referred to the inordinate delay in the matter of enquiries conducted by the 'X' Branch of the Police Department. Here, I want to draw the attention of the Hon. the Minister for Finance to the fact that really some of the officials may be corrupt but that, at the same time, some of them who may be honest are also hauled up on mere suspicion. Once the matter is referred to the 'X' Branch, we take it for granted that they are corrupt hundred per cent. We should not take such an attitude. They should be given a good chance to conduct their case. There should be a further diagnosis of their case. A particular official of a department, whether it be Police or for that matter Co-operation or Industries, may be corrupt but, unfortunately, proper evidence may not be forthcoming. People may not be prepared to come forward and give real evidence. Simply because an officer has been arrested on a charge of corruption, the Government should not think that some form of punishment should be given to him. There is no point in creating evidence against him and trying to haul him up. When I am on this subject, I should also say that innocent people might also be involved and brought to book. It is no good creating artificial evidence and putting a man in fetters. Because my hon. Friend Sri Seshachariar brought this up, I am referring to it. Therefore, my point is that the Government should be very vigilant, for people who might otherwise be innocent should not be tried and further there is inordinate delay which one has to put up with. In fact, when I was serving on the Public Accounts Committee, there was reference to such a case and the Hon. the Finance Minister admitted that there was a long delay and that he would try to evolve a machinery so that any case would be decided within a period of six months or one year.

SRI A. M. ALLAPICHAJ : Justice hastily rushed would also lead to the person being subjected to injustice.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I do not quite follow the hon. Deputy Chairman. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : He says that if it is hastily done, it may also lead to injustice being done). I do not know; I leave it to the Government.

In conclusion, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to one thing; I have raised the point before. That is this. The Finance Department should have proper control as far as the expenditure of the State is concerned. As I have said at an earlier stage, we are not at all happy that the Finance Commission did not give our State the same favourable treatment as to other States, as had been referred to by the Hon. the Finance Minister himself in his Budget Speech. I do not think that our representatives did

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [30th March 1959]

not put our case properly before the Commission. But I want to say that at least in future, whenever there is another opportunity to go before the Finance Commission, our case should be put much better especially in view of the various factors existing here as industrial backwardness, etc. We do not want by any means anything more than our share. At least we should get what we deserve.

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, a word on Co-operation and I shall have done. Now, the settled policy of the Government is to implement the developmental programmes of the country through the agency of co-operatives. That has been settled once for all and this decision has been taken at a time when the co-operative movement is not quite as popular as it ought to be. It is through the co-operatives that the Government want to implement their developmental programmes, but, at the same time, the co-operative movement has not struck firm root in the country. Many self-seekers have got into many co-operative organizations and brought these organizations to the brink of destruction. Selfish people very easily managed to get at the helm of affairs and very nearly ruined the organizations. In spite of the vigilance of other people, these self-seekers have managed to swindle the funds of the organizations and there is misappropriation. All this swindling and misappropriation have not been discovered in time; they have been discovered at the very last stage, and then no doubt prosecutions follow. But the prosecutions prove infructuous and the real culprits somehow escape punishment. And the net result is that the organization suffers. Very poor persons become shareholders and they save bit by bit and put it into these organizations. They deposit their small savings into the co-operative organizations and such organizations are brought to the stage of destruction by self-seekers. In the end the poor people suffer a good deal. Prosecutions are launched, but when prosecutions prove fruitless, no doubt the Government resort to the alternative method of superseding the Board of Directors and entrusting the management of the affairs of the organization in the hands of a Special Officer. But the Special Officer cares more for his salary than for the betterment of the organization. Even under the Special Officer's regime, the organization does not fare better, the organization continues to work at a loss, deposits already made are withdrawn and new deposits could not be attracted. Under such conditions, the organization loses all its popularity. It is in such a state, in such a bad condition that the co-operative organizations are found now and it is at this stage that the Government have decided to implement their developmental programmes through the co-operative organizations.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : How many cases have happened like this?

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR : I come from a place where in one society such a thing has happened.

[30th March 1959]

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The hon. Member should not generalise from that one instance. That is not the case in other places.

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR : I was referring to that in order to give a caution to the Government. So, if they want to implement their developmental programmes through the instrumentality of co-operative institutions, and if they should succeed in this endeavour, they should first squeeze out the self-seekers who have got into these. The organizations which have got bad because of their activities, should not be allowed to go into liquidation, but, on the other hand, the Government should go to their help and help them regain their popularity and enable them to work satisfactorily. Then alone the stability of the co-operative organizations would be ensured and people will have confidence in such organizations and there will be a congenial soil created for the growth and development of co-operative organizations. Therefore it is I say that in the case of societies that have come into existence, if they had been mismanaged by self-seekers, they should not be allowed to go into liquidation but that they should be helped as much as possible, and public confidence in them restored. As has happened in the case of the Co-operative Urban Bank, Manamadurai, free service of departmental officers may be given on loan to the organizations for some time, so that they may be restored to a sound condition and so may work in a way beneficial to the shareholders and the people of the locality. These things should be done by the Government.

The reasons for the bad working of the co-operative organizations are also partially due to the slackness on the part of the supervising staff. They are slack and, therefore, such mismanagement becomes possible. Therefore, in manning the co-operative department the supervising personnel should be chosen from among men of merit and integrity. That is the most important thing. Merit and integrity and a high sense of duty should be the criteria for selecting persons, and persons who would spare no pains to help the organization to grow should be chosen and no considerations of favouritism, nepotism and communalism should enter there. Merit and integrity should be the two things that should form the criteria for selection of men to be appointed to the supervisory staff. May God give the Government a clear vision and enable them to create a congenial soil for the growth and development of co-operative organizations in this land of ours!

SRI M. SESHACHARIAR : Mr. Chairman, I also want to speak on 'Co-operation' but not in the way in which the hon. Member who preceded me has done. What I want to say is this. I come from a taluk where the full finance scheme has been introduced. It is now the intention of the Government to see that the entire credit required by agriculturists is given only by the co-operatives. It is also agreed that the co-operatives should be in a position to supply not only credit but also all the other things necessary like agricultural implements, seeds, etc. Even the consumer goods have to be supplied by the co-operatives. The

[Sri M. Seshachariar] [30th March 1959]

intention is that the member should have greater contact with the society and must feel that the society is an inevitable organization. That was why it was intended that in each family at least one member should be a member of the co-operative society. But now, as we see things, excepting credit nothing else is available to the member in a large measure. As regards agricultural implements, standard materials are not given to the marketing societies and agricultural implements are not prepared by them. Even the agricultural implements that are prepared are not easily available to the co-operatives and to the agriculturists. I would suggest that the agricultural implements, though a portion thereof may be given to some private dealers, may be given to the marketing societies and distributed through them.

With regard to fertilizers, they are in short supply. Only 1/20th of fertilizers are available to the primary societies and they are available only in marketing societies and in the district headquarters and in the taluk headquarters. As regards the seed, it is in the hands of the Agricultural Department. The Agricultural Department distributes it. We say that everything has got to be supplied by the co-operatives. But still the distribution of seeds is in the hands of the Agricultural Department. As regards the pesticides, there is another injustice there. The Agricultural Department distributes them to some of the agriculturists wherever the National Extension Service Scheme is in force through the Block Development Officers at half cost. But the co-operative society has to distribute them at full cost. Therefore, I say that if the pesticides have to be distributed, they may be distributed through the co-operative society at a subsidized rate as is done by the Agriculture Department.

In regard to one other matter, I would like to submit this. We are trying to introduce in certain places an integrated scheme. By that what I mean is that the agriculturists must also sell their produce through the co-operatives. That is the intention. But as regards the legal position, though they enter into an agreement, there is no provision in the Act itself compelling them to hand over their produce to the co-operatives. As regards the crop loan, there is a prior charge on the produce, but there is no provision in the Act compelling them to hand over the produce to the marketing societies for distribution. These things are absolutely necessary to see that the member concerned has closer contact with the society and feels that the society is an inevitable agency. These things should be done so that the co-operative society might be an organization which may be utilized for the purpose of joint farming also. Therefore, I say that all these things should be done before we start co-operative farming.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: சட்டமன்றத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின் மூலம்தான் நாடு முன்னேற முடியும் என்ற கொள்கையை நாம் கடைப்பிடித்து வருகிறோம். நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் ஒரு பக்கமும், சமுதாய நலத் திட்டம் ஒரு பக்கமும், இந்த இரண்டு திட்டங்களுடன் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கமும் சேர்ந்தால் தான் நல்ல முறையில் நாட்டை முன்னேற்ற முடியும்.

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar] [30th March 1959]

மூலம் செய்ய முடியும் என்று நாம் உறுதிபடுத்திக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். இந்த நிலைமையில் மதிப்பீடு கமிட்டியார் நம்முடைய நாட்டிலுள்ள பல இடங்களுக்கும் சென்று அங்கு நடைபெற்றுவரும் வேலைகளை எல்லாம் பார்த்துவிட்டு வந்து ஒரு அறிக்கையும் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அறுபத்தி எட்டாவது பாராட்டில் குறிப்பிட்டிருப்பதைப் பார்த்தால், பல குற்றங்கள் எல்லாம் அங்கங்கேயுள்ள கூட்டுறவு இயக்கங்களில் நடந்துவருவதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். இதையெல்லாம் போக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், அங்கங்கே அதிகாரப் பற்றற்றவர்களையும், மக்களுடைய நலன்களில் அக்கறை கொண்டவர்களையும் சேர்த்து ஒரு நல்ல கமிட்டியாக ஏற்படுத்தி, அந்தக் கமிட்டி இந்தவிதமான குற்றங்களை எல்லாம் விசாரணை செய்து, இனிமேல் இம்மாதிரிப்பட்ட குற்றங்கள் நடக்காத வண்ணம் பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகளை அரசியலார் எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். முக்கியமாக நமது நாட்டில் விவசாயத்தை சர்வீஸ் கூட்டுறவு முறையில் நடத்த வேண்டும் என்ற கொள்கையில் நாம் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறோம். இதில் வெற்றி கான வேண்டுமென்றால், நாம் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தைப் பலப்படுத்த வேண்டும். இதன் காரணமாகவே “ஒப்புரவு” என்னும் அடிப்படையில் திருவள்ளூர் வரோ திருக்குறளில் கூட்டுறவைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். ஆகவே, இதுகாறும் என்ன தவறுகள் நடந்தபோதிலும், இனிமேலாவது கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தில் இம்மாதிரிப்பட்ட தவறுகள் எல்லாம் வராமல் பார்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டியது அரசியலாளுடைய கடமை. அந்த முறையில் இந்த கெல்லாம் தக்க முறையில் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்தால்தான் மக்களுக்குக் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தில் ஈடுபடுவதற்கு ஊக்கம் வரும் என்பதையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என் வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU: தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த ‘அப்ரோ பிரியேஷன் பில்’ நான் ஆதரித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்காக நமது சர்க்கார் பல திட்டங்களைப் போட்டு நிறைவேற்றி வருகிறார்கள். அதில் நாம் வெற்றியும் கண்டு வருகிறோம். அதே நேரத்தில் இந்த வவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் கூட நமது நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் பெரிய நீர்ப் பாசனத் திட்டங்களுக்காக 210 லட்சம் ரூபாயும், சிறிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களுக்காக 118 லட்சம் ரூபாயும் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போது நாட்டில் இருக்கின்ற நிலைமையில் உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்காக நாம் சிறிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களை மிக முக்கியமாகக் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். அதோடு ஆயக்கட்டு நிலங்களுக்கு எல்லாம் பாசன வசதி இல்லாமல் அனேக இடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவற்றுக்கெல்லாம் பாசன வசதி கொடுப்பதற்காக எல்லா வசதிகளையும் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும். மேலும் இந்தச் சிறிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களுக்காகச் செலவு செய்யும்போது அங்கங்கே இருக்கக்கூடிய ஆயக்கட்டுக்காரர்கள் மூலமாகவே செலவு செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இல்லையென்றால் அதிகாரிகள் செலவு செய்வதில் பெரிய காலதாமதம் ஏற்படுகிறது. இதன் காரணமாகச் சரியான சமயத்தில் சிறிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களை எல்லாம் சரியாக நிறைவேற்றி வைக்க முடியவில்லை. சரியான சமயங்களில் பணங்களைச் செலவு செய்யாமல் கடைசி நேரத்தில் அவசர அவசரமாகச் செலவு செய்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, ஆயக்கட்டுக்காரர்கள் மூலமாகவே செலவு செய்வதற்கு வழிவகை செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இந்த விதமாக சிறிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் மூலமாகப் பாசன வசதி இல்லாத இடங்களுக்கு எல்லாம் பாசன வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால் தான், உணவு உற்பத்தி அதிகமாகப் பெருக முடியும். முக்கியமாகக் கிராமப்புறங்களில், இருக்கும் நிலங்களுக்குப் பாசன வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதில் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும். குறிப்பாக இதில் ஒரு விஷயத்தைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அதாவது, வெள்ளைக்காரர்கள் ஆண்டுக்கொண்டிருந்த காலத்திலேயே சிதம்பரத்திற்கு அருகாமையிலுள்ள அரியகோஷ்டி—பெரியபட்டு வாய்க்கால் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று அங்குள்ளவர்கள் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். இதிலிருந்து சுமார் 50 கிராமங்களுக்குப் பாசன வசதி கிடைக்கும் என்று தெரிகிறது. இவ்விதம் 1912-ம் ஆண்டில்

[Sri M. Ethirajalu]

[30th March 1959]

3 p.m. லிருந்தே அந்தப் பகுதியிலுள்ளவர்கள் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தும் இது வரையிலும் அதற்கு எந்தவிதமான முயற்சியும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. அப்போதே அவர்கள் திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இரண்டரை லட்சம் ரூபாய் க்கு வெட்டிக் கொடுத்துவிட்டாலும் பயனடையக்கூடிய ஏக்கர்கள் 3,400, பயனடையக் கூடிய கிராமங்கள் 50 என்று திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இது வரையில் அந்த மாதிரியான வேலையை சர்க்கார் துரிதமாக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை என்று இந்த சமயத்தில் சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவரப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். இந்த ஆண்டுக்கு 118 லட்சம் ரூபாய் நமது நிதி அமைச்சர் தாராளமாக ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார். இம்மாதிரியான பல திட்டங்கள் இன்றைக்கும் விடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இந்த வேலைகள் எல்லாம் பல ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னால் திட்டமிடப்பட்டு இது வரையில் போதுமான உயிர் கொடுக்காது இருக்கக்கூடிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அதற்காக அரசாங்கம் மராமத்து இலாகா அதிகாரிகளுக்குத் தெரிவித்து அம்மாதிரிப் பல ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னால் விடப்பட்ட திட்டங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று தெரியப் படுத்திக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, நமது நிதி அமைச்சர் பிற்பட்ட மாணவர்களுக்குச் சென்ற ஆண்டில் 233 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியிருந்தார்கள். இந்த ஆண்டு 234 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் நிதி அமைச்சராக வந்த பிறகு வெள்ளையர் காலத்தில் ஒதுக்கியதை விடப் பதின் மடங்கு ஒதுக்கி நூற்றுக்கணக்கான, ஆயிரக்கணக்கான மாணவர்கள் படித்து பட்டதாரிகளாகி, இன்று மேலும் தொழில் பயிற்சிகளிலும் முன்னேறி வருகிறார்கள் என்பதைச் சொல்லத் தேவையில்லை. இன்றைக்கு உபகாரச் சம்பளம் பெற்றுப் படிக்கலாம் என்று பல மாணவர்கள் மனுப் போடு கிறார்கள். அப்படிப் போடும் நேரத்திலே, இப்போது ஒதுக்கப்படும் தொகை பற்றாக்குறையாக இருக்கிற காரணத்தினால், அதிலே கணக்கு வைத்து இந்தத் தொகையை உபகாரச் சம்பளமாகக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஐம்பது மார்க்கு எடுத்தவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும் என்று குறிப்பிட்டுக் கொடுக் கிறார்கள். அந்த சமயத்தில் மிகவும் பின் தங்கிய இனத்தவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்க முடியாத நிலையில் இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று மாணவர்கள் படித்துக் கல்லூரிக்கு வரும்போது மார்க்கு அளவில் கொடுக்கப்படுவதால், அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைப்பதில்லை. அம்மாதிரியான கேஸ்களை வேண்டுமானால் தனியாக அமைச்சரிடம் கொடுக்கத் தயாராக இருக்கிறேன். இன்றைக்கு மிகவும் பின் தங்கியவர்கள் விடப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதிகாரிகளைப் போய்க் கேட்டால், “நீங்கள் இன்னும் பணம் ஒதுக்கினால்தான் கொடுக்க முடியும்” என்ற ஒரு வார்த்தையில் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படிச் சொன்னால் மிகவும் பின் தங்கிய மக்கள் எப்படி முன்னேறு முடியும்? இப்போது ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள தொகை பின்தங்கிய மாணவர்களுக்குப் போதுமான தாக இல்லை. மூன்று கோடி ஜனத்தொகை இந்த மாநிலத்தில் இருக் கிறது. இந்த மூன்று கோடி ஜனத்தொகையில், நமக்கு வருவாய் வரக் கூடியது 70 கோடி ரூபாய். அதில் 1½ கோடிக்குமேல் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள், பின் தங்கிய மக்கள், தொழிலாளர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அப் பேர்க்கொத்தவர்களுக்கு வருகிற வருமானத்தில் இன்னும் அதிகப்படி யாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களை நான் மிகவும் தாழ்மையோடு கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். 1958-59-ம் வருஷத்தில் எத்தனை யோ பின் தங்கிய மாணவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் பணம் கொடுக்கப்பட வில்லை. அதன் காரணமாகப் பள்ளிகளிலிருந்து வெளியேற்றப்பட்டுவிட்ட தால் அவர்கள் படிக்க முடியவில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இன்னும் அதிகமாகக் கொடுத்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்று மிகவும் தாழ்மையோடு வேண்டிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இப்போது தேர்தல் நடக்கிறது. இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் ஒன்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். சிதம்பரத்தில் நடந்தது லிருந்து ஒரு புதிய அத்தியாயம் துவங்கியிருக்கிறது. பள்ளி மாணவர்கள் அரசியலில் ஈடுபடக்கூடாது என்று இப்போது ஏற்பாடு செய்துகொண் டிருக்கிறார்கள். சிதம்பரத்திலே அந்தக் காட்சியை நானும் நிதி அமைச் சரும் அனுபவித்தோம். அப்போது நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களோடு கூட

