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2863



MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
DEBATES
OFFICIAL REPORT

FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY 1961

VOLUME XL—No. 1

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1961

Legislative Council Department
Madras.

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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

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

20th, 21st, 23rd to 25th, 30th and 31st January and
18th, 23rd and 24th February 1961.

Volume XL (Nos. 1 to 10).

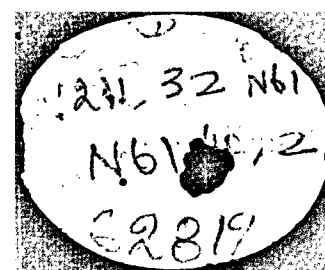
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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chairman.

THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN.

Deputy Chairman.

SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER.

* Panel of Vice-Chairmen.

- 1 SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI.
- 2 SRI S. NATARAJAN.
- 3 SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM.
- 4 SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELLUM.

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 Abdul Hameed Khan	State Legislative Assembly.
2 Adityan, S. T., B.A., B.L. ..	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli-cum-Kanyakumari Local Authorities.
3 Annamalai Pillai, N.	State Legislative Assembly.
4 Arunachalam, A. J.	Do.
5 Arunachalam, T. S.	Do.
6 Balasubramanya Ayyar, K., B.A., B.L.	Madras Graduates.
7 Balasundaram, V. S., B.A., L.T. ..	State Legislative Assembly.
8 Cherian, Dr. P. V., M.B.B.S., D.L.O., F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), (Chairman).	Madras Graduates.
9 Chidambara Mudaliar, A. ..	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram cum-Tirunelveli Local Authorities.
10 Chidambaram Pillai, I. A., M.A.	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli-cum-Kanyakumari Local Authorities.
11 Chidambaranathan, Dr. A., M.A., Ph. D.	Madras Teachers.
12 Clubwala Jadhav, Mary C. ..	NOMINATED.
13 Damodaran, G. R., B.Sc. (Elec.), B.Sc. (Mech.), (Durham) M.I.E.E. (Lond.), M.I.E.	Madras Teachers.
14 Desikar, K. M.	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
15 Devaraja Mudaliar, T. V. ..	Madras cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
16 Durairaj, T.	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
17 Ethirajalu, M.	State Legislative Assembly.
18 Gajapathy Nayagar, A., B.A., B.L.	Do.
19 Joghee Gowdar, T.	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiri Local Authorities.
20 Jothi Vencatachellum	NOMINATED.
21 Kamalakannan, K.	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
22 Karayalar, L. S., B.A., B.L. ..	State Legislative Assembly.

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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

SHRI BISNURAM MEDHI.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

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

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
23 Kosalram, K. T.	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli-cum-Kanyakumari Local Authorities.
24 Krishnamoorthy, G.	Madras Teachers.
25 Krishnaswamy Vandayar, A. ..	State Legislative Assembly.
26 Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Dr. A., B.A., M.D., LL.D., D.S.O., D.C.L., F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S.	Madras Graduates.
27 Madurai Pillai, P.	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
28 Manjubhashini, S.	NOMINATED.
29 Mohamed Raza Khan	State Legislative Assembly.
30 Muthukannappan, Vidwan T., B.A.	Do.
31 Nallaswami, B. K.	Do.
32 Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradar, N.	Do.
33 Natarajan, S., B.A., L.T. ..	Madras Teachers.
34 Palaniswamy Gounder, V. K., .. (Deputy Chairman.)	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
35 Patanjali Sastri, M., B.A., B.L..	NOMINATED.
36 Ponnuswamy Chettiar, S. R. P.	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
37 Rajan, P. T., B.A. (Hons). Bar-at-law.	State Legislative Assembly.
38 Ramalingam Pillai, V.	NOMINATED.
39 Ramaswamy, K. R.	State Legislative Assembly.
40 Ramasamy Gounder, K. M., B.A., L.T.	Madras Teachers.
41 Ramaswamy, K. V.	State Legislative Assembly.
42 Rajagopal Pillai, M.	Do.
43 Ramaswami Reddiar, O. P. ..	NOMINATED.
44 Rengaswamy, V., B.A.	Do.
45 Sambandhan, S. K., B.A. ..	Madras Graduates.
46 Sankaranarayana Pillai, T. S., B.A., B.L.	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli Local Authorities.
47 Saraswathi Pandurangam	NOMINATED.
48 Seshachariar, M., B.A.; B.L., ..	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
49 Sivanandam, Dr. T. V., M.B. B.S.	Madras Graduates.