30th March 1959]

[Sri M. Ethirajalu]

நானும் இருந்தேன். நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் துரிதமாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துப் பள்ளி மாணவர்களை அரசியலில் ஈடுபடுத்தாதவாறு ஒரு ஏற்பாடு செய்திருப்பதானது போற்றத்தக்கது. அதிலே இந்த நகராசபைத் தேர் தல்களில் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் குழந்தைகள் கையில் கொடியைக் கொடுத்துத் தேர்தல் பிரசாரத்தில் உபயோகிப்பதைப் பார்க்கும்போது, வரும் காலத்தில் சமுதாயம் என்ன ஆகுமோ என்று பயப்படவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பள்ளிக் குச் செல்லும் பருவம்கூட வராத குழந்தைகள் கையில் கொடியைத் தாங்கிக்கொண்டு ஒட்டுப் போடுங்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு செல் கின்றன. ஒட்டுப் போடுங்கள் என்றால், யாருக்கு, எதற்காக, என்று கிறேன். ஒட்டுப் போடுங்கள் அணரமுடியுமா? அப்பேர்க்கொத்த நிலையில் குழந்தைகளைப் பிரசாரத்தில் ஈடுபடுத்துகிறார்கள். இதை நல்ல முறையில் கொண்டுவர நாம் முற்படவேண்டும். அப்படி முற்பட்டால்தான் வருங்காலத்தில் நல்ல சமூகத்தை அமைக்கமுடியும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். அதற்கான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும். எந்தக் கட்சிகளானாலும் குழந்தைகளை உபயோகிக்கக்கூடாது என்ற நிபந்தனையைக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

இப்போது ஜில்லாக்களிலே பிளாக் டெவலப்மெண்ட் வேலைகள் அப் படியே சென்ற ஆண்டிலே நின்று இருக்கின்றன. இப்போது 1959-60-ம் ஆண்டிலே வரக்கூடிய வேலைகளுக்கு 4-ல் ஒரு பங்கு கொடுத்து நடத்தக் கூடிய விதத்தில் சர்க்கார் உத்தாவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நான்கில் ஒரு பங்கு கொடுக்கக்கூடிய வேலையாக இருந்தாலொழிய அதிகப்படியாகப் புது வேலை களை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டியதில்லை என்று பிளாக் டெவலப்மெண்ட் இடங்களில் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அந்தக் காரணத்தினால் பல வேலைகள் விடப்பட்டுவிட்டன. அதை மீண்டும் பரிசீலித்து இந்த 4-ல் ஒரு பங்குப் பணத்தை இதுவரையில் கொடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய நிதியையும் ஜில்லா வாரியாக ஒதுக்கினால்தான் முன்னேறு முடியும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள் கிறேன். இந்த பிளாக் டெவலப்மெண்டில் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பல கிராமங்களில் பார்க்கிறோம், பல நல்ல பள்ளிகள், நல்ல ரோடு வசதிகள், குடி தண்ணீர் வசதிகள், இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட வேலைகள் நடந்திருக்கின்றன என்பதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். இந்த வேலைகள் நின்றுவிட்டால் சரியானபடி நாம் வெற்றியடைய முடியாது. கிராமங்களில் செய்யக்கூடிய வேலைகளை நிறுத்தக்கூடாது என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

இப்போது தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலே குறிப்பாக டிஸ்டிரிக்ட் போர் டிடம் பணமே இல்லாமல் வேலைகள் தடைப்பட்டு நின்றுவிட்டன. சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் இன்றுகூட நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்களைக் கடனாவது கொடுங்கள் என்று கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கடன் கொடுத்தால்தான் வேலை களைச் செய்ய முடியும். இல்லாவிட்டால் பணம் இல்லாமல் என்ன செய் வது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதையும் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் அதிகமாக நிதி ஒதுக்கவேண்டும், அப்படி உயர்த்தினால்தான் நீங்கள் சொல்லுகிற சோஷ லிஸ சமுதாயத்தை அமைக்க முடியும். இப்போது 234 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள், நான் அதை வா வேற்கிறேன். அதே நேரத்தில் கல்வித் துறையில் மட்டிலும் ஓரளவுக்கு அவர்களை உயர்த்தினாலும், உத்தியோகத் துறையில் இந்தச் சமுதாயத்திற்கு 5 சதவீதமாவது ஒதுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இல்லாவிட்டால் கல்லூரியில் படித்தும் ஒரு சத வீதம்கூட வர முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதையும் ஒதுக்கித் தரவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

கைத்தறித் தொழிலாளர்கள் விஷயத்தில் தொழில் அமைச்சர் அவர் கள் அவர்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்தில் கவனம் செலுத்துகிறார்கள். ஆயிரத்து நானூறு வீடுகள் கைத்தறி நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு அறுபது லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவில் கட்டத் திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்றைக்கு நாம் மற்றத் தொழிலாளர்களையும் கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர் களுக்கும் வீடுகள் கட்டித் தரத் திட்டம் தயாரிக்க வேண்டும். அவர்கள் தான் இந்த நாட்டுக்கு உறுதுணையானவர்கள். மற்றத் தொழிலாளர்

[Sri M. Ethirajalu] [30th March 1959]

களுக்கும் சலுகைகள் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். கல்வித் துறை, பொருளாதாரத் துறைபோன்ற எல்லாத் துறைகளிலும் அவர்களையும் உயர்த்தினால் தான் நாம் சோஷலிஸ சமுதாயத்தை அமைக்க முடியுமே தவிர, இல்லையென்றால் முடியாது. ஆகையால், அடித்தட்டில் இருப்பவர்களை உயர்த்த வேண்டும், அதையெல்லாம் கவனத்தில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

3-10 p.m. * SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we are in the concluding stage of the Budget this year, and I just wish to refer to a few general points requiring urgent consideration by Government. I wish particularly to refer to the grant relating to loans and advances. We have provided for advances to local bodies to cover deficits in their budgets, and in sanctioning district board budgets and granting these loans the district boards have been advised that they should not in any case incur any additional liability by opening fresh secondary schools, etc. The Government have laid down specific conditions for the opening of new secondary schools for the district boards. Under these rules, the public are required to contribute donations for construction of buildings and meetings the non-recurring expenditure for an initial period of three years. When all these conditions are fulfilled, and there is necessity, even according to educational authorities for starting secondary schools in particular localities, the Special Officers of District Boards—the Collectors—who have to obey the orders of the Government, refuse to sanction the opening of new secondary schools. The question with regard to the opening of elementary schools in rural areas was raised, and the Minister gave the assurance in the other House that no such ban would be there, and that as far as elementary schools were concerned, the expansion of elementary education being one of the avowed policy of the Government, no such ban would be enforced. The ban, if any, imposed by the Government in regard to the opening of more secondary schools in rural areas, should be removed in sanctioning the advances, and the Special Officers should be advised to consider favourably the opening of new schools on the recommendation of educational authorities. Private benefaction for such purposes should not be stifled. Hon. Members would remember that the Legislature Committee on Education has also recommended that the present higher elementary schools should be gradually converted into secondary schools under the new education plan. I hope this aspect, viz., opening of secondary schools will receive due attention of the Hon. Minister.

As the Hon. the Minister for Education is here, I wish to refer to another point, namely, the recent orders of Government in regard to the new pattern of elementary schools, namely, fee-levying and non-fee-levying schools. I wish to recalled the kind assurance of the Hon. the Minister for Education regarding teachers in elementary schools under private management. Under the new plan, the Government give no aid to fee-levying schools. But I believe they propose to pay the salaries of the teachers directly in non-fee-levying schools. This grant will be according to the Government scale of pay, which is now in vogue for elementary school teachers and secondary grade teachers. But it should be pointed out that most

[Sri T. Purushotham] [30th March 1959]

of the teachers have put in several years of service in one and the same school and a good number of them have reached the maximum in their respective scales of pay, whereas the usual grant as per the Government Order would not exceed Rs. 33 in the case of elementary schools and Rs. 49 in the case of secondary schools. Hence, it is evident that the basic pay of every teacher, as per his service register, will vary to the extent of Rs. 15 to Rs. 50. It is, of course encouraging to note that almost all the managers, who were once considering the closure of some of these schools, have decided to run their schools on non-fee-levying basis, with the result that this difference in emoluments seems inevitable. So, the managements have issued memoranda to the teachers calling for their acceptance of the total emoluments which the Government grant under the new scheme may provide. They have issued notices to all the teachers. The Hon. the Minister for Education, as I said, has assured on the floor of the Assembly and the Council that no schools will be closed, and that, at any rate, all the teachers will be absorbed and will be allowed to draw the Government scales of pay. But the matter has to be clarified further, and this difficulty that the teachers have in regard to the difference between the actual pay that they are drawing now and the Government scale of pay should be examined by Government. I trust the Hon. Minister will take up this problem and issue definite orders to allay the fears of the teachers employed in these institutions. The remedy would appear to be that these teachers who will be adversely affected should be granted personal or special pay to cover the difference in accordance with the Fundamental Rules, which apply to similar cases.

Next, I wish to refer to the loans to be granted to the Madras State Electricity Board and cite one instance for the consideration of Government. The Electricity Board has stopped all schemes of expansion in portions of Ponneri and Tiruvallur taluks in Chingleput district, presumably because some of these territories are to be transferred to Andhra State. It is said that Government have issued orders accordingly. But I do not think the Government would have done so on the plea that similar things were being done by the other State in regard to the territories proposed to be transferred to Madras. I would not mind this sort of mutual ban on all works in the territories if these areas are to be transferred straightway. In fact, Sir, we expect the transfer to happen this April on the Tamil New Year's Day. But still, the legislation has not been completed, and we do not know when it will materialise. It is not fair that new electricity connections should be held up—I do not even press that new extensions should be made—I mean only electricity connections from the existing lines should not be held up. If it is a new extension involving capital expenditure, well, there may be some justification for the attitude take by the Electricity Board in this behalf. But to deny all new connections to agriculturists from the existing lines, especially when the lines are actually running through the villages, is not correct. Actually when new applications are made, they are being refused.

[Sri T. Purushotham] [30th March 1959]

This is something which I feel cannot be tolerated. I was one of those who were entirely opposed to the transfer of any territory in Tiruvallur taluk from Madras State. Let us at least be fair to these territories till they are actually transferred. The Government ought to issue necessary directions, in sanctioning these loans, that the Electricity Board should not hold up new connections from the existing lines, but that they should consider favourably the requests of agriculturists, especially as no extra cost will be involved in giving connections when the lines are actually going through the villages. I hope the Government will consider this question.

3-20 p.m. Lastly, Sir, I wish to refer to the progress made in the training of Tamil typists. I have had occasion to refer to it while speaking in the House during the general discussion on the Budget. As good progress is being made and as a large number of Tamil typists are already being trained—I would like to plead again that Tamil Shorthand should also be introduced in the Government Institute for training Tamil typists—it is hoped that in the year to come, more public offices will take to Tamil medium of administration. Thank you, Sir.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I find that the figure under Education is in excess of what was quoted in the original budget. It is perhaps due to the Supplementary Demand made under Education. I would like to have enlightenment from the Hon. the Minister for Education on whether this Supplementary Demand is only in respect of the addition of Rs. 5 given to the teachers or in respect of certain other benefits also. Certain benefits are overdue to the teachers. I think the Government will certainly consider the overdue demands in respect of house rent, medical concessions, etc., which may not cost them even a few lakhs of rupees. Even in the case of pensions, though the teachers have to thank the Government for their Order of 25th November 1958, they still experience some difficulty. Because of the phrase, "without break" in respect of teachers who completed their 55th year before 1st April 1955 or 1st April 1958, thousands of teachers will not be eligible for this pension, even though they may continue to be in service after completing their 55th year. They will be ineligible simply for the reason that they had a break of one day or one month. I request that the Government may extend this benefit which they want to give to the teachers by modifying their recent order to enable all teachers who were working on that day, 1st April 1955 or 1st April 1958, as the case may be, and not deny the same to them for the simple fact or reason that they had a break when changing from one service to another. The Government can easily understand that it was a factor beyond their control and they can easily understand that when changing from one school to another after the 55th year, the teachers concerned could not do so in one day or in one forenoon and one afternoon. Many district boards' teachers and even aided elementary school teachers who had to retire in their 55th year and who, on account of their poverty, had to take jobs somewhere after much hardship and after wandering

30th March 1959] [Sri G. Krishnamoorthy]

about for a month or so are denied this pension. They have been demanding pension all these years. Ultimately, the Government have recognised their service as national service irrespective of the agencies under which they serve and irrespective of the breaks they had before the 55th year of age. This point requires to be made clear in the case of breaks after the 55th year of age also, and the words 'without a break' removed from the Government Order.

I am very glad that my hon. Friend Sri Purushotham also referred to the difficulties experienced by the aided elementary school teachers. Thousands and thousands of teachers in aided elementary schools do not know what they should actually do. They have already begun to wonder who their real masters are. They are unable to decide for themselves whether the managers of schools are their masters or whether the Government are their ultimate masters. Now the managements have issued some notices. These take various forms. There are notices which say that irrespective of the number of years the teachers might have served, they can remain in service or continue to be in service on and from 1st June 1959 only if they are prepared to accept the amount to be given as Government grant in accordance with their qualifications. There are notices terminating the services of teachers on and from 1st June 1959. Now, the Government could have easily asked these managements to withdraw these notices they had issued. I think the managements might have issued these notices without the permission of the Government. Whatever it be, whatever may be the legal position, I do not think that the Government still have the authority to make the managements withdraw the notices immediately. Sir, it was said that the teachers would be assured of service and would get Government scales of pay. Here, I would like to have some clarification. There are teachers who have been getting more than the Government scales. In fact, many institutions both in the cities and towns have been paying higher amounts to their teachers than the Government scales. There are hundreds of institutions in which the teachers are getting greater benefits than the Government scales. The difference in emoluments might vary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 30. We would like to have an assurance from the Government that these teachers would be assured of their jobs on the scales which they were drawing as per entries in their Service Registers. If only the Government could make the position clear and say that the teachers would be fitted into the Government scales without any adverse effect on the salaries that they were already drawing naturally, they would not be worrying themselves. I think this is the intention of the Government also. Anyway, I would like to have enlightenment and also an assurance from the Government in this respect.

I would like to take this occasion, when the Hon. the Minister for Education is also present, to suggest that the question of agency must be now at least settled. Now that the Government have come to the conclusion that there must be statutory provisions and that

[Sri G. Krishnamoorthy] [30th March 1959]

there should be an Elementary Education Act and a Secondary Education Act, is it not high time that we should take concrete steps to solve this question of agency once and for all? In fact, these agencies are only agents of the principal, viz., the Government. The teachers are doing national service and I think the Government have also recognized it by extending the pension scheme to all teachers irrespective of agencies. In order that the teachers may give their undivided attention to this noble task of moulding the nation, should not the Government see that the teachers are given security of service? Even during the question-hour to-day, there was a reference to this matter. The Hon. the Minister for Education mentioned about the recommendations of the Grants Committee. We have no quarrel with private agencies. Actually, I am one of those who think that there ought to be private agencies and that schools should not be nationalized. Even in elementary schools, there should be unity in disparity. There should be different kinds of agencies, to cater to different needs. Then only, we will be able to have a smooth cultural advancement. The only point that I wish to stress is that the teachers should have security of service. Hon. Members must be aware that in some schools, the teachers have to work always under the fear of being sent out. The higher their salaries, the more insecure they feel. They have to get on somehow according to the directions of the managements. There is this servile attitude. All this is due to the fact that some of the managements who might like to run their schools on a commercial basis can easily substitute a senior teacher whom they may not want though he may be well qualified, by two junior teachers, almost at the same cost, however inexperienced they may be. This has been the case in many places. This is due to the contract system in the educational rules. If there is a definite provision in the statutory rules guaranteeing security of service, there could not be such victimizations, and the teachers would have security of service. To-day the teachers are denied their legitimate privileges. It is high time that the teachers in aided institutions were protected statutorily and placed on a par with those in the public schools. As for their pay and emoluments and other benefits, I am sure the recently constituted Pay Commission will go into the question. Naturally, the teachers will also submit their memorandum detailing their requirements to the Pay Commission. My humble request to the Government in this connection is that the time has come when the teachers in aided institutions should be given security of service. Under the statute, they should be guaranteed their salary as per the Government scales, increments and other things. All these agencies, municipalities, district boards, aided schools, panchayats, could be treated as agents of the Government and they can be given some agency commission which the Government may fix. The Government must come forward to see that all the amounts which the public may give as fees, special fees, donations, etc., are remitted into the Treasury. It goes without saying that all these are public moneys and that they must go into the Public Exchequer. Now that the Government have themselves come to admit that these teachers are doing national service, it is but fair that they should be paid directly by the

30th March 1959] [Sri G. Krishnamoorthy]

Government. I am glad that they are just planning to pay these teachers direct and I welcome the change-over. In all schools, on a particular day they can do it. They are already incurring all the expenditure in respect of remuneration for teachers in elementary schools. So, if they get the receipts into the Treasury and pay the teachers straightway, it is well and good. Then there is the question of maintenance of the school and the agents' commission. They can fix the expenditure of the Management and that can be met fully by the Government. They can evolve a suitable formula in respect of the elementary schools which are there now. The Government propose to pay 20 per cent grant in the case of schools which convert themselves into non-fee-levying schools. I am afraid this 20 per cent will not be enough at all for running a school, even if Government accept the payment of the actual salary drawn by the teacher as per the service register, especially in cities. It may be enough in respect of schools in villages. In the City, they have to meet rent charges and pay the enhanced salaries in respect of watchmen and like staff. Nothing has been stated in this Government Order about compensation for loss of fee income in respect of elementary schools. The first order stated that they would be eligible for usual allowances if they change over to non-levy of fees. Sir, certain Managements do really feel that if they are paid double the amount of grant as compensation for loss of fee income, they would be in a position to pay the enhanced salaries they have to pay. If the Government are not prepared immediately to switch over to the suggestion that the fee receipts should go to the Treasury and that the agents should be paid an agency commission, they should see that besides the 20 per cent grant proposed for the Managements, the rent for each room in a school in the cities and towns is fixed with the help of the District Educational Officer concerned and the expenditure thereon defrayed. I have met various Managements and they are definitely of the view that besides the 20 per cent maintenance grant if they are paid double the fee compensation which they had been given, they can pull on. But the question of agency should be solved. There are Managements that are making profits. There are Managements of high schools which are making huge profits. Unless the question of agency is solved once and for all, there will be this trouble. That is why I said all moneys received by way of fees should go to the Treasury and the Managements treated as agents eligible for commission. Even a district board or a municipality may be made eligible for commission because they undertake the trouble of running the institutions on behalf of the Government. The expenditure actually incurred by them may be worked out by the Government. The auditors are there and they can easily work out the details and suggest a formula.

Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for having given me this opportunity to speak.

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR : Mr. Deputy Chairman, as I rise to speak, I hear cheering tidings that the Congress Party is losing all the seats in almost all municipalities in the State, that the Ministers

[Sri L. S. Karayalar] [30th March 1959]

are becoming vegetable vendors and that Policemen are going round beating taxiwallas. That is the situation in which I propose to speak just for a few minutes on this Appropriation Bill. Why have these happened? Why have Ministers arranged to sell vegetables? People do not get them. And why is it that people do not get them? The Government have got a sales tax of two naye Paise on these vegetables.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: One please.

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR: I am sorry. It is one naya Paisa. Last year we budgeted for a revenue of Rs. 63 crores but have actually got Rs. 69 crores. So, nothing will be lost by abolishing even this one naya Paisa tax on vegetables. There is a Tamil proverb which says:

“பாம்புக்குத் தலையைக் காட்டுகிறது
மீனுக்கு வலைக் காட்டுகிறது.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: “பாம்புக்கு வலைக் காட்டுகிறது
மீனுக்குத் தலையைக் காட்டுகிறது.”

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR: I am beholden to my Friend, Mr. Krishnamoorthy, who says it is the other way round. Whatever the proverb, you tell the merchants, it is only the people that pay the tax, you tell the smaller merchants, ‘of course, you do not pay but only when the turnover is over Rs. 30,000, you have to pay’, and you tell the people that it is only the merchants that have to pay the tax.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We have never said it.

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR: This is the state of affairs which has resulted in Congress losses in the municipal elections.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Any man who promises no taxation will be returned.

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR: In the second batch of municipal elections, we see what is happening. I may tell the Hon. the Leader of the House that responsible people will never promise that there will be no taxes, and no Government can run without taxation.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That is the way they are doing. That is the propaganda.

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR: I may state on behalf of my Party that we have never said that there will be no taxation. What do you see in the second batch of municipal elections? In no district headquarters the Congress has secured a majority.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: In Chingleput, we have not put up candidates.

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR: In several places, you cannot put up candidates.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: My Friend's statement looks as if the Deputy Chairman cannot put up candidates, when he says, ‘You cannot put up candidates’.

[30th March 1959]

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR: Whenever I speak in the House to anybody, I speak through the Deputy Chairman. He has capacity to put up candidates. It has happened in Madurai where your party ruled over a decade. You ruled over two decades in Coimbatore to which the Hon. the Minister for Finance has the honour to belong, and you have lost there. Except, of course, in Salem where you have tumbled through a bare technical majority—19 seats out of 36—and except in Gobichettipalayam.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Cent per cent.

SRI L. S. KARAYALAR: But in Madurai, it is twenty-five per cent. In Coimbatore it is 26 per cent. The Congress does not seem to have secured a majority elsewhere. This registration of a vote of no-confidence, this registration of a sort of not only no-confidence but an absolute want of confidence in the Government should be taken note of by the Government. Last time when I spoke, I spoke of a text-book which was prescribed full of mistakes but in which the question paper was set allright. But this time they set a question paper on Hindi based on a text-book prescribed five years ago and so, the candidates are writing another examination to-morrow. This was explained away in another House as an accident. But a series of accidents will certainly bring down the Congress Government at no distant date. Therefore, I would like to impress upon this Government the need to take a lesson from these municipal elections. Not that I want the Government to continue for long. If they want to continue they should take a lesson from the municipal elections. When the elections are over, I hope the Government will reassess and reappraise themselves and do good to the people at large, if ever they want to continue.

*SRI V. V. RAMASWAMI: கனம் துணைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நமது மாநிலத்திலே முக்கியமாக இப்பொழுது உணவுப் பிச்சையானது மக்கள் கவனத்திலே வெகுவாக இருக்கிறது. விளைச்சல் அதிகமாக இருந்த போதிலும், விலைவாசி உயர்ந்துகொண்டே போகிறது. அதை ஒரு நிலைக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு முடியாது. பல சங்கடங்கள் இருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. நமது மாநிலத்திலே உண்போரின் தகுதியை அனுசரித்து விலைவாசியை நிர்ணயம் பண்ணுவதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், விளைச்சல் அதிகமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய மாநிலங்களிலே, குறிப்பாக ஆந்திர நாட்டிலே உற்பத்தி செய்கிறவர்களுடைய நலனைக் கருதி விலைவாசிகள் நிர்ணயிக்கப்படுகின்றன. அம்மாதிரி இருக்கும்போது, நமது மாநிலத்திலே சர்க்கரை உற்பத்தி செய்கின்றவர்களுக்குச் சரியான விலை கிடைக்கவில்லை என்று ஒரு பக்கம் ஆவலாதி இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. இன்னொரு பக்கத்தில், விலைவாசி கூடுதலாக இருப்பதினால், சர்க்கரை உபயோகப்போருக்குச் சரியாகக் கிடைப்பதில்லை என்று கூறப்படுகிறது. ஆந்திரத்திலேயிருந்து கொண்டுவர வேண்டியிருக்கும்போது, அவர்கள் நிர்ணயம் பண்ணியிருக்கும் விலைக்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டிய நிலை இருக்கிறது.

நெல்லுப் பச்சரிசியை சமார் பத்தாயிம் டன் வரையில் இங்கே கொண்டு வரப்போவதாகப் பத்திரிகையில் பார்த்தேன். அங்கே நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற அரிசி விலைக்கும் இங்கே நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற அரிசி விலைக்கும் வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது. அங்கே பொது மக்கள் உபயோகப்படுத்தக்கூடிய அரிசி விலைக்கும் இங்கே சாதாணமாக இறக்குமதி செய்யப்படும் அரிசி விலைக்கும் பொதுவாக மணங்கு ஒன்றுக்கு சாசரி இணை ரூபாய் கூடுதலாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், இப்பொழுது நிர்ணயம் செய்

3.40
p.m.

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] [30th March 1959]

திருக்கும் விலையைப் பார்த்தால், 4½ ரூபாய் கூடுதலாக இருப்பதாகத் தெரிய வருகிறது. ஆனால், ஏற்கனவே இருந்தது இரண்டு ரூபாய்தான். நாம் இங்கே வடக்கு வடக்கு வடக்கு விலையை நிராயம் செய்து க்குறும். ஆனால் அங்கே உற்பத்தியாளர்களுக்கு விலையை நிர்ணயம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். விலை எப்படி இருந்தாலும் அரிசியைப் போடும் பண்ணைக்கூடிய காலத்தில், வாடிக்கையாக நமக்கு வந்துகொண்டிருந்த அரிசியே, அதாவது நல்ல நெல்லுடன் பச்சரிசி என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய அரிசியே இங்கே வருகிறதா என்பதைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். சாதாரணமாக ஏற்கனவே நல்ல தரமுள்ள அரிசியைத்தான் நாம் இதுவரையில் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம். அந்த அரிசியே வருகிறதா என்று கவனிக்க வேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. தெனிலையில் குசம்பா என்ற ஒரு தரமான அரிசி மலிவான விலைக்கு விற்கப்படுகிறது. அந்த அரிசியை நல்ல நெல்லுடன் பச்சரிசி என்று சொல்லி இங்கே கொண்டுவந்து கொடுத்துவிடாமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. வாடிக்கையாக வாங்கக்கூடிய வியாபாரிகள் இப்படிப்பட்ட மலிவான அரிசியை வாங்கி வந்து அதை நல்ல அரிசி என்று விற்கக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்படாமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். நமது அரசாங்கத்தின் சார்பாகக் கொள்முதல் செய்யக்கூடியவர்கள் இதை நன்றாகக் கவனித்துப் பார்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

இந்தப் பிச்சையைப் பார்க்கும்போது, நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் இன்னும் அதிகப்படியாக உற்பத்தி பெருகவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகப் பெரிய பெரிய நதிகளைத் தேக்கி அணைக்கட்டுகள் கட்டி அநேகமாக எல்லாக் காரியங்களையும் செய்து முடித்துவிட்டார்கள். இருந்தபோதிலும் நீர்ப்பாசன விஷயமாகப் பார்க்கும்போது, இன்னும் எவ்வளவோ செய்ய வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. எங்களுடைய ராமநாதபுரத்தைப் பார்த்தால் அது மொழியும் பிற்போக்காக இருக்கிறது. அங்கு பிற்போக்காக உள்ள தன்மையை அறிந்து அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கருதி வெகு காலத்திற்கு முன்னதாகவே ஒரு குழுவை அமைத்து அங்குள்ள பிற்போக்கான தன்மையைப்பற்றி ஆராய வேண்டும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அங்குள்ள நிலைமையை அருள்தாஸ் என்ற அதிகாரி ஆராய்ந்து ஒரு அறிக்கையையும் சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறது. அந்த அறிக்கையின்பேரில் இதுவரையில் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது தெரியவில்லை. அந்த அறிக்கை என்ன வென்பதே தெரியாமல் இருக்கிறது. உண்மையிலேயே அங்குள்ள நிலைமையைப்பற்றித் தெரிந்துகொண்டு ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கருதினால், தனியாக ஒரு போர்டை அமைத்து அங்குள்ள நிலைமையைக் கண்டறிந்து ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு முயற்சி செய்தால், சிலாக்கியமாக இருக்கும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். குறிப்பாக அந்தப் பிராந்தியத்தில் எல்லா இடத்திற்கும் ரயில் பாதை இருந்தால்தான் அந்தப் பகுதியைக் கட்டாயம் நாம் சீர்படுத்த முடியும். அந்த முறையில் அங்கு எல்லா இடங்களுக்கும் ரயில் பாதை வசதியைச் செய்து கொடுக்கும்படியாக வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

இதற்கு மேல் திருநெல்வேலி, ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள ஆறுகள் எல்லாம் அநேகமாக மலைப் பிரதேசங்களில் உற்பத்தியாகி மேற்கு முகமாகச் சென்று கோள நாட்டிற்குப் போவதால், அதை நம்மால் பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ள முடியவில்லை. ஆகவே, தென் பிராந்திய ஜோனல் கவுன்சில் கூடும்போது, நம் ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கமும், கோள ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கமும் ஒன்றாகப் பேசி இதற்கு ஒரு உடன்பாடு சீக்கிரமாகக் கண்டுபிடிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். காவேரி, தென்பெண்ணை, பாலாறு ஆறுகளின் தண்ணீரை உபயோகப்படுத்துவதில் கூட சில சங்கடங்கள் இருப்பதால், அதையும் உடனடியாகக் கவனிப்பதற்கு அடுத்து வரும் ஜோனல் கவுன்சிலில் இதைப்பற்றி மைசூர் அரசுடன் பேசி ஒரு முடிவு காணவேண்டும். அதேபோல் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திற்குக் கோதாவரி, கிருஷ்ணா, பெண்ணை, தண்ணீரைக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கும் ஆந்திர அரசுடன் ஜோனல் கவுன்சிலில் பேசி அந்த ஆற்றுத் தண்ணீரைச் சென்னைக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] [30th March 1959]