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
50 Sivasubramanya Nadar, S. P., B.A., B.L.	Madurai-cum-Ramanathapuram-cum-Tirunelveli Local Authorities.
51 Somasundara Reddiar, A. ..	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
52 Sreenivasan, Dr. A., M.B.C.P. (Lond.).	Madras Graduates.
53 Srinivasavaradan, T. P., B.A., L.T.	Madras Teachers.
54 Subbiah Chettiar, M.	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
55 Subramanvam, A.	State Legislative Assembly.
56 Sudarsanam Naidu, M. V. ..	South Arcot-cum-Tanjore-cum-Tiruchirappalli Local Authorities.
57 Sundarambal, K. B.	NOMINATED.
58 Suren Ira Ram, V. M.	State Legislative Assembly.
59 Thangavel Mudaliar, A. K. ..	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.
60 Thiagaraja Reddiar, P. B. K. ..	Salem-cum-Coimbatore-cum-Nilgiris Local Authorities.
61 Venkataraman, R. (Minister —Leader of the House).	State Legislative Assembly.
62 Vijayarangam, G.	Madras-cum-Chingleput-cum-North Arcot Local Authorities.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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

Friday, the 20th January 1961.

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.—NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, this is the first time we are meeting in the New Year. So let me wish you all a very happy New Year and everything that is bright and propitious during the year 1961.

II.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF SRI A. KUPPUSWAMY MUDALIAR, A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN : At the commencement of this session, it is my melancholy duty to report to the House the sudden death of Sri A. Kuppuswamy Mudaliar, a Member of this House, on the 5th January 1961.

Born in August 1891, Sri A. Kuppuswamy Mudaliar participated in the freedom struggle as early as 1906–1908 under the leadership of Tilak. He was a staunch and veteran Congressman and participated in all the movements connected with the struggle for Independence from 1921 to 1942 and underwent imprisonment for a total period of about 8 years. He was a Member of the North Arcot District Board from 1937 to 1944 and a Member of the Vellore Municipal Council from 1937 to 1943 and again from 1956 to 1960. He had served the Provincial, District, and Taluk Congress Committees in various capacities. For a time, he was President of the Vellore Town Congress Committee. He was elected to the Legislative Council in April 1960 from the State Legislative Assembly Constituency. During his short period of membership of this august House, he endeared himself to one and all of us by his affability and cordiality. His death has removed a friend and a colleague.

I now move the following Condolence Resolution :—

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

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, I rise to associate the Government with the resolution just now moved by you. Sri Kuppuswamy Mudaliar was a great patriot who dedicated his whole life to the cause of liberation of this country. He was a selfless worker and he suffered throughout his life with that distant vision that one day India will be free and that he would live to see it. God has given him the great satisfaction of seeing that his labours come true.

2 CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF SRI A. KUPPUSWAMY
MUDALIAR, A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

[Sri R. Venkataraman] [20th January 1961]

Sir, Sri Kuppuswamy Mudaliar was a great orator. In those days when very few people could speak in their mother tongue fluently, he used to stir the hearts of men with fiery eloquence. Long, long after he is forgotten, his eloquence will be remembered by the generation who had lived with him. His death is a great loss. In fact he earned the prefix of 'Kodai Idi' Kuppuswamy Mudali to show that he thundered just like some of the torrential summer thunders. Sir, this House has really lost one of its very able members, and we wish his Soul rest in peace.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Mr. Chairman, I wish to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House on behalf of all of us sitting here—in fact on behalf of the whole House. The hon. Member was only for a very short time with us. I wish he had been longer with us so that we could have heard his eloquence. I remember the stirring speeches he made, which were reported in some of the papers. I know from friends who had been with him that he was one of the great patriots who kept up the ideals that he loved from the days when he followed in the footsteps of Bala Gangadhar Tilak. I wish to say that his death is a great loss to this House and to our country. I wish to associate myself with the resolution you have moved, Sir, that the sympathy of this House be conveyed to the members of the bereaved family.

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

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

III.—EXPRESSION OF SORROW AT THE DEMISE OF SRI B. BHIMA
RAO AND SRI J. KUPPUSWAMI CHAUDARY, FORMER MEMBERS
OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have also to announce to the House the death of Sri B. Bhima Rao and Sri J. Kuppuswami Choudary, former Members of the Legislative Council.