என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்படிக் கொண்டுவந்தால், அது சென்னைக்கு மொழியும் உதவியாக இருக்கும் என்பதையும் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இவைகளைப்பற்றியெல்லாம் ஜோனல் கவுன்சிலில் பேசி ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வரவேண்டும். இப்படி நமது ராஜ்யத்திற்கு வேண்டிய காரியங்களைப்பற்றி ஜோனல் கவுன்சிலில் பேசி அதற்குப் பிறகு மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துடன் பேசி ஒரு முடிவு காண வேண்டும். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துடன் வாதாடி காரியங்களைச் சாதித்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய திறமையும், ஆற்றலும் படைத்தவர் நமது நிதி அமைச்சர். அவர்கள் இதில் கொஞ்சம் கவனம் செலுத்தி ஒரு முடிவு காண்பதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நம் ராஜ்யத்தைப் பொறுத்து இப்படிப்பட்ட விரிவான திட்டங்கள் எவ்வளவோ இருக்கின்றன. இப்படிப்பட்ட பல பெரிய திட்டங்கள் அதாவது மாஸ்டர் பிளான்கள் எவ்வளவோ நமது ராஜ்யம் பூராவும் செய்யக்கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது. இவைகளையெல்லாம் செய்து கொடுத்தால் நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் எவ்வளவோ தொழில் வளர்ச்சி ஏற்படுவதற்கு வாய்ப்பு இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, இப்படிப்பட்ட மாஸ்டர் பிளான், விரிவான திட்டங்களை அமைக்க வேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள சுகாதாரத்தைப் பார்க்கும் போது, எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் டைபாயிட் ஜம் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. அது எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் நீர்ந்த மாக இருப்பதாகக்கூடத் தெரிய வருகிறது. அப்படி இல்லாமல் எப்படியும் அதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். குறிப்பாகத் தலைநகரத்தில் அதிகமாக இருப்பதாகத் தெரியவருகிறது. அதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு நல்ல திட்டம் அமைக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்படிப்பட்ட நோய்கள் வந்த பின் அவைகளைப் போக்குவதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்குப் பதிலாக அவை வருவதற்கு முன்னதாகவே தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், எவ்வளவோ நலமாக இருக்கும் என்ற காரணத்தால் அவைகள் வராமல் இருப்பதற்குத் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வந்த பின் சிகிச்சை செய்வதற்கு எவ்வளவோ டாக்டர்கள் இருந்தாலும்கூட, அது வாமலேயே தடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

அதற்கு மேல் இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் எல்லாம் காஷி வால்டி வார்டு என்று வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது திடீரென்று ஏதாவது ஆக்சிடெண்ட் ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டால், அது சம்பந்தமான சேஸ்களைக் கவனிப்பதற்கு என்று ஒரு வார்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கே அநேகம் கேஸ்கள் வருகின்றன. அங்கே இருக்கக்கூடிய டாக்டர்கள் அப்படி வாக்கூடிய கேஸ்களை உடனடியாகக் கவனிக்கக்கூடிய திறமை வாய்ந்தவர்களாக இல்லை. அப்படித் திறமை வாய்ந்த டாக்டர்கள் இல்லாமல் இருப்பதன் காரணமாகப் பல கேஸ்கள் இன்று அங்கு மூன்று பணி நேரம் பெரிய டாக்டர்கள் வரும் வரையில் காத்திருக்கின்றனவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமையைப் போக்குவதற்குக் காஷுவால்டி வார்டிலும் ஆபேஷன் தியேட்டரில் இருப்பது போன்று சாமான்களை வைக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆபேஷன் தியேட்டரில் எப்படிப்பட்ட வசதிகள் இருக்கின்றனவோ அப்படிப்பட்ட வசதிகள் இங்கேயும் இருக்கும்படியான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். தலைநகர ஆஸ்பத்திரிசனிலாவது இப்படி வைத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு வழி செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நமது தலைநகரத்திலுள்ள பெரிய மருத்துவத் திட்டத்தில் இப்படித் தனியாக அமைக்க வேண்டும் என்றும் ஏர் கண்டிசன் செய்து வைத்தால் மிகவும் நலமாக இருக்கும் என்றும் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

நமது நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ ரஸா கான் போன்றவர்கள் பேசும்போது விற்பனை வரியைப்பற்றிச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொன்னார்கள். அடிக்கும் பொருள் களுக்கு விதிக்கப்பட்ட விற்பனை வரியை ரத்து செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கோரி அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய கோரிக்கைகளை வலியுறுத்த வேண்டுமென்

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] [30th March 1959]

பதற்காகக் கலையடைப்புச் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதன் மூலமாக நாம் எவ்வளவு சங்கடம் அனுபவித்து வருகிறோம் என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அவர்கள் செய்வது சரியோ அல்லது தப்போ அல்லது அசாங்கம் செய்வது சரியோ தப்போ, அதைப்பற்றி நாம் ஆராய வேண்டியதில்லை. அது தனி விஷயம். இதைப்பற்றி நான் பட்ஜெட் விவாதத்தில் குறிப்பிடும்போது, கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் வேடிக்கையாக “அழகும் வியாபாரிகளும்” என்று அவர்களைக் குறிப்பிட்டுக் கேலியாகப் பேசினார்கள். அவர்கள் அன்று சொல்லியது போல் உள்ளபடியே அந்த வியாபாரிகள் அழகும்பித்துவிட்டார்கள். அந்த வியாபாரிகளுடைய சக்திகள் எல்லாம் கூட அந்த ஆம் பித்து விட்டன. மெத்தமாக விட்டன வரி மூலம் வருவாய்தெல்லாம் 15 கோடி 26 லட்சம் ரூபாய்தான் என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவற்றில் அழகும் பொருள்கள் மூலமாக வருவாய்க்கூடியது சுமார் ஐந்து லட்சம் ரூபாய்தான் என்றும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இந்த ஐந்து லட்சம் ரூபாயை விட்டுக் கொடுத்தால், அரசாங்கத்திற்குப் பெரிய நஷ்டம் ஒன்றும் வந்துவிடப்போவதில்லை. யார் எப்படி இருந்தாலும் அரசாங்கம் பிடிவாதமாக இருக்கக்கூடாது, வியாபாரிகளும் பிடிவாதமாக இருக்கக்கூடாது. இப்பொழுதுள்ள அரசாங்கம் மக்களுடைய நன்மதிப்பைப் பெற்றிருக்கிறது. அந்த நிலைமையில் அந்த வரும்படியை விட்டுக்கொடுத்துவிட்டால், ஒன்றும் பாதகமில்லை. இப்பொழுது எப்போதும் முதல் தேதி முதற்கொண்டு வருவிக்கப்போவதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதற்குள் இதைப்பற்றி நல்ல விதத்தில் ஆலோசனை செய்து, அந்த விற்றனை வரியை ரத்து செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கையை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வேண்டுமானால் வியாபாரிகளின் பிரதிநிதிகளையும் அழைத்து ஒரு முடிவு காண வேண்டும் என்றும், அப்படி ஆலோசனை செய்து கட்டாயம் இதை ரத்து செய்வேண்டும் என்றும் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தை மிகவும் மன்றாடிக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

3-51 நண்பர் மீ எத்திராஜலு அவர்கள் தேர்தலைப்பற்றிப் பேசினார்கள்.
ம. நான் பேசுகிறபோது தேர்தலுக்காக 17 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதற்கான விவரம் அமைச்சரிடம் கேட்டேன். அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஆண்டுதோறும் வாக்காளர் பட்டியல் தயார் செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னார்கள். இந்த வாக்காளர் பட்டியலில் ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டும் வாக்காளர்கள் சேர்க்கப்படுகிறார்கள். இல்லாதவர்கள் நீக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். எப்பொழுது வேண்டுமானாலும் சேர்த்துக்கொண்டே இருக்கலாம். எங்கள் ஊரில் தேர்தல் நான் குறிப்பிட்ட பிறகு இறுதித் தேதி வரையில் மனுக் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டே இருந்தார்கள். மனுவை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு முடிவு தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டது. பட்டியலில் சேர்த்தார்களா இல்லையா என்பது தெரியவில்லை. சட்டத்தைக் கட்டாயம் திருத்தப்போவதாக அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்காளர் பட்டியலை வைத்துத் தான் நியமனப் பத்தித் தாக்கல் பண்ணவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதற்கு மேல் புதிதாகச் சேர்ப்பது என்பது நியாயமுமில்லை, தொல்லையாகவும் இருக்கும். அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொன்னபடி சட்டத்தைத் திருத்திவிட்டால் எல்லாம் நலமாக இருக்கும்.

எங்களில் நடந்த தேர்தல் சமயத்தில் நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்கள் வந்து நன்றாகச் சொற்பொழிவு ஆற்றினார்கள். அவருடைய பேச்சு ரொம்ப அருமையாக இருந்தது. முதலமைச்சர் அவர்கள் வந்து பேசும்போது தங்களுடைய கட்சியின் வளர்ச்சிபற்றியும், தேசத்தின் வளர்ச்சிபற்றியும் நன்றாகப் பேசினார்கள். முதலமைச்சர் நேரு பேசுவது போல் பேசினார்கள் என்று எல்லோரும் பாாட்டினார்கள். கடைசியாக இன்று மந்திரிகள் வந்தார்கள். அவர்கள் தங்கள் கட்சியைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் சொல்லவில்லை. குறிப்பாக மாமத்து அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் என்னைப்பற்றித் தாக்கிப் பேசினார்கள். பேச்சிமை இருந்தாலும்கூட “காங்கிரஸ் எதிர்த்தவர்கள் எல்லோரும் கெட்டுப்போனார்கள்” என்று பேசினார்கள். அவ்வாறு பேசுவதற்கு அவருக்குப் பேச்சரிமை இருக்கலாம். இருந்தாலும்கூட இந்த மாதிரிச் சொல்லுவது என்னைப் போன்று பொது வாழ்வில் இருப்பவர்களுக்குச் சங்கடமாக இருந்தது என்பதை உறுத்தித் தெரிவித்துக்

[Sri V. V. Ramaswami] 30th March 1959]

கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர் நிர்வகிக்கும் இலாகா மாமத்து இலாகா. சேரி களை ஒழிப்பதற்கு முனிசிபல் நிர்வாகத்தில் உள்ளவர்கள் எவ்வாறு வேலை செய்யவேண்டும், மக்களுக்கு என்னென்ன வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதுபற்றிப் பேசியிருந்தால் நன்றாக இருந்திருக்கும். அதை விட்டுவிட்டுத் தனிப்பட்டவர்களைத் தாக்கி வி. வி. ஆர். என்ன செய்தார், என்ன செய்ய முடியும்—காங்கிரஸ் எதிர்த்த இனனார் இன்னார் கெட்டுப் போனார்—வி. வி. ஆர். கெட்டுப்போனார் என்று பேசுவதும் பேச்சரிமையைச் சேர்ந்ததா?

கவர்னர் அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல மரியாதை வைத்திருக்கிறோம். கவர்னர் அவர்கள் எங்களுக்குப் பிப்ரவரி 25-ம் தேதி வந்தார்கள். அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்ட நேரத்திற்கு ஒரு மணி நேரம் பிந்தி வந்தார்கள். எங்களுடைய அறநிலையத்துக்கு அவர் வ வேண்டியிருந்தது. கவர்னர் அவர்கள் ஒரு இடத்தில் பேசும்போது, “நான் எப்பொழுதும் குறிப்பிட்ட நேரத்தில் இருந்த காலத்திலும் சரி, இப்பொழுதும் இந்த ராஜ்ய கவர்னராக இருக்கும் துக்குப் பிந்தி வருவதே இல்லை. அல்லாம் ராஜ்ய முதல் மந்திரியாக இருந்த காலத்திலும் சரி, இதுவரை குறிப்பிட்ட நேரத்துக்குப் பிந்தி வந்ததே இல்லை. இன்று ஒரு மணி நேரம் பிந்தி வந்தேன். அதற்குக் காரணம் இல்லை. இன்று ஒரு மணி நேரம் பிந்தி வந்தேன். அந்த நேரம் சீர் நான் வ வேண்டிய பாதையிலுள்ள கோடுகள், சாலைகளெல்லாம் சீர் கோடான நிலைமையில் இருந்தன” என்று கூறினார்கள். அந்த கோடுகளெல்லாம் என் அந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கின்றன? அதையெல்லாம் நிர்வாகம் பண்ணவேண்டிய அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் அதைப்பற்றிக் கவனித்து நிர்வகிக்கத் திறமையில்லாது தனிப்பட்ட நபர்களைத் தாக்கிப் பேசியதின் பல்னை அனுபவித்தார் என்று கூறி என்னுடைய உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : மன்றத் துணைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, பேசவேண்டுமென்று நான் நினைக்கவில்லை. ஆனாலும் பேசவேண்டிய நிர்வகத்திலே பேசுகிறேன். கடந்த சில நாட்களாகத் தேர்தல் பி சா த்திலே ஈடுபட்டுவிட்டு இன்று இந்த மன்றத்திலே உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறபோது, எதிர்க் கட்சியின் தேர்தல் பி சாரக் கூட்டத்தில் இருக்கிறோமா என்ற உணர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டது. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. கரையாளர் அவர்கள்—து திருஷ்டவசமாக இங்கு அவர் இல்லை—எதிர்க் கட்சியின் தேர்தல் பிசாரம் போன்று இந்த உயர்ந்த மேல் சபையில்—மேலான சபையில்—பேசியது அவ்வளவு கண்ணியமாக இல்லை யென்று வருத்தத்தோடு தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இப்பொழுது நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே ஆதாயக் கல்வி—அடிப்படைக் கல்வி—பரவிக்கொண்டே வருகிறது. அடிப்படைக் கல்விதான் இந்தப் பாரத பூமிக்குச் சிறந்த கல்வி, நிகாற்ற கல்வி. அது ஒன்றுதான் பொறுத்தமான கல்வி என்பதை அறிவாளிகள் யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. படிப்படியாக, ஆண்டுதோறும் சாதாரணக் கல்விச் சமூகங்கள் எல்லாம் ஆதாயக் கல்வி நிலையங்களாக மாறிக்கொண்டு வருகின்றன. சாதாரண ஆதாயக் கல்வி நிலையங்களாக மாறிக்கொண்டு வருகின்றன. சாதாரண பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிகள் எல்லாம் ஆதாயப் பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிகளாக மாறிக்கொண்டே வருகின்றன. ஆண்டுதோறும் இப்படி நடந்துகொண்டே வருகிறது. செகண்டரி பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிகளாக இருந்தனவெல்லாம் ஆதாயப் பயிற்சி செகண்டரி பள்ளிகளாக மாறிக்கொண்டே வருகின்றன. சாதாரண செகண்டரி பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிகளிலே தமிழைப் பொறுத்த வரை அநேகமாக நல்ல பாண்டித்தியம் பெற்ற ஒருவர் சொல்லித்தந்து வந்தார், தமிழ்ப் பண்டிதர், அதிலே “தமிழ் இலக்கியமும் கற்பிக்கும் முறையும்” என்று ஒரு பாடம் இருக்கிறது. எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.சி. யில் வெற்றி பெற்றுவிட்டுப் பயிற்சிக்கு வருகின்றவர்களுக்குத் தமிழ் மொழியை எந்த முறையில் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று பயிற்றுக்கொள்ளு வகுப்பு. அதை மேற்கொள்ளத் தகுதி வாய்ந்த தமிழ்ப் பண்டிதர்கள் தேவை. அவர்கள் சாதாரணமாக எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.சி. உரை படித்து, காலம் பயிற்சி பெற்று பின்னர் தமிழ் பண்டிதர்களாக வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் அப்படிப் பயிற்சி பெறும்போது உளநூல்—(Psychology), பள்ளி நிர்வாகம் (School administration), பயிற்று முறை (teaching