Sri B. Bhima Rao was an elected Member of the old Legislative Council from Bellary General Constituency from 1937 to 1951. He was a Member of the Senate of the Madras University for some time and was keenly interested in the co-operative movement.

Sri J. Kuppuswamy Choudary was a Member of the old Legislative Council from 1929 to 1936. He was the President of the District Board, Guntur, for a long time and was connected with a number of social welfare organisations.

We express our sincere sorrow at their demise which I shall convey to the members of their bereaved families.

I now request hon. Members to stand in silence for a few minutes as a mark of respect.

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

20th January 1961]

IV.—MOTION TO DISPENSE WITH QUESTION-HOUR ON THE
20TH JANUARY 1961.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Sir, I move—

'That this House resolves that, under rule 22 of the Madras Council Rules, the question-hour be dispensed with for this day only'.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: I second the motion, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

'That this House resolves that, under rule 22 of the Madras Council Rules, the question-hour be dispensed with for this day only'.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

V.—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

PRESENTATION OF SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE OF
EXPENDITURE FOR 1960-61.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I rise to present the Second Supplementary Statement of demands for grants for further expenditure in 1960-61. The detailed explanatory statement is placed on the table of the House.

The supplementary demand before the House is for a total sum of Rs. 6.12 crores. Out of this, a demand of Rs. 2.59 crores is on the revenue account and a demand of Rs. 3.30 crores on the capital account and the balance of Rs. 23 lakhs under "Loans and Advances".

The House is aware that we have been able to achieve the targets under all heads of development in the Second Plan and exceed some of them, largely on account of the continuous process of review and reappropriation, to meet the growing tempo of Plan outlay. The current year being the last year of the Second Plan, there is an increase in Plan expenditure under many heads and we have also to take up the preliminary work in respect of Third Plan schemes. This trend is reflected in the present supplementary estimates.

The District Boards other than Thanjavur are being given consolidated net cost grants for Primary and Secondary Education. On the basis of their actual requirements, it is now found that an additional amount of Rs. 40 lakhs for Primary Education and Rs. 35 lakhs for Secondary Education is required. Similar net cost grants have to be given for the first batch of 75 Panchayat Unions for Primary Education and a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been asked for, for this purpose. Members would have participated in the inauguration of the first batch of 75 Panchayat Unions on 2nd October 1960. This is a major reform for which only a token amount had been provided under various heads while finalising the budget. The present supplementary demand includes a provision of Rs. 21 lakhs for the construction of buildings to house the offices and meeting halls of the first batch of 75 Panchayat Unions in the current year. A Block Planning Officer has been sanctioned

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [20th January 1961]

for each of the 375 Blocks with which the State has been delimited. Staff has been sanctioned for the Panchayat Unions and for the Collectors' Offices. In keeping with the tempo of work to be undertaken in the Panchayat Union areas, special staff has been sanctioned to the Highways Department. All these provisions will be found in this supplementary estimate under the appropriate demands. Linked up with the Panchayat reform is the long awaited increase in the emoluments of village officers about which several Members spoke when I presented the first supplementary estimates before this House for the Pay Commission expenditure. We have sanctioned an ad hoc increase of Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 to thalayaries, Rs. 5 or Rs. 7 to the Village Headmen and Rs. 10 or 12 to Karnams according as they hold a light charge or a normal charge. A Karnam who discharges the function of Secretary to the Village Panchayat is given an additional remuneration of Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 as the case may be. This increase has been made applicable to all Village Officers in the State from 1st January 1961.

3-10
p.m.

The significant provisions reflecting the increase in the tempo of Plan expenditure are as follows: Rs. 12 lakhs under Medical and Public Health reflecting the increase in bed strength in hospitals and in the number of admissions to Medical Colleges and the progress of the National Malaria Eradication Programme.

Under Agriculture, a provision of Rs. 4 lakhs has been made for the Package Programme which is being implemented in 23 Blocks in the Thanjavur district. Another important item under Agriculture is the scheme for sinking of 425 sub-artesian wells in ten districts of the State.

Under Harijan Welfare, an additional amount of Rs. 10 lakhs has been asked for, for scholarships.

Two important items representing preliminary works on Third Plan schemes are a provision of Rs. one lakh for investigation to be undertaken for the Iron and Steel Plant at Salem and a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs under Civil Works for the preparation of plans and estimates in respect of road and bridge works to be undertaken in the Third Plan.

An item of expenditure that has arisen from the general debate in this House on the Budget for 1960-61, is the grant of Rs. 15 lakhs and loan of Rs. 15 lakhs to the City Corporation. This represents a special assistance to the Corporation in the current year for the improved surfacing of specified stretches of Mount Road, Poonamallee High Road, other important roads like the Body Guard Road and the road from General Hospital to Parry's Corner as well as certain important bus routes. The improved surfacing of these roads will be done in such a manner that they will last without repairs for the next 10 or 15 years. This assistance has, in a large measure, helped in the immediate difficulties consequent on the recent heavy rains.

The most significant item of capital expenditure for which an increased appropriation is asked for is the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project. The demand for further expenditure on this project in the

20th January 1961] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

current year is Rs. 1.37 crores over and above the budget provision of Rs. one crore. Out of the seven major dams covered by the project, work has been started on five major dams and appreciable progress has already been made on the Aliyar Dam. Work on excavating foundations for Sholiar, Tirumurthi and Parambikulam Dams has been taken up and is in good progress. Construction of camps and buildings at Parambikulam, Tunacadavu, Topslip, Vettaikaranpudur, Pollachi and Tirumurthinagar have been all completed and occupied. Building camps at Sholiar and Valparai is in progress.

The Reserve Bank of India has recently sanctioned a sum of Rs. 65 lakhs for participation in the share capital of Madras State Co-operative Bank, District Co-operative Central Banks and Co-operative Agricultural Banks. A demand has been made for the consequent expenditure in share capital participation though it does not involve any net outgo from the State's funds. Under Road Transport, an additional amount of Rs. 30 lakhs has been asked for to put through the current year's programme of 123 vehicles for the Madras Branch and 34 vehicles for the Kanyakumari Branch. One other significant item is an additional appropriation of Rs. 35 lakhs towards compensation to zamindars. This reflects the satisfactory progress in settlement operations which are expected to come to an end in 1962-63.

Under "Loans and Advances", apart from the loan of Rs. 15 lakhs to the Corporation of Madras for the improved surfacing of main roads, we have asked for an additional appropriation of Rs. 5 lakhs for the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

Sir, with these few words, I now commend the second supplementary estimates to the House with the confidence that the House will welcome and accept these items of expenditure.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I now adjourn the House as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sri Kuppuswami Mudaliar. The House will meet again tomorrow, the 21st January at 3 p.m.

The House then adjourned.

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

* 1. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2847, Revenue, dated 13th July 1960, regarding amendments to the Tiruchirappalli Kaieruvaram and Mattuvaram Rules, 1959.

* 2 Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3423, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 13th July 1960, regarding exclusion of the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Limited, from the scope of the Madras Money-Lenders Act, 1957 (Madras Act XXVI of 1957).

* 3 and 4. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. Nos. 1273 and 1274, I.A., dated 27th July 1960, regarding constitution of Panchayat Unions for Tiruvadana and Kariapatti Blocks in East and West Ramanathapuram Development districts respectively.

[20th January 1961]

* 5. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1275, L.A., dated 27th July 1960, regarding amendments to the Notification S.R.O. No. B-68 of 1960, dated 11th January 1960, published at pages 19-23 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary, dated 13th January 1960, relating to the constitution of Panchayat Unions in East and West Ramanathapuram Development districts.

* 6, 7 and 8. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2635, Revenue, dated 16th June 1960, G.O. Ms. No. 2628, Revenue, dated 15th June 1960, and G.O. Ms. No. 2636, Revenue, dated 16th June 1960, appointing 14th July 1960 as the date on which the provisions of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), other than sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 58-A, 62, 67 and 68 shall come into force in the Kollamandaiyendal inam estate in Arantangi taluk, Madurabhashinipuram and Nayimankulam inam estates in Pattukottai taluk, Thanjavur district, respectively.

* 9. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3764, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 30th July 1960, regarding amendment to the Madras Maternity Benefit Rules, 1935.

* 10. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3684, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 26th July 1960, and G.O. Ms. No. 3685, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 26th July 1960, regarding amendments to the Madras Industrial Disputes Rules, 1958.