[Vidwan T. Muthukannappan] [30th March 1959]

methods) முதலியவற்றைப் பயிலுகிறார்கள். அப்படிப் பயிற்சி பெற்று வந்த ஆசிரியர்கள்தான் இதுகாறும் செகண்டரி டிரெயினிங் ஸ்கூலில், தமிழ் கற்றுக்கொடுத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது புதுமுறைப்படி சாதாரணப் பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிகளெல்லாம் ஆதாரப் பயிற்சிப் பள்ளிகளாக மாறுகிற நிலையில் தமிழ்ப் பட்டிதர்களாக இருப்பவர்கள் விலக்கப்படுகிறார்கள் என்ற நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருப்பது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கதாகும். இப்படி நீக்கப்படுவதால் நாட்டுக் கல்வி முறையில் அவர்களுக்குத் தாய் மொழிக்கல்வி அவ்வளவாக இல்லை. அவர்கள் தமிழிலே உறுதியான அறிவு படைத்திருக்க முடியாது. தாய் மொழியில் நல்ல பயிற்சியும் (Storag foundation) அவர்களுக்கு இருக்காது. இதை நினைக்கிறபோது உண்மையிலேயே வருத்தமாக இருக்கிறது. இதனால் பல தமிழ்ப்பண்டிதர்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். இந்தத் திட்டப்படி கூட, அடிப்படைக் கல்விப் பயிற்சித் திட்டப்படி கூட அவர்களுக்கு “தமிழ் இலக்கியமும் கற்பிக்கும் முறையும்” என்ற ஒரு பாடம் இருக்கிறது. திருக்குறள், கம்ப ராமாயணம், புறநானூறு போன்ற சிறந்த இலக்கியங்கள் எல்லாம் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கப்பட வேண்டும். து திருஷ்டவசமாக அவைகள் எல்லாம் இப்பொழுது எஸ்.எஸ். எல்.சி. படித்திருக்கும் செகண்டரி கிரேடு ஆசிரியர்களால் கற்பிக்கப்படுகின்றன. அதைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ளுகிற மாணவ ஆசிரியர்களுக்குத் தமிழிலே என்ன ஞானம் ஏற்படும் என்று சற்றுச் சிந்தித்துப் பாருங்கள். அவர்கள் இலக்கிய வரலாறு என்ற நூலைக் கற்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இலக்கிய வரலாறு என்ற நூல் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் பாடத் திட்டப்படி வித்வான் இறுதித் தேர்வுக்குப் பாடமாக உள்ள ஒரு நூல். அந்த நூலைச் செகண்டரி பயிற்சிப் பள்ளியில் தமிழ் இலக்கியப் பாடமாக வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதை ஒரு செகண்டரி கிரேடு ஆசிரியர் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்படியிருப்பதால் மொழியில் பாண்டித்தியம் குறைந்துவிடுகிறது. மொழியிலுள்ள ஆழ்ந்த பற்றும் போய்விடுகிறது. ஆகையால், கல்வியமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இதைச் சீர்தூக்கிப் பார்த்து ‘பேசிக் டிரெயினிங்’ பள்ளிகளில்கூட இந்தத் தமிழ் இலக்கியங்களைக் கற்பிக்கத் தமிழ்ப் பண்டிதர்களையே நியமிக்க வேண்டும். ஏற்கனவே உள்ள தமிழ்ப் பண்டிதர்களை அனுப்பிவிடக் கூடாதென்று உடனடியாக உத்தரவு பிறப்பித்தால் சிறப்பாக இருக்குமென்று சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அதோடு கூட அந்தத் தமிழ்ப் பண்டிதர்கள் பள்ளி நிர்வாகமும், பயிற்று முறையும் உள்நூலும் கற்கிறார்கள். செகண்டரி கிரேடு ஆசிரியர்கள் அந்தப் பள்ளிகளில் ‘மெத்தேட்ஸ்’, ‘ஸ்கூல் அட்மினிஸ்ட்ரேஷன்’ முதலியவை சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அப்படித் தமிழ்ப் பண்டிதர்களும் கூடக் கற்பிக்க உரிமை அளிக்கலாம். அவற்றை கற்பிக்கும் திறனும் இவர்களுக்கு இருக்கிறதென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

4 p.m.

அடுத்தபடியாக, சட்டமன்ற நிர்வாகத்தைப்பற்றி ஒன்றே ஒன்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். நமது மேல் மன்றத்தைப் பொறுத்த வரையில், சில வினாக்களுக்கு விடைகள் அச்சடித்து வருகின்றன. அப்படி அச்சடித்து வருகின்ற விடைகள் இங்கே வைக்கப்படுகின்றன. சில வினாக்களுக்கு அளிக்கப்படுகிற விடைகள் மூன்று நான்கு பக்கங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அதைப் பார்த்து உடனேயே துணைக் கேள்விகள் போட முடியவில்லை. அதைப் படிப்பதற்கே பத்துப் பதினைந்து நிமிஷங்கள் ஆகும். முன்பு எல்லாம் இப்படி அச்சடித்து வருகிற விடைகள் அங்கத் தினர்களுக்கு முதல் நாளே அனுப்பி வைக்கப்படும் என்று கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். நல்ல அநுபவம் நிறைந்த அங்கத்தினர்களிடமிருந்துதான் அறிந்தேன். அப்படி இப்பொழுதும் கொடுக்கப்படுமானால் அது மிக நன்றாக இருக்கும். இப்போது கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு முதல்நாளே வினாத் தாள்கள் அனுப்பிவைக்கப்படுகின்றன. அச்சிட்டு வருகிற விடைகளையும் கூட முதல் நாளே வினாக்களுடன் அனுப்பிவைத்தால் அதைப் படித்துப் பார்த்து மறு நாள் இங்கே துணைக் கேள்விகள் போடுவதற்கு வசதியாக இருக்கும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan expressed his difficulties in making an effective contribution to the debate in this House,

30th March 1959] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

I am also under the same predicament and I may confess that the debate here also has not inspired me to make a very elaborate reply because most of the points touched upon were in agreement with the policy of the Government. Only a very few points were made requiring some elucidation from me. Sir, the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan laid emphasis on the fact that we should avoid wastage. I may assure him and this House that it will be my endeavour to the best of my ability to see that there is no wastage. In that I am also ably assisted by the Finance Department. Nobody need be under the impression that the Finance Department is not doing its duties properly. On the other hand, every proposal which involves additional financial commitment to the Government is carefully scrutinised and all the objections, all the possible objections are put up. It might be that in certain cases Ministers don't accept the advice of the Finance Department. That is quite a different thing. But they bring to our notice the various aspects of the matter particularly with reference to the financial implications of the matter.

Sir, reference was made by some hon. Members to some of the troubles which had started in the City of Madras, particularly the hartal observed by the vegetable merchants. To say the least about it, it is a very unfortunate thing. You are aware, Sir, this Government a few years back abolished in entirety the tax on vegetables and perishables. When we considered the question of sales tax in all its various aspects on the recommendations made by a very eminent economist, Dr. Lokanathan, we found that he had recommended that the vegetables should also be brought within the purview of sales tax, but that it should be made in such a way that small vendors were exempted. It is only on that basis that we fixed the turnover limit at Rs. 30,000 beyond which alone the merchants would become liable to sales tax. As a matter of fact, Dr. Lokanathan's recommendation was that it should be fixed at Rs. 25,000. After a good deal of discussion in the Joint Select Committee, we finally decided that the limit should be raised to Rs. 30,000. I do understand when we are called upon particularly to pay a tax which we have not been paying up till now, there is bound to be a certain amount of resistance. But in this affair, it is not merely a question of their paying the tax or their being put to difficulties. The merchants as public citizen are bound to take into account the difficulties which the citizens are put to by the steps they have taken, particularly in a City like Madras or in any other big City. We have come to rely on certain organisations which have already come into existence for supply of food articles and various other necessities of life, and these have been allowed to exist. If they take into their heads, because they have been allowed to exist and we have got accustomed to them, to intimidate the citizens and through them perhaps the Government, then Government cannot function at all. I can very well understand if for the purpose of making known their feelings in the matter, they have a token strike to impress upon the Government that they have very strong feelings in this matter. But

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [30th March 1959]

to carry on this agitation to the extreme and to say: 'We are not going to resume our trade till the Government come down on bended knees and beg us to resume the activities giving the assurance that the tax would not be levied hereafter' is, to say the least, amazing. The Government, if they should take such a step, can as well abdicate their functions. That is why it is important for the traders to realise that on these terms Government can never accede to even a very reasonable request which anybody might put forward. In my view, the request put forward by these merchants is not reasonable. I explained this in person to many of them who came and saw me. After all, let us work the scheme for one year. During the course of the year if we find there are difficulties, certainly we will reconsider the whole matter and the Hon. the Minister in charge of Sales Tax has also given the assurance that as far as the maintenance of accounts is concerned, it would be only in respect of merchants who have already to maintain accounts, being income-tax assesseees. In view of all these facts, to create difficulties for the ordinary citizens is really not becoming of the trading organisation and particularly merchants who have a stake in the country. I can very well understand a person who has no stake in anything taking such an attitude but for persons who are merchants and who have got to carry on trade to take this attitude, to say the least, is very unfortunate. I hope wiser counsels will prevail even now and the merchants would withdraw the hartal first before saying, 'We are prepared to meet the Hon. the Chief Minister for the purpose of discussing all these things'. Discussions can always take place. But the very first thing to take place is that the citizens should get their supplies of vegetables as before in the normal way. It is only after that that any talk can take place and not before that. To expect to be invited by the Government for a talk round the table before the hartal is withdrawn is a thing, which I am sure is never going to happen. After all, there are the producers also who are affected by this. They cannot store their produce for any length of time. They are all perishable goods as they themselves have pointed out. Therefore, those who produce also are put to difficulties in that they are unable to dispose of their produce because they were depending on these merchants to clear their produce. This is another aspect of the whole matter. Therefore, I would respectfully submit to this House, particularly to Members who have any influence in those circles like the hon. Member Sri V. V. Ramaswami, that they should exert their influence and see that the merchants call off their strike or hartal. Then perhaps any matter which may be necessary to be discussed certainly can be discussed. I do not think any Minister would refuse to see anybody particularly in a matter like this. But that can happen only if the merchants withdraw their strike or hartal.

10 It is further unfortunate that these people should think that
2. because there is an election pending, it is the most opportune moment perhaps to intimidate or coerce the Government. After all, I do not think a reversal in the municipal elections, we should

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [30th March 1959]

take very much to heart, even though, as it has been pointed out by the hon. Member Sri Karayalar, we try to learn lessons from the various events happening in the country. So, it does not mean that simply because a municipal election is pending, we should be coerced to take a particular action or a particular line. That is never going to happen. Therefore, even though elections in the Madras City are pending, merchants need not be under the impression that since we have lost in Madurai, Virudhunagar and in some other places, for the purpose of winning the elections in the Madras City, we are going to call them for talks. I want to disabuse them of this impression. I do not think that is possible particularly now. Perhaps, in the very heat of the moment when the hartal took place, people might have been misled but I am sure people also know where the fault lies. Therefore, I do not think the merchants can go under the impression that because the Government or the ruling party has had some reverses in certain municipalities, they would immediately invite them for talks and try to solve the problem in the way the merchants want it to be solved. So, instead of depending on all these circumstances, I would make this appeal. Even now it is not too late. They should withdraw the strike here and now and then if they want to meet any Minister and discuss any matter with him, he will only be too glad to welcome them for such a discussion.

Then, the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan wanted to know why immediate arrangements were not made for the supply of vegetables in the Madras City and perhaps in various other towns. We could have made arrangements earlier but we thought that the merchants also should be given an opportunity. I was also under the impression that perhaps after a few days, they would call off the strike, but they seem to adopt an adamant attitude. Therefore, now we have to make some alternative arrangements for the supply of these essential articles. They should also realise that once we make arrangements for the supply of these articles through some organisations, perhaps the temptation might be to continue those organisations even though traders may come later on and say that they are prepared to carry on their business even on the Government terms. Therefore, they would be creating difficulties for themselves. That is why to-day from the point of view of the common citizens or from the point of view of the traders themselves or from the point of view of the vegetable producers or from any other point of view, I think, the time has come when the traders should call off this strike. I may assure this House that so far as this Government are concerned, they are trying their utmost to meet the situation as best as possible.

Then, the hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan also wanted to know why certain schemes had been brought forward in the supplementary budget when they could have been included in the regular Budget itself. I am sure the hon. Member is aware of the financial procedure. If any scheme is ready for being included in the Budget, it should be ready by about November or December.

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [30th March 1959]

Unless it be a very urgent scheme, it would not get a place in the Budget. Unless a proposal comes in time and all the implications are known by December or at the latest 15th January, no scheme can be included in the Budget. Otherwise, the preparation of the Budget will be completely upset and we cannot keep to the time schedule. Certain schemes are being finalised after we complete the consideration of the Budget proposals. Then we try to find out whether we can postpone the scheme by one year. Otherwise, it should come as a supplementary demand either during this year or during the next year. So, when we want a token Grant in this year, it only means the scheme has been finalised, all its implications have been worked out, it is ready to be taken up but in any event it cannot be taken up during this year for want of time. Therefore, where it does not involve any considerable expenditure during the current year, we ask for a token Grant of Rs. 100. This is the only way of bringing to the notice of the Legislature that a certain scheme has been completed and sanctioned by the Government so that the Legislature may express its opinion on that scheme and later on money would be provided for the completion of the scheme in the next year as a 'New Service'. That money also which would be provided during the next year would come as a supplementary demand either during the course of the year or at the end of the year. That is why this token Grant of Rs. 100 is asked for for these schemes.

Then, it was asked why the scheme relating to the Khadi Emporium had been included in the Supplementary Demand. This is the reason. We cannot postpone it by one year, that is, 1960-61. That is why it is shown in the Supplementary Demand.

Then, the hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan also referred to the 'X' Branch enquiries particularly against officials. But the hon. Member might very well realise the difficulties involved in making the enquiry against the officials. So many records have got to be scrutinised and after the scrutiny of the records, we will have to examine witnesses. After the examination of the witnesses, perhaps in the light of the evidence available, further records would have to be scrutinised. Therefore, it takes some time and it is not as if the 'X' Branch is the ultimate authority to give a verdict on the innocence or the guilt of any particular accused. It has to go before the Tribunal or a court of law for a decision. It goes before a disciplinary Tribunal in a case where we think that departmental action is sufficient. But where we find that a criminal offence has been committed and sufficient evidence is available, we prosecute a particular officer in a court of law. I am sure hon. Members are aware that generally we take it before the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings because it is very difficult to prove a criminal offence and that is why departmental action is taken by referring the matter to the Tribunal appointed for this purpose. I may assure the hon. Member that we are also interested in protecting our own officials. It is not as if we want to unnecessarily suspend any officer or

[Sri C. Subramaniam] 30th March 1959]

to take action against him without any justification whatsoever. But this has got to be kept in mind. Unless we take sufficient and deterrent action against the erring officials, not only officials themselves would become a little bit slack but the public also would lose confidence in the public service. That is why it becomes all the more necessary to take action against the erring officials and that is my own view. In certain cases, ultimately, nothing can be proved against particular officials. Therefore, unless we are morally sure that there is something wrong against them, we would not launch any prosecution against them. The question of legal proof is a different matter altogether. It depends on the course of investigation and after that, evidence is tendered and then the evidence will come up before the Tribunal or a court of law. Particularly our people are so tender that even when an erring official comes and prostrates before them and pleads for their help, they go back upon the evidence they have already tendered, thinking that they need not spoil his career. It is rather an unfortunate state of affairs because it is not conducive to the establishment of good standards in public administration.

Then, Sir, references were made by many hon. Members to the co-operative organization and the important role which it was now being called upon to play in the various sectors of developmental activities. I do agree that unless we are able to build up a strong and clean organisation, the various tasks which this co-operative movement has got to perform, it will not be able to do. That is why we attach very great importance to reorganising this co-operative department in such a way that it would be able to fulfil all the great tasks which it would be called upon to fulfil. But when the hon. Member Sri Krishnaswamy Ayyangar was speaking, he gave the impression that everywhere self-seekers and even criminals had got into the organization and that they were all misappropriating the funds. I am sure that he was aware of only one instance and from that he gave the impression that that was the general state of things prevailing everywhere as far as the co-operative organisation was concerned. I may assure the hon. Member and this House that that is not the general picture we have with reference to the co-operative sector in our country. No doubt, there are a few erring individuals and erring societies, but these are all exceptions. But then, do we not get the same picture in the other sectors also? Is it only in the co-operative sector that some mistakes are committed and offences committed? After all, if we take any large organisation, it only reflects society as a whole and we cannot say in society everybody is good, everybody is unselfish and everybody is public-spirited. Even though a person is public-spirited, in course of time selfishness creeps in. After all, this gets itself reflected not only in the co-operative organisations, but also in the various other organisations which we have in our country. But supposing there is loss in one place, we cannot say, 'Because there is loss here, let us abolish that organization everywhere'. After all, all these organizations are manned by human beings and human beings have to function.

4-20
p.m.

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [30th March 1959]

Human beings do commit mistakes and commit offences. Of course, it should be our endeavour to see that we amend our laws and base our organisations in such a way that the scope for mischief and commission of offence is minimised as far as possible. But this attitude that in one society in one particular case misappropriation has taken place and that, therefore, there is no use of this organization being entrusted with the various tasks which we want to entrust to it, is not correct. As far as I am concerned, I have absolutely no doubt that the agricultural sector depends more and more upon the co-operative organisation. There may be difference of opinion with reference to joint co-operative farming. It is a very controversial matter. But to-day as far as service co-operatives are concerned, unless we are able to organise these service co-operatives to serve the smaller rural population, I do not think we can hope to have considerable improvement in the standards of agricultural operations. That is why we say, 'Let us organise these service co-operatives'. When we organise these service co-operatives, I have no doubt that many of the services would become more and more common. For example, we can organise supply of seeds on a common basis, we can even organise supply of fertilisers and application of pesticides and if conditions permit, we can even start tractor organisations on a co-operative basis: even bulls, plough bulls could be had on a co-operative basis. All these things will have to develop slowly. When we develop these common services, I have no doubt that out of these would be evolved and would grow the sense of greater and greater common participation, common pooling of the resources of the people and that out of that a pattern of joint co-operative farming may come out. Even if joint co-operative farming does not come out, it will not matter much. We will have efficient co-operative organizations and efficient co-operatives could meet 90 per cent of the needs of the people, would help pooling together of the lands and all that. We may also achieve a little more efficiency in the field of co-operation. But as it is, this is not going to be done on the basis of compulsion; it is not as though people are being forced into this joint co-operative farming and all that. It is not going to be done on a compulsory basis. We visualise this joint co-operative farming growing itself out of the common services which would be organised. Therefore, these service co-operatives are necessary. This controversy which is going on in the country with reference to co-operative joint farming, and other things goes wide of the mark. In these controversies, we miss completely the basic idea, when one person says that joint co-operative farming will be injurious and another person says, 'No, no; joint co-operative farming alone is necessary; nothing will solve our problems.' The immediate question, the urgent problem that is facing us to-day is that we have to organise service co-operatives and work these service co-operatives efficiently and because of that efficiency, many common services would come into existence. Then, I have absolutely no doubt that an atmosphere congenial to joint co-operative farming would come into existence. But if these service co-operatives are not efficient, then you cannot think of joint co-operative farming; then that atmosphere necessary for joint co-operative

[30th March 1959] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

farming would not be created. Therefore, if we succeed in organising efficient service co-operatives, automatically, the atmosphere for joint co-operative farming on a voluntary basis would be created. But if we are not able to organise service co-operatives efficiently and in a successful way, then that atmosphere will not be created. Therefore, the first thing which we have to do is organising service co-operatives in an efficient way. It is not necessary at this stage to get into all these various controversies about joint co-operative farming and other things. Let us first concentrate our attention on the organisation of service co-operatives throughout the country. If we are able to organise service co-operatives, even if joint co-operative farming does not flow out of it, does not come into existence, it would not matter much.

Therefore, Sir, I attach very great importance to the healthy growth and development of the co-operative movement and I hope that all those who are interested in the development of the country would take interest in this co-operative movement. After all, how do undesirable elements get into these various organisations? It is because responsible and good elements keep out of these organisations, leaving the field clear for the others to get in. If only we take some interest in the development of co-operative organisations, hon. Members of the Assembly and this House and various other persons who realise their responsibilities in full, I have absolutely no doubt that we would be able to achieve success in the co-operative movement, not only with reference to what we have got to do immediately, but even with reference to our future ideal which we have set before ourselves.

Sir, reference was made to minor irrigation programme and the hon. Member Sri Ethirajalu referred to some scheme. I do not know to which scheme he was referring. After all, there are so many schemes and these schemes are first investigated by our Engineering Department, the Public Works Department and whichever scheme is feasible—not that one scheme should be profitable or even economical—whenever it is found it is a feasible scheme, we sanction such a scheme nowadays. But I may assure the hon. Member that if he would give the particulars about the scheme he was referring to, the Minister in charge of Public Works Department would look into it. But one aspect I should like to bring to the notice of hon. Members in this connection is this. No doubt, minor irrigation schemes as also large-scale irrigation projects are absolutely necessary for the purpose of augmenting our irrigational facilities. But, at the same time, there is one drawback in these minor irrigation schemes. So far as these are concerned, they fail at the time when other irrigation sources fail. When the rains fail, these minor irrigation sources also fail, because they have to depend upon seasonal rains for the purpose of getting their supplies. That is why in addition to these small irrigation schemes, we have to have a large number of major irrigation projects, for they alone give stability to our irrigation facilities. Therefore, to imagine that the minor irrigation schemes

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [30th March 1959]

4-30
p.m.

alone would solve our entire irrigational problem is not to understand the problem itself. For, we get into difficulties whenever there is failure of monsoons and failure of rainfall. When there is no sufficient rainfall, they also do not get sufficient water-supply and these minor irrigation projects are of no avail to us. That is the difficulty which we have got to understand with reference to these minor irrigation schemes. Not that I want to minimise the importance or utility of minor irrigation schemes. But from what I have explained, I am sure hon. Members would realise that we cannot depend entirely upon these small minor irrigation schemes which would depend upon seasonal rainfall and proper and plentiful rainfall throughout the country. But still we are making rapid progress as far as the minor irrigation programmes are concerned. Hon. Members would have noticed that every year we are making a decent provision for minor irrigation programmes because even when the rainfall is normal, some waters are wasted and drained away. That is why we are attaching great importance to this minor irrigation programme and we are trying to work it out.

Reference was made to Backward Classes by the hon. Member Sri M. Ethirajalu. I can assure the hon. Member that it will always be our endeavour to see that those sections of society which are backward and which did not have opportunities to come up are given all facilities to come up. But that would not mean that they should continue to be backward always. Nowadays there is a craze for being called backward because there are certain facilities available for backward areas, backward classes and so on and so forth. Therefore, every State wants to call itself backward, every class wants to call itself backward and every individual wants to call himself backward. I do not know whether this is a good sign. If it would give us a spurt to improve ourselves so that we may come up, that is a desirable thing. But if it is used for the purpose of getting perpetual doles, it is not a good sign. I am sure this attitude also will be removed from the sectors which have got to improve because this idea of being backward and this inferiority complex works much greater havoc than even the actual backwardness existing in any section. That is why we have to be careful in giving facilities to the Backward Classes so that the inferiority complex may not be developed. On the other hand, we should give this assistance in such a way that it would give the inducement to them to say, 'We have now become forward. Therefore, we do not want any assistance hereafter. We would be able to depend on our own resources and our own strength.' Our aim should be to remove the backwardness and not to perpetuate the backwardness for ever.

I am particularly happy that the hon. Member Sri Ethirajalu mentioned about students and elections. It was our desire and aim to see that the students were kept out of politics. No doubt, we arrived at a provisional conclusion with regard to that. But I find one Party is finding difficulties in accepting this provisional conclusion. I hope in our further discussions in the Educational Advisory Committee these differences would be ironed out and that

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [30th March 1959]

even the Communist Party would find it possible to accept a uniform policy with reference to all the political organizations. But now an atmosphere has been created that it is a wrong thing for students to indulge in politics. Therefore, even the Communist Party should ponder over this question whether it would be welcomed by the students and particularly by the parents if they should now say that they should have freedom to go to the student population and canvass adherence to the Communist Party even when they are students. I hope from that point of view also the Communist Party would some time revise its opinion which has just now been expressed and I hope our discussions on the 7th of April in the Educational Advisory Committee would further clarify the position.

Then, mention was made about the teachers and the fee-levying elementary schools. As far as that is concerned, the matter was placed before the Educational Advisory Committee and a unanimous recommendation was made by that Committee. That recommendation has been accepted by the Government. As I pointed out in the Educational Advisory Committee, there are only about 293 schools that are now on the border line without accepting either this or that. Even with reference to these 293 schools, after the decision of the Government on the recommendation of the Educational Advisory Committee, I hope, they would also fall in line with the general trend. But with reference to the scale of pay which the Government have offered to give to these teachers, I want to make the position clear. The Government cannot afford to pay and they would not be justified in paying any teacher a pay more than the Government scale of pay. If particular persons have been receiving a higher pay, they have to forgo to the extent that is higher than the Government scale of pay. We all know to-day that many of the teachers do not even get the Government scale of pay or even the grant which the institutions receive for the purpose of making payment to these teachers. The institutions make a profit out of the grant. They make cuts here and there even though they obtain receipts from the teachers for the full amount. Under some pretext or other they make deductions. Can we say that because the teachers are receiving only lesser amount now, we will pay them only that much? That is not the idea. The idea is that we should be able to give a uniform scale of pay for all. I have offered to them the most advantageous scale of pay that is available to the teachers, that is, the Government scale of pay.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the pay be fixed at the minimum irrespective of the service put in or will weightage be given for the service put in?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We would consider the teacher as having started as a Government teacher and the pay would be worked out according to the service.

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [30th March 1959]

Then, the hon. Member made a reference to the Andhra border adjustment and the difficulties with reference to that. I may assure him that it is purely a temporary difficulty. We were hoping that the settlement would come into effect from the 1st of April. But, unfortunately, there were some technical difficulties. References had to be made to the Andhra Pradesh Government. That is why the Government of India could not finalize the Bill. But I am hoping that we will be able to consider this Bill in our Ootacamund session and will be able to send it back to the Government of India for their consideration even during the present session of Parliament.

Then, reference was made to the figures in the Appropriation Bill. The hon. Member Sri Krishnamoorthy wanted to know whether a higher provision had been made in the Appropriation Bill because of grant of some more concessions. If the hon. Member looks into the various figures under the various heads, he will find that they are not exactly the same as we find in the Budget. The Budget with reference to a head gives the net figure. If there is any income under a head, we would deduct that and say that a particular sum is the expenditure under that particular head. But as far as the Appropriation Bill is concerned, we cannot take into account what we would be receiving. Whatever amount we have to withdraw from the Consolidated Fund will have to be shown in the Appropriation Bill. That is why hon. Members would find a huge figure being shown there because even though it is a receipt under a particular head, once it is thrown into the Consolidated Fund, for withdrawing it even for the purpose of expenditure under that head, we will require the sanction of the Legislature. That is why the hon. Members will find larger figures mentioned under the various heads in the Appropriation Bill than what we have indicated in the Budget. It does not mean that we are taking into account something which we have not shown in the Budget and that we are providing for a higher amount here.

The hon. Member Sri Karavalar mentioned about the municipal elections. The unfortunate thing is that he mentioned that the people had shown utter want of confidence in the Government. The utter want of confidence would come in if the people had preferred any other Party and had shown confidence in any other Party. In certain municipalities it is only a confused state of affairs that has come into existence. I hope that would get rectified. As far as I am concerned, I do not mind which Party is in power. But that Party should be in a position to discharge its responsibilities. If it should come to a stage where we will have many Parties without an absolute majority, Parties with weak strength in the municipalities, to that extent we suffer and the same state of affairs would prevail if it should happen with reference to the State and the country as a whole. That is why it is all the more necessary to have a strong Party put in charge of the

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [30th March 1959]

affairs and I do not mind which Party it is. But to have a large number of parties each without having sufficient strength to carry on the administration would only lead to chaos and confusion. I hope the municipal elections would prove a lesson not only to the Government as such and to the ruling Party as such. We are bound to take lessons not only from the elections but from the various incidents taking place in the country. But the voters also would take a lesson and see that they return at least one Party to be in a strong position to carry on the administration. The municipal bodies, which will be called upon to discharge many responsibilities now, would not be able to discharge those duties and responsibilities efficiently and effectively, if there is no one Party with a majority to carry on the administration. If in certain places the people, due to various circumstances, have expressed themselves against the Government in a certain way, certainly we are bound to look into it to find out where we have gone wrong and what sort of rectification we should make. I can assure this House that we would look into the various aspects and try to find out where we have gone wrong and whether that is a reflection of some other tendency or a reflection of the state of things which has been created. If we have gone wrong, I would like to assure the House that we would not hesitate to rectify the mistakes.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: What is the policy of the Government in regard to the conversion of higher elementary schools into high schools?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I think that was completely settled once and for all. The Legislature Committee on Education, which considered the White Paper on Education, has laid down the policy once and for all. Hereafter there is no question of higher elementary schools and middle schools. They will all come under one category. Whether they are called middle schools or higher elementary schools, they would not have different syllabi. We will have secondary schools in standards VIII, IX, X and XI. This would be the higher secondary stage and the other seven would be the elementary or the higher elementary stage, whatever we may call it. Therefore, there is no question of converting higher elementary schools into secondary schools. All higher elementary schools and middle schools would come under one standard and one syllabus.

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM: Will necessary facilities be given to the district boards to encourage the opening of such schools?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not understand 'the opening of such schools'. As a matter of fact, adoption of the new syllabus is the important thing, and that has taken place. We have done this even during this year. This will go on progressively till 1962-63 when all schools will come under the new syllabus.

[30th March 1959]

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, orders regarding the payment of enhanced allowance to elementary school teachers have not been issued.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They have already been issued. There seems to be some misapprehension. There is no delay in the matter. Orders have already been issued for the payment of this increased amount of Rs. 5. We have passed orders saying that even in the case of aided schools, the Government would bear the entire expenditure. It is not a question of expenditure being shared between the Government and the management. Orders have been issued definitely to that extent.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: May I know, Sir, the time within which all Tamil Pandits will be replaced by secondary grade teachers?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I shall look into the matter. I cannot straightway give any answer.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1959), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

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

Clause 2 was put and carried.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

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

'That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1959), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.'

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'That the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1959), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.'

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

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I now adjourn the House *sine die*.

The House then adjourned *sine die*.

30th March 1959]

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

* 150. Fifth Report of the Committee on Estimates on Animal Husbandry (1958-59).

151. Amendment to Public Department Notification No. A. 415 of 1958, dated the 11th January 1958, regarding the introduction of Tamil in Government offices which have not been supplied with Typewriters, etc., issued in G.O. No. 368, Public (General-M), dated 10th February 1959. [Laid on the table of the House under section 6 of the Madras Official Language Act, 1956 (Madras Act XXXIX of 1956).]

152. Annual Report of the Madras Public Service Commission, 1957-58. [Laid on the table under Article 323 (2) of the Constitution of India.]

153. Second Supplementary Financial Statement for 1958-59 of the Madras State Electricity Board.

[30th March 1959]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 185 asked by Sri V. V. Ramaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 30th March 1959, page 154 supra.]

[SUBJECT.—Names of Members of Advisory Committees for Basic Training Schools.]

I. Ramanathapuram Education District—

(i) Government Basic Training Schools for Men—

- (1) District Educational Officer, Ramanathapuram.
- (2) Headmaster, Government Basic Training School, Ramanathapuram.
- (3) Headmaster, Government Basic Training School, Muthanendal.
- (4) Sri S. Ramaswami Naidu, M.L.A. }
- (5) Sri R. Krishnaswami Naidu, Sri- } Non-official mem-
- villiputtur. } bers nominated
- (6) Sri V. M. S. Velusamy Nadar, } by Government.
- Peraiyur. }

(ii) Government Basic Training Schools for Women—

- (1) Inspectress of Girls' School, Madurai Circle.
- (2) Headmistress, Government Basic Training School for Women, Ramanathapuram.
- (3) Sri S. Ramaswami Naidu, M.L.A. }
- (4) Srimathi Lakshmikantham, } Non-official mem-
- Correspondent, Sourashtra } bers nominated
- Girls' High School, Madurai. } by Government.
- (5) Srimathi Pushpam Natarajan. }

II. Virudhunagar Education District—

(i) Government Basic Training Schools for Men—

- (1) District Educational Officer, Virudhunagar.
- (2) Headmaster, Government Basic Training School, Joghilpatti.
- (3) Headmaster, Government Basic Training School, Peraiyur.
- (4) Sri S. Ramaswami Naidu, M.L.A. }
- (5) Sri R. Krishnaswami Naidu, } Non-official mem-
- M.L.A. } bers nominated
- (6) Sri V. M. S. Veluswami Nadar. } by Government.

(ii) Government Basic Training School for Women—

- (1) Inspectress of Girls' School, Madurai Circle.
- (2) Headmistress, Government Basic Training School, Ramanathapuram.
- (3) Sri S. Ramaswami Naidu, M.L.A. }
- (4) Srimathi Lakshmikantham, } Non-official mem-
- Correspondent, Sourashtra } bers nominated
- Girls' High School, Madurai. } by Government.
- (5) Srimathi Pushpam Natarajan. }

30th March 1959]

The members of the Selection Committee for Industrial Training Institute, Virudhunagar.