* 11. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2629, Revenue, dated 15th June 1960, appointing 14th July 1960, as the date on which the provisions of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), shall come into force in the Marukovil inam estate, Arantangi taluk, Thanjavur district.

* 12. Notification issued with G.O. No. 2427, Revenue, dated 30th May 1960, regarding amendment to the rules framed under section 67, read with section 15 of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948).

13. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2192, Home, dated 26th July 1960, regarding amendment to rule 1 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules.

† 14 and 15. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2525, Revenue, dated 9th June 1960, and G.O. Ms. No. 2822, Revenue, dated 8th July 1960, appointing 7th July 1960 and 4th August 1960 respectively as the dates on which the provisions of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948) shall come into force in the Manivilon II and Makaliyendal inam estates respectively in Arantangi taluk, Thanjavur district.

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† 16. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2269, Home, dated 3rd August 1960, regarding amendment to rule 11 of the Madras Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957.

† 17. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2786, Revenue, dated 2nd July 1960, appointing 28th July 1960 as the date on which the provisions of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), shall come into force in the Kallurani inam estate, Tiruvadanai taluk, Ramanathapuram district.

† 18 and 19. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. No. 792, Public (General-M), dated 11th May 1960, and Memorandum No. 3241/60-2, Public (General-M), dated 11th May 1960, regarding introduction of Tamil in Government offices in the Revenue, Agriculture and Public Works (Irrigation) Departments up to district level—Amendment and errata to notification.

† 20. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 695, Public (General-M), dated 27th April 1960, directing that Tamil shall be used in respect of all official communications from the Government offices in the Revenue, Agriculture and Public Works (Irrigation) Departments up to the district level with effect from 2nd May 1960.

† 21. Notification issued with G.O. No. 676, L.A., dated 12th April 1960, regarding declaration of Panchayat Development Blocks and constitution of Panchayat Unions in the West Ramanathapuram Development district.

† 22 to 41. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. Nos. 1374 to 1391, L.A., dated 18th August 1960, and G.O. Ms. Nos. 1393 and 1394, L.A., dated 19th August 1960, regarding constitution of Panchayat Unions in various Development districts in the State.

† 42. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3103, Revenue, dated 5th August 1960, constituting the Tahsildar, Shencottah taluk, and District Munsif, Shencottah, Tirunelveli district, as the Rent Court and the Rent Tribunal respectively for the purposes of the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 (Madras Act XXIV of 1956), with jurisdiction over the entire taluk of Shencottah.

† 43. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2443, Home, dated 17th August 1960, regarding amendment to rule 106 of the Madras Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957.

† 44, 45 and 46. Notifications issued with G.Os. Ms. No. 3061, Revenue, dated 2nd August 1960, No. 3060, Revenue, dated 2nd August 1960, No. 3063, Revenue, dated 2nd August 1960, appointing 2nd September 1960 as the date on which the provisions of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), shall come into force in certain inam estates in Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks in Salem district, Sodalavayal inam estate in Arantanai taluk and Kodukavayal inam estate in the Arantangi taluk, Thanjavur district, respectively.

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‡ 47. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2444, Home, dated 17th August 1960, regarding amendment to rule 28 of the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Rules, 1949.

§ 48. Notification issued by the Regional Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Thanjavur District relating to the Panchanathikulam East Panchayat, Tiruthuraipoondi taluk, Thanjavur district.

§ 49. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3275, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 4th July 1960 regarding amendment to rule 6 of the Madras Factories (Welfare Officers) Rules, 1953.

§ 50. Notification issued by the Regional Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Thanjavur relating to inclusion of Arasur village within the limits of Kodavasal Panchayat, Thanjavur district.

51. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1189, Public (Services-A), dated 25th July 1960, regarding inclusion of certain temporary posts in the Madras Industries Subordinate Service and General Subordinate Service within the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission (Laid on the table of the House under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India).

§ 52. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1532, Local Administration, dated 15th September 1960, appointing the Personal Assistant to the Collector of the Nilgiris (Planning and Development) to be an officer for the purpose of inspecting and superintending the operations of all the panchayats constituted under the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXV of 1958), in the Nilgiris District.

§ 53. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1277, L.A., dated 28th July 1960 regarding withdrawal of powers of Government under the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950 from the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards and delegation to the Collectors.

§ 54. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2804, Revenue, dated 4th July 1960, regarding amendments to the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Rules, 1939.

§ 55 and 56. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. No. 330, Revenue, dated 30th August 1960 and G.O. Ms. No. 3330, Revenue, dated 25th August 1960 regarding amendments to the Madras Agricultural Income-tax Rules, 1955.

§ 57. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2693, Home, dated 5th September 1960 regarding amendments to the Madras Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957.

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|| 58. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1430, Local Administration, dated 24th August 1960, regarding abolition of Kurichi Municipality, Coimbatore district, with effect from 1st October 1960.

59. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2722, Home, dated 7th September 1960, regarding exemption from the payment of the tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931) the Ford Zephyr Saloon Car bearing Engine and Chassis No. 206-E 231827 belonging to the Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Madras.

|| 60. Short Review of the activities of the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Director of Handlooms and of the National Employment Service for the half-year ending 31st December 1959.

61. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1980, Home, dated 7th July 1960, regarding amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

|| 62. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3876, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 8th August 1960 appointing persons in column (1) of the Schedule therein to be inspectors for the purposes of the Madras Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXII of 1958).

¶ 63. Statement showing the action taken on the Resolutions passed by the House Committee of the Madras Legislative Council, from time to time for the period ending 31st March 1960.

¶ 64. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1553, Local Administration, dated 19th September 1960, specifying 2nd October 1960 as the date with effect from which Panchayat Union Council shall be constituted in the Panchayat Unions mentioned therein.

¶ 65. Notification issued with G.O. No. 2935, Revenue, dated 20th July 1960, fixing the time limit for applications under section 19-A of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948).

66. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2540, Home, dated 24th August 1960, regarding amendment to Rule 75 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

¶ 67. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3789, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Co-operation), dated 2nd August 1960, regarding amendments to Rules made under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932).

¶ 68. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2449, Home, dated 18th August 1960, regarding amendments to the Madras Chloral Hydrate (Chloral) Rules, 1959.

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* 69 and 70. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1543, Local Administration, dated 17th September 1960 and G.O. Ms. No. 1544, L.A., dated 17th September 1960, regarding declaration of Kariapatti Development Block and Tiruvadanai Block as Panchayat Development Blocks and constitution of Panchayat Unions.

* 71. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1545, L.A., dated 17th September 1960, prescribing the period within which a Member of Parliament or a Member of State Legislature should intimate his decision to serve on a particular District Development Council.

* 72 to 76. Notifications issued with G.O. Nos. 667, 672, 678, 682 and 683, L.A., dated 12th April 1960, regarding declaration of Panchayat Development Blocks and constitution of Panchayat Unions in North Cuddalore, North Madurai, South Salem, South Tiruchirappalli, North Tirunelveli Development Districts respectively.

* 77. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1565, Public (General-M), dated 6th October 1960, regarding amendments to the notifications issued with G.O. Ms. No. 104, Public (General-M), dated 11th January 1958 and G.O. Ms. No. 695, Public (General-M), dated 27th April 1960.

* 78. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3166, Home, dated 11th October 1960, regarding amendments to Rules 11 and 12 of the Madras Denatured Spirit, Methyl, Alcohol and Varnish (French Polish) Rules, 1959.

* 79. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2631, Home, dated 30th August 1960, regarding amendment to Rule 5-B of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

* 80. Review of activities of the Agriculture Department for the first half of the fasli year 1369 (July to December 1959).

* 81. Review of activities of the Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Milk Supply, Fisheries, Forest, Cinchona and Statistics Departments for the first half-year 1959-60 (From 1st April 1959 to 30th September 1959).

* 82. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3722, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Co-operation), dated 28th July 1960 regarding amendment to Rule XVIII of the Rules issued under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932).

* 83. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2782, Food and Agriculture, dated 11th August 1960, regarding issue of the Madras Khadi and Village Industries Board Rules, 1960.

* 84. Notification issued by the Regional Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Thanjavur district, relating to Ambalapattu North Panchayat, Orathanad taluk, Thanjavur district.

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** 85. Notification issued with G.O. No. 3884, Revenue, dated 27th September 1960, cancelling the notification S.R.O. No. A-3030, dated 21st April 1960, published at page 749 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 4th May 1960.

** 86. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2038, Home, dated 13th July 1960, regarding amendments to the rules for the management of Special Homes and Work-Houses in the City of Madras, 1955.

** 87 and 88. Notifications issued by the Regional Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, relating to the Mavimelkudi Panchayat in Arantangi taluk and Kannugakudy Panchayat in Nannilam taluk, Thanjavur district.