- (1) Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Engineering)—*Chairman*.
- (2) Sri A. A. Rasheed, M.L.A., North Arcot District—*Member*.
- (3) Sri M. Jagannathan, M.L.A., Tindivanam, South Arcot District—*Member*.
- (4) Sri K. T. Srinivasan, Organiser-in-charge, Tamil Nad Congress Committee, Labour Section, Madras—*Member*.
- (5) Sri R. Gopal, B.A., B.L., President, Hindu Office and National Press Employees' Union, Madras—*Member*.
- (6) Sri I. S. Rao, B.Sc. (Engineering) A.M.I.E., Kasimari Industrial Corporation, Madras—*Member*.
- (7) Sri V. A. Chandran, B.E., Manager, Messrs. A. S. E. A. Limited, Madras—*Member*.
- (8) Principal of the Institutes/Centres concerned—*Secretary of the Committee*.

Members of the sub-committee for Aptitude Test for admission to Industrial Training Institutes.

- (1) Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Engineering).
- (2) Sri I. S. Rao.
- (3) Sri V. A. Chandran.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 187 asked by Sri T. Purushotham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 30th March 1959, page 155 supra.]

(a) This work is included, with a provision of Rs. 50,000 for land acquisition, in the list of works proposed to be sanctioned during 1959-60.

(b) The details are given below:—

Serial number and name of work.		Estimated cost.
(1)		(2) Rs.
NATIONAL HIGHWAYS—SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN.		
Tiruchirappalli district—		
1	Formation of a by-pass road at mile 9/2 of Karur-Pugalur road near Thattakurichi.	2,91,000
2	The land acquisition for widening the by-pass road at Manappal from mile 221/8 plus 180' to 223/0 plus 60' of National Highway 45.	29,000

[30th March 1959]

Serial number and name of work.

(1)

Estimated
cost.

(2)

RS.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS—SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN—cont.

Madurai district—	
3 Constructing a by-pass at Dindigul	1,00,000
4 Constructing Madurai by-pass at mile 295/4 to 301/3 of National Highway 7.	8,00,000
5 Constructing a diversion for eliminating two level crossings at mile 276/2 and 278/3—Land acquisition only.	5,40,000
Ramanathapuram district—	
6 Forming a by-pass road at Virudhunagar at mile 328—Land acquisition.	1,24,000
7 Forming a by-pass road at Manamadurai on National Highway 49.	1,51,000
8 Forming a by-pass at Parthibanur on National Highway 49.	84,500
Salem district—	
9 Forming a diversion at Kariamangalam in mile 174/2 ..	2,11,500
10 Forming a by-pass at Hosur in mile 193/0 (land acquisition B.C.C. road).	65,000
11 Forming a diversion in mile 189/3-6 of B.C.C. road (land acquisition).	70,500
12 Forming a diversion in mile 182/5-8 of B.C.C. road (land acquisition).	31,500

STATE GOVERNMENT ROADS.

South Arcot district—	
1 Forming diversion road in mile 1/1 of Merkanam-Tindivanam road.	6,297
2 Forming diversion roads at miles 12/3-4, 13/7-8, 14/1-7 and 5/6-7 of Cuddalore-Chittoor road.	3,23,000
Tiruchirappalli district—	
3 Forming a by-pass in mile 13/4—13/8 of Tiruchirappalli-Chidambaram road.	1,00,000
4 Forming a diversion road in mile 52/1 to 52/6 of Tiruchirappalli-Chidambaram road in Udayarpalayam.	55,000
Madurai district—	
5 Forming a by-pass road mile 27/2 to 28/0 Periyakulam-Kumili road.	35,000
Salem district—	
6 Forming Harur by-pass road in Salem-Tiruppattur road ..	36,000
Nilgiris district—	
7 Forming a diversion road from mile 63/3 to 64/0 of Calicut-Vythiri-Gudalur road.	46,000
Salem district—	
8 Uthangarai by-pass at mile 53/5-8 of Salem-Tirupattur road including construction of culverts.	36,000
Coimbatore district—	
9 Improvements to Erode-Karur road at miles 12/9 to 27/0 and providing a by-pass in Kodumudi limits.	1,50,000
Tanjore district—	
10 Granite metalling Mariammankoil by-pass road including land acquisition (Tanjore-Nagapattinam road).	1,00,000
Madurai district—	
11 Forming a by-pass road to Madurai-Tiruppattur road at Melur.	80,000

WORKS SANCTIONED UNDER CENTRAL ROAD FUND.

12 Forming a by-pass road between mile 49/5 and 50/8 of the Tenkasi-Madurai road within limits of Srivilliputhur Municipal Council.	93,000
---	--------

30th March 1959]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 188 asked by Sri V. V. Ramaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 30th March 1959, page 156 supra.]

As per the instructions of the Officer on Special Duty (Ports), Ministry of Transport and Communications, Government of India, New Delhi, 29 bores in the Tuticorin Harbour have so far been completed, and the samples obtained are being tested to ascertain the nature of the soil and the dredging apparatus required. The samples have been tested by the Geological Survey of India at their Madras office. The advance copy of the Report of the Geologist has been received which is favourably disposed. Two of the samples have also been sent to Scotland and Holland for testing. The result is still awaited from them. One more bore to a depth of 100 feet L.W.O.S.T. is being put up, under the instructions from the Officer on Special Duty (Ports).

2. The Traffic Survey of the Port of Tuticorin, undertaken by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, to study the traffic potentialities in the hinterland has been completed. The final report has been received from them. The Council has made out a strong case for developing the Tuticorin Port into a Major Harbour.

3. Pilot tube wells to a depth of 750 feet are to be put up in the Hare Island in search of potable water, that may be required for shipping, etc., when the port is developed.

4. The Assistant Engineer of the Madras Port Department and an Engineering Supervisor of Tuticorin Port Trust had been to New Delhi for nearly 5 weeks during November-December 1958 and assisted the Officer on Special Duty (Ports) in preparing the preliminary plans and estimates in connection with the development of the Port into a Major Harbour. The Port Officer, Tuticorin, had also discussions with the Officer on Special Duty on the navigational points of the development scheme.

5. Arrangements for conducting a Topographical Survey of the region; estimating the cost of supply of electric energy; supply of water to shipping, etc., are under correspondence with the concerned authorities, and all these items, which form parts of the preliminary investigation will be completed shortly.

[30th March 1959]

APPENDIX IV

[Vide item VI on page 161 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 5 OF 1959.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1959.

WHEREAS it is necessary to provide for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1959;

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

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1959.

2. *Appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund for the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1959.*—The State Government may appropriate out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1959, a sum not exceeding one hundred and forty-four crores, thirty-eight lakhs, fifty-four thousands and nine hundred rupees, being moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants made by the Madras Legislative Assembly for that year, as set forth in column (2) of the Schedule; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that year, as set forth in column (3) of the Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE.

Demand number, services and purposes.	Sums not exceeding.		
	Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
I Land Revenue Department.	1,72,96,800	100	1,72,96,900
II Excise Department.	6,37,200	1,000	6,38,200
III Stamps Administration.	19,26,100	..	19,26,100
IV Forest Department.	64,94,600	1,000	64,95,600
V Registration Department.	41,32,000	200	41,32,200
VI Motor Vehicles Acts—Administration.	13,34,800	60,36,300	73,71,100
VII General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties—Administration.	1,83,83,300	24,500	1,84,07,800

[30th March 1959]

Demand number, services and purposes.	Sums not exceeding.		
	Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
VIII Irrigation	1,56,42,900	2,12,55,000	3,68,97,900
Debt Charges	..	9,67,51,300	9,67,51,300
IX Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.	1,05,67,100	10,30,700	1,15,97,800
X State Legislature.	11,81,100	61,500	12,42,600
XI Elections	17,46,700	..	17,46,700
XII District Administration and Miscellaneous.	4,11,66,800	8,000	4,11,74,800
XIII Administration of Justice.	1,16,00,500	16,95,700	1,32,96,200
XIV Jails	1,05,23,100	100	1,05,23,200
XV Police	6,07,73,000	100	6,07,73,100
XVI Education	14,23,63,000	100	14,23,63,100
XVII Medical	4,50,78,800	500	4,50,79,300
XVIII Public Health ..	1,42,37,700	500	1,42,38,200
XIX Agriculture and Fisheries.	3,43,20,600	9,700	3,43,30,300
XX Animal Husbandry.	99,39,200	100	99,39,300
XXI Co-operation	1,88,99,100	..	1,88,99,100
XXII Industries and Cinchona.	4,28,02,600	11,55,700	4,39,58,300
XXIII Harijan Uplift ..	2,36,79,400	500	2,36,79,900
XXIV Labour including Factories.	30,79,700	1,000	30,80,700
XXV Civil Works—Works.	6,40,93,400	3,23,000	6,44,16,400
XXVI Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.	1,34,56,500	..	1,34,56,500
XXVII Civil Works—Grants-in-aid.	1,44,39,600	..	1,44,39,600
XXVIII Famine	3,99,600	50,00,000	53,99,600
XXIX Pensions	1,57,35,000	5,67,700	1,63,02,700
XXX Stationery and Printing.	1,13,74,600	3,80,900	1,17,55,500
XXXI Miscellaneous ..	1,28,63,400	13,50,000	1,42,13,400
XXXII Community Development Projects, etc.	2,51,95,900	..	2,51,95,900
XXXIII Road Transport Schemes.	1,91,99,400	14,64,200	2,06,63,600
XXXIV Compensation to Zamindars.	55,00,000	..	55,00,000
XXXV Capital Outlay on Forests.	25,03,000	..	25,03,000
XXXVI Capital Outlay on Irrigation.	4,52,11,000	..	4,52,11,000
XXXVII Capital Outlay on Public Health.	2,40,95,400	..	2,40,95,400

[30th March 1959]

Demand number, services and purposes.			Sums not exceeding.		
			Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)			(2)	(3)	
			RS.	RS.	RS.
XXXVIII	Capital on Outlay	Agricul-	11,50,000	..	11,50,000
	ture.				
XXXIX	Capital on Outlay	Industrial	1,94,33,300	..	1,94,33,300
	Development.				
XL	Capital on Outlay	Civil	3,54,34,200	..	3,54,34,200
	Works.				
XLI	Capital on Outlay	Road	2,00,88,500	..	2,00,88,500
	Transport Schemes				
XLII	Commuted Value		12,00,000	47,000	12,47,000
	of Pensions.				
XLIII	Capital on Outlay	Schemes of	5,59,30,000	..	5,59,30,000
	Government				
	Trading.				
XLIV	Loans and Ad-		18,04,63,000	..	18,04,63,000
	vances by the	State Govern-			
	ment.				
	Public Debt—		..	20,11,09,600	20,11,09,600
	Repayment.				
Grand Total ..			1,10,55,78,900	33,82,76,000	1,44,38,54,900

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

U. KRISHNA RAU,

30th March 1959..

Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.

INDEX TO THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

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

18th, 23rd, 24th, 26th and 30th March 1959.

Volume XXXII (Nos. 1 to 5).

A

	PAGES
Acts—	
Question <i>re</i> Madras State Laws, extension to transferred territories (from Kerala)	73
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> —	
Strike by merchants dealing in perishable articles	81-85
Appropriation Bill, 1959—	
See Bills.	
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959—	
See Bills	205
Assurances Committee—	
See Committees.	

B

Balasubramanya Ayyar, Sri K.—	
Bill—District Municipalities (Extension to the Transferred Territory) Bill, 1959	118-120
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1958-59 (Final), discussion on	123, 126, 131
Bhaktavatsalam, the Hon. Sri M.—	
Bill—Gramdan Villages (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1959	12, 87-89
Fire accident at Sri Ranganathar temple at Srirangam, statement <i>re</i>	79-81
Bills—	
Appropriation Bill, 1959—	
Considered and passed	86-87
Message from the Assembly <i>re</i> —	78
Message from the Governor <i>re</i> —	78
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959—	
Considered and passed	161-190

B—cont.

Bills—cont.

Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959—cont.

Message from the Assembly <i>re</i> —	159
Message from the Governor <i>re</i> —	159
District Municipalities (Extension to the Transferred Territory) Bill, 1959—	
Considered and passed	117-132
Message from the Assembly <i>re</i> —	39
Gramdan Villages (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1959—	
Considered and passed	87-90
Message from the Assembly <i>re</i> —	159
Select Committee Report presented	12
Preservation of Parks, Playfields and Open Spaces Bill, 1958—	
Select Committee Report presented	86
Boilers Act, 1923, Indian—	
Report on working of — in Madras State for the half-year ending 30th September 1958, laid on the table	90
Bridge(s)—	
Question <i>re</i> construction of — across Pamban Strait (between Rameswaram Island and the main land)	157-158
Buses—	
<i>See</i> Transport.	

C

Chairman, Mr.—

Adjournment motion <i>re</i> strike by merchants dealing in perishable articles in Madras City	81, 85
Announcement <i>re</i> —	
Message from the Assembly <i>re</i> —	
Appropriation Bill, 1959	78
District Municipalities (Extension to the Transferred Territory) Bill, 1959	33
Message from the Governor <i>re</i> —	
Appropriation Bill, 1959	78
<i>See</i> Rulings and observations of the Chair.	
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1958-59 (Final), discussion on	38, 39 40, 42
Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957—	
Amendment to —, notification laid on the table	67
City Civil Court—	
<i>See</i> Courts.	
Committees—	
Assurances Committee's Sixth Report, presentation of	85
Estimates Committee, nomination of (Council) Members to associate with	117
Estimates Committee, Report on Animal Husbandry (1958-59) laid on the table	197

C—cont.

Committees—cont.

Question <i>re</i> Industries Development Committee (State), recommendations <i>re</i> industrialization of Madras State	151-152
Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks—	
Question <i>re</i> number of — as on 31st March 1958 and expenditure incurred	105
Co-operative Development Schemes—	
Review of progress made in — during 1958-59, laid on the table.	67
Co-operative Societies—	
Question <i>re</i> —	
Co-operative Weavers' Society, Vijayamangalam, complaints against the Board of Directors of	1-2
Land Colonization Co-operative Society at Randham village (North Arcot), formation of	34-35
Registrar of —, filling up of vacancy of the post of	2
Courts—	
Question <i>re</i> Additional Judge, City Civil Court, disposal of sessions cases in Madras City by	72

D

Deputy Chairman—

Announcement <i>re</i> —	
Message from the Assembly <i>re</i> —	
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959	159
Gramdan Villages (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1959	159
Message from the Governor <i>re</i> —	
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959	159
Expression of sorrow at the demise of Venkata Rao, Sri Kala, former Minister of composite Madras State	151
Privilege motion <i>re</i> news report in 'The Mail', dated 11th March 1959, information <i>re</i>	160
District Municipalities Act, 1920—	
Amendment of Schedule V to —	160
District Municipalities (Extension to the Transferred Territory) Bill, 1959—	
<i>See</i> Bills.	

E

Educational concessions—

Question <i>re</i> amount of grant sanctioned for 1956-57 and 1957-58	7-9
--	-----

E—cont.

Electricity

Question re—

Electric sub-stations, opening of — in South Arcot
Supply of — to oil-expressers in South Arcot

76-77
76

Electricity Board (Madras State)—

Second Supplementary Financial Statement for 1958-59,
laid on the table

197

Erosion—

Question re sea — at North Madras during November 1958,
extent of cremation grounds affected by

75-76

Estimates Committee—

See Committees.

Ethirajalu, Sri M.—

Bill—Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959 169-171

F

Factory Inspectors—

Question re number, qualifications and duties of — 2

Fire accident—

Minister's attention called to — in Sri Ranganathar temple at
Srirangam 78-81

Fisheries—

Question re pearl and chank — operations, revenue realized
during 1957-58 115-116

Fisheries Department—

Report on activities of — during the half-year ended 30th
September 1958, laid on the table 90

Fishermen—

Question re number of houses of — damaged due to rains in
November 1958 153

Food—

Question re manufacture of multi-purpose — to supplement
midday meals for school children, establishment of a plant
for 154-155

G

Gajapathy Nayagar, Sri A.—

Bill—Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959 168-169

Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1958-59 (Final),
discussion on 41-42

Gramdan Villages (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1959—

See Bills.

H

PAGES

Handloom Development Scheme—

Progress during 1958-59 and Programme for 1959-60, paper
laid on the table 90

Harijan Welfare Work—

Pamphlet on Progress of — in 1958-59 and Programme for
1959-60, laid on the table 132

Harijans—

See Hostels.

Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration)

Department—

Report on activities of — for the half-year ending 30th
September 1958, laid on the table 90

Hospitals—

Question re—

City and District Headquarters —, schemes for improve-
ment included in the 113-115

Local Fund Hospital, Bhavani, provincialization of 35

Hostels—

Question re Harijan —, increase of grant due to high prices of
foodgrains 77-78

House-rent allowance—

See Teachers.

I

Industrial Development—

Review of — in Madras State (1958-59), laid on the table 50

Industries—

Question re recommendation of — Development Committee
(State) re industrialization 151-152

Irrigation—

Question re—

Ariyakosti-Periapattu Channel, Chidambaram taluk,
improvement of 36-38

Pambayar River Scheme, inclusion of — in the Second Five-
Year Plan 4-5

Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Rules, 1956—

Amendment to —, notification laid on the table 132

K

Karayalar, Sri L. S.—

Bills—

Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959 177-179

District Municipalities (Extension to the Transferred
Territory) Bill, 1959 122

K—cont.		PAGES
Krishnamoorthy, Sri G.—		
Bill—Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959	174-177	196
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1958-59 (Final), discussion on	45-46	
Krishnaswamy Ayyangar, Sri P. S.—		
Bill—Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959	166-167	

L		PAGES
Labour in Madras State (1958-59)—		
Review of —, laid on the table	66	
Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Dr. A.—		
Assurances Committee's Sixth Report, presentation of ...	85	
Bills—		
District Municipalities (Extension to the Transferred Territory) Bill, 1959	124-126	128, 129
Preservation of Parks, Play-fields and Open Spaces Bill, 1958.	86	
Laws—		
Question re extension of Madras State — to transferred territories (from Kerala)	73	
Libraries—		
Question re Local Library Authority for Tanjore district, constitution of — and library cess collected	110-112	
Lignite Project—		
Question re Neyveli lignite-bearing areas, villages acquired for mining operations and rehabilitation of displaced persons ...	110	
Lourdhammal Simon, the Hon. Srimathi—		
Bill—District Municipalities (Extension to the Transferred Territory) Bill, 1959	117-118	121, 132

M		PAGES
Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 1958—		
Date of coming into force of —, notification laid on the table.	67	
Matter of urgent public importance—		
Fire accident in Sri Ranganathar temple at Srirangam, calling attention to	73-81	
Medical concessions—		
See Teachers.		
Medical practitioners—		
Question re Homoeopathy —, complaint against styling of — as M.B.B.S. or M.D. or M.S.	35-36	
Messages from the Assembly and the Governor—		
See Bills.		
Midday meals to children—		
Question re number of elementary schools supplying — and Government grant for	70-72	

M—cont.		PAGES
Mohamed Raza Khan, Sri—		
Adjournment motion re strike by merchants dealing in perishable articles	81-82	85
Bills—		
Appropriation Bill, 1959	86, 87	
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959	161-166	
District Municipalities (Extension to the Transferred Territory) Bill, 1959	120-122	
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1958-59 (Final), discussion on	39, 40	50-57, 65
Motion under rule 155 of the Council Rules—		
Information re — re news report in 'The Mail', dated 11th March 1959	159-160	
Muthukannappan, Vidwan T.—		
Bill—Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959	183-184	196
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1958-59 (Final), discussion on	42	

N		PAGES
Nallaswami, Sri B. K.—		
Bill—Gramdan Villages (Repayment of Debts) Bill, 1959 ...	88, 89	
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1958-59 (Final), discussion on	43-45	
National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks—		
Question re number of — as on 31st March 1958 and expenditure incurred	105	
Neyveli Lignite Project—		
See Lignite Project.		
Non-detailed text-books for schools—		
See Schools.		

O		PAGES
Official Language Act, 1956—		
Amendment to notification S.R.O. No. A-415 of 1958, dated 11th January 1958, notification laid on the table	19	

P		PAGES
Pambayar River Scheme—		
Question re inclusion of — in the Second Five-Year Plan ...	4-5	
Papers laid on the table of the House—		
Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957, amendment to—(G.O. Ms. No. 517, Home, dated 23rd February 1959)	67	
Co-operative Development Schemes, review of progress made during 1958-59	67	

P—cont.

Papers laid on the table of the House—cont.

Electricity Board (Madras State), Second Supplementary Financial Statement for 1958-59	197
Estimates Committee's Report on Animal Husbandry (1958-59). Fisheries Department, report on activities of—during the half-year ended 30th September 1958	197
Handloom Development Scheme, progress during 1958-59 and programme for 1959-60	90
Harijan Welfare Work, pamphlet on progress of—in 1958-59 and Programme for 1959-60	90
Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department, report on activities of—for the half-year ending 30th September 1958	132
Indian Boilers Act, 1923, report on working of—in Madras State for the half-year ending 30th September 1958	90
Industrial Development in Madras State (1958-59), review of	90
Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution) Rules, 1956, amendment to—(G.O. No. 317, Revenue, dated 4th February 1959)	132
Labour in Madras State (1958-59), review of	66
Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 1958, date of coming into force (G.O. Ms. No. 693, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 18th February 1959)	67
Nationalized Transport in Madras State, review (1958-59) of. Official Language Act, 1956, amendment to notification No. S.R.O. A-415 of 1958, dated 11th January 1958 [G.O. No. 368, Public (General-M), dated 10th February 1959]	90
Public Service Commission (Madras), Report for 1957-58	197
Small-scale and Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules, 1956, amendments to—(G.O. Ms. No. 4577, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 27th November 1958)	66-67
Stationery and Printing Department, review of activities of—for the first half-year 1958-59	67
Statistics Department, report on activities of—for the half-year ending 30th September 1958	90
Village Panchayats Act, 1950—	
Extension of term of Ambasamudram Panchayat (G.O. No. 275, Local Administration, dated 9th February 1959)	13
Extension of term of Kayalpattinam Panchayat (G.O. No. 369, Local Administration, dated 20th February 1959)	13
Extension of term of Punjaithalaiyur Panchayat (G.O. No. 370, Local Administration, dated 20th February 1959)	13
Pensioners—	
Question re enhancement of dearness allowance of—	107-109
Ports—	
Question re Tuticorin Port, development as a first-class port	156
Preservation of Parks, Play-fields and Open Spaces Bill, 1958—	
See Bills.	
Privilege motion re—	
News report in 'The Mail', dated 11th March 1959, information re	159-160
Public Service Commission (Madras)—	
Report for 1957-58, laid on the table	197

P—cont.

Public Services—

Question re Service personnel of former Travancore-Cochin State transferred to Madras State, integration of services of.	32-33
--	-------

Purushotham, Sri T.—

Bills—

Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959	172-174
District Municipalities (Extension to the Transferred Territory) Bill, 1959	195
Fire accident in Sri Ranganathar temple at Srirangam, calling Minister's attention to	122-124
Privilege motion re news report in 'The Mail', dated 11th March 1959, information re	130
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1958-59 (Final), discussion on	78-79
	159
	57-62

Q

Questions and Answers—

Chidambaramathan, Dr. A.—

Question re—

Electric sub-stations, opening of—in South Arcot	76-77
Electricity supply to oil expellers in South Arcot, applications for	76
First Language teachers in Government and Aided High Schools, increase in scales of pay	6-7
Local Library Authority for Tanjore district, constitution of—and library cess collected	110-112
Non-detailed text-books under the First Language, compulsion of teachers to teach—in high schools under South Arcot District Board	73-74
Tamil Pandits in higher elementary schools under district boards, scale of pay of	105-107
Teachers' Contributory Provident Fund-Insurance-Pension Rules, 1958, amendments to—so as to be applicable only to trained teachers	29-32

Ethirajalu, Sri M.—

Question re—

Ariyakosti-Periapattu Channel, Chidambaram taluk, improvement of	36-38
Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks as on 31st March 1958, number of—and expenditure incurred	105

Kosalram, Sri K. T.—

Question re—

Pambayar River Scheme, inclusion of—in the Second Five-Year Plan	4-5
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, filling up of vacancy of the post of	2-4
Service personnel of former Travancore-Cochin State transferred to Madras State, integration of services of	32-33

Q.—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Krishnamoorthy, Sri G.—

Question re—

House-rent allowance to teachers and non-teaching staff of District Board High Schools at Ponneri and Sriperumbudur, sanction of	116
Medical concessions to teachers in aided secondary schools, extension of	74-75
Midday meals to children, number of elementary schools supplying—and Government grant for—	70-72
Provident Fund subscriptions by teachers of Government High School, Paramakudi, reverted to Ramanathapuram District Board Service, Government contribution in respect of	33
Pupil-teacher ratio in aided elementary schools, representation of teachers regarding difficulties due to raising of	5-6
Security of service to teachers in aided institutions, steps for ensuring	152-153
Selection grade posts of teachers, creation of	33-34
Single-teacher schools, period of probation for secondary grade trained teachers in	9-10
Teachers' Provident Fund Accounts, cases of transfer pending with the Basic Education Officer, Madurai	112-113

Mohamed Raza Khan, Sri—

Question re Additional Judge, City Civil Court, disposal of sessions cases in Madras City by	72
---	----

Muthukannappan, Vidwan T.—

Question re—

Factory Inspectors, number, qualifications and duties of	2
Houses of fishermen damaged due to rains in November 1958, number of	158
Pearl and chank fishery operations, revenue from—during 1957-58	115-116
Sea erosion in North Madras during November 1958, extent of cremation grounds affected by	75-76
State Transport buses, issue of free passes to Police constables and employees of State Transport Department	109

Nallaswami, Sri B. K.—

Question re—

Co-operative Weavers' Society, Vijayamangalam, complaints against the Board of Directors of	1-2
Harijan hostels, increase of grant to—due to high prices of foodgrains	77-78
Homoeopathy Medical Practitioners, complaint against styling of—as M.B.B.S. or M.D. or M.S.	35-36
Local Fund Hospital, Bhavani, provincialization of	35

Q.—cont.

Questions and Answers—cont.

Nallaswami, Sri B. K.—cont.

Question re—cont.

Protected water-supply to Bhavani and Komarapalayam, scheme for	156
Village Officers, abolition of hereditary system of	34

Purushotham, Sri T.—

Question re—

City and District Headquarters Hospitals (Government), Schemes for improvement included in the Second Five-Year Plan	113-115
Diversion of trunk road at Sriperumbudur	155
Land Colonization Society at Randham village (North Arcot), formation of	34-35
Madras State Laws, extension to transferred territories (from Kerala)	73
Neyveli lignite-bearing areas, villages acquired for mining operations and rehabilitation of displaced persons	110
Pensioners, enhancement of dearness allowance of	107-109
Service personnel of former Travancore-Cochin State transferred to Madras State, integration of services of	32-33
Travelling allowance drawn by Heads of Departments during 1957-58, amount of	69-70

Ramasamy Gounder, Sri K. M.—

Question re scholarships for higher studies abroad, number of applications received for—and number granted or refused	10-11
--	-------

Ramaswami, Sri V. V.—

Question re—

Basic Training Schools and Industrial Training Institute (Virudhunagar), Ramanathapuram district, constitution of committees for selecting candidates to	153-154
Bridge across Pamban Strait (between Rameswaram island and the main land), construction of	157-158
Industries Development Committee (State), recommendations re industrialization of Madras State	151-152
Manufacture of multi-purpose food to supplement midday meals for school children, establishment of a plant for	154-155
Sethusamudram Project, execution of	157
Tuticorin Port, development as a first-class port	156

Sreenivasan, Dr. A.—

Question re temple priests, rules re appointment of	7
--	---

Srinivasavaradan, Sri T. P.—

Question re educational concessions, amount of grant sanctioned for 1956-57 and 1957-58	7-9
--	-----

R.

PAGES

Ramaswami, Sri V. V.—	
Bill—Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959	179-183
Registrar of Co-operative Societies—	
Question <i>re</i> filling up of the vacancy of the post of	2-4
Road(s)—	
Question <i>re</i> diversion of trunk — at Sriperumbudur	155
Rulings and observations of the Chair—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> —	
Strike by merchants dealing in perishables — Ruled out of order on the ground that the motion related to the question of exemption in favour of dealers in perishables from the levy of sales-tax which had already been discussed and on which a decision had been taken when the Madras General Sales Tax Bill, 1959, was passed by the House in that session, that the grievances underlying the move to go on strike could be remedied only by legislation and that as such the motion was hit by rule 50 (iv) and (ix)	81, 85
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure—	
Members might speak only on the subjects dealt with in the statement circulated to them. No question of policy could be discussed. Only the items of expenditure could be discussed	38, 39 40

S

Scholarships—

Question <i>re</i> applications for — for higher studies abroad, number received and number granted or refused	10-11
---	-------

Schools—

Question *re*—

Basic Training — and Industrial Training Institute (Virudhunagar), Ramanathapuram district, constitution of committees for selecting candidates to	153-154
Elementary schools supplying midday meals to children, number of — and Government grant given	70-72
Manufacture of multi-purpose food to supplement midday meals for school children, establishment of a plant for	154-155
Non-detailed text-books under the First Language in high — under South Arcot District Board, compulsion of teachers to teach	73-74
Pupil-teacher ratio in aided elementary schools, representation of teachers regarding difficulties due to raising of	5-6
Single-teacher schools, period of probation for secondary grade trained teachers in	9-10

Seshachariar, Sri M.—

Bill—Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959	167-168
--	---------

Sethusamudram Project—

Question <i>re</i> execution of—	157
---	-----

S.—cont.

PAGES

Small-scale and Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules, 1956—	
Amendments to —, notification laid on the table	66-67
Srinivasavaradan, Sri T. P.—	
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1958-59 (final), discussion on	32-41
Stationery and Printing Department—	
Review of activities of — for the first half-year 1958-59, laid on the table	67
Statistics Department—	
Report on activities of — for the half-year ending 30th September 1958, laid on the table	90
Strike—	
Adjournment motion <i>re</i> — by merchants dealing in perishable articles	81-85
Subramaniam, the Hon. Sri C.—	
Bills —	
Appropriation Bill, 1959	86, 87
Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959	161, 164 166, 167, 179 184-196
District Municipalities (Extension to the Transferred Territory) Bill, 1959	119, 120 126-131
Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1958-59 (Final) —	
Discussion on —	38-66
Presented	11-12

T

Teachers—

Question *re* —

Creation of selection grade posts of —	33-34
Extension of medical concessions to — in aided secondary schools	74-75
First Language — in Government and Aided High Schools, increase in scales of pay of	6-7
House-rent allowance to — and non-teaching staff of District Board High Schools at Ponneri and Sriperumbudur, sanction of	116
Period of probation for secondary grade trained — in single-teacher schools	9-10
Provident Fund Accounts of —, cases of transfer pending with the Basic Education Officer, Madurai	112-113
Provident Fund subscriptions by teachers of Government High School, Paramakudi, reverted to Ramanathapuram District Board service, Government contribution in respect of	33
Schemes for ensuring security of service to — in aided institutions	152-153
Salaries of Pandits in higher elementary schools under district boards, scales of pay of	105-107

T.—cont.

Teachers—cont.

Question re—cont.

Teachers' Contributory Provident Fund—Insurance-Pension Rules, 1958, amendments to—so as to be applicable only to trained teachers

29-32

Temple priests—

Question re rules re appointment of —

7

Temples—

Sri Ranganathar temple at Srirangam, Minister's attention called to fire accident in

78-81

Transport—

Question re State — buses, issue of free passes to Police constables and employees of State Transport Department

109

Review of Nationalized — in Madras State (1958-59), laid on the table

90

Travelling allowance—

Question re amount of — drawn by Heads of Departments during 1957-58

69-70

V

Venkata Rao, Sri Kala—

Expression of sorrow at the demise of —, former Minister of the composite Madras State

151

Venkataraman, the Hon. Sri R.—

Adjournment motion re strike by merchants dealing in perishable articles

82-85

District Municipalities Act, 1920, amendment of Schedule V to

160

Estimates Committee (of the Assembly), nomination of (Council) Members to associate with

117

Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1958-59 (Final), discussion on

39-43
62-66

Village Officers—

Question re abolition of hereditary system of—

34

Village Panchayats Act, 1950—

Extension of term of Ambasamudram Panchayat, notification laid on the table

13

Extension of term of Kayalpattinam Panchayat, notification laid on the table

13

Extension of term of Punjaithalayur Panchayat, notification laid on the table

13

W

Water-supply—

Question re — for protected — to Bhavani and Komarpalayam

158