** 89. Administration Report of the Sanitary Engineering Branch on Rural Water-Supply Scheme for the half-year 1958-59.

* 90. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2321, Home, dated 8th August 1960, cancelling the Home Department Notification No. 440, dated 5th May 1955, published at page 717 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 18th May 1955, relating to the Staff Car MSP 2225, formerly belonging to the Regional Directorate of Re-settlement and Employment, Madras, and now belonging to Director of Employment, Madras.

* 91. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2951, Home, dated 23rd September 1960, regarding exemption from payment of tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931), certain vehicles belonging to the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund and used for development of health services in Community Development areas in the Madras State.

** 92. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1703, L.A., dated 12th October 1960, regarding amendments to the rules for the payment of travelling allowance to members of the District Development Councils and their Standing Committees.

** 93. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1284, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 11th March 1960, regarding amendments to the Minimum Wages (Madras) Rules, 1953.

** 94. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1586, L.A., dated 22nd September 1960, notifying the Veerappanchatram Panchayat in the Coimbatore district as a Panchayat for which a whole-time Executive Officer shall be appointed.

** 95 to 104. Notifications issued with G.O. Ms. Nos. 1616 to 1625, L.A., dated 2nd October 1960, regarding constitution of Panchayat Unions in North and South Vellore, North and South Cuddalore, Chingleput, East and West Coimbatore, North and South Madurai and Nilgiris Development districts.

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** 105. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3150, Home, dated 8th October 1960, regarding amendments to the Madras Open Places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Rules, 1959.

** 106 to 115. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. Nos. 1626 to 1635, L.A., dated 2nd October 1960, regarding constitution of Panchayat Unions in the East and West Ramanathapuram, North and South Salem, East and West Thanjavur, North and South Tiruchirappalli, North and South Tirunelveli Development Districts.

** 116 and 117. Notifications issued by the Regional Inspectors of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Ramanathapuram and North Arcot districts.

** 118. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3842, Revenue, dated 24th September 1960, exempting Sri Valmikinathaswamy temple, Cheyyur, Madurantakam taluk, Chingleput district, from the payment of contribution and audit fees due to the Commissioner under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 92 of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Madras Act XXII of 1959), from the fasli 1370 onwards.

** 119. Notification issued with G.O. No. 721, Revenue, dated 29th August 1960, regarding exemption from liability to entertainments tax, the film shows in connection with the Yugoslav Film Festival proposed to be held in Madras during the coming winter in aid of the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

** 120. Notification issued with G.O. No. 3644, Revenue, dated 14th September 1960, regarding amendments to the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Rules, 1939.

** 121. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3422, Revenue, dated 1st September 1960, regarding re-distribution of jurisdiction of Area Committees of Kancheepuram and Madras Divisions under section 15 (1) (b) of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (Madras Act XXII of 1959).

†† 122. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1568, Home, dated 27th May 1960, regarding amendments to the Madras Children Rules, 1940.

†† 123. Notification issued with G.O. No. 4046, Revenue, dated 12th October 1960, regarding amendment to the rule published in the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act I of 1959), the sales of midday meals by contractors in all schools and Harijan hostels in the Madras State and in the territories specified in the First Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959 (Central Act 56 of 1959).

†† 124. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3013, Home, dated 27th September 1960, regarding amendment to the rule published with the Home Department Notification S.R.O. No. A-7588 of 1959, dated 2nd December 1959, at page 656 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 16th December 1959.

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†† 125. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 2462, Home, dated 18th August 1960, regarding issue of the Madras Liquor (Licence and Permit) Rules, 1960.

†† 126. Notification issued with G.O. R. No. 761, Revenue, dated 9th September 1960, regarding exemption from liability to entertainment tax all shows in this State of the feature length documentary films on Folk dances of India entitled "Dhartiki Jhankar" produced by the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India.

†† 127. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3142, Home, dated 8th October 1960, regarding amendment to Rule 29 of the Rules for the management of Special Homes and Work-Houses in the City of Madras, 1955.

†† 128. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3803, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 2nd August 1960, regarding amendment to rule 85 of the Madras Employees' Insurance Courts Rules, 1951.

†† 129. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4374, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 17th September 1960, regarding amendment to rule 4 of the Madras Employees' Insurance Courts Rules, 1951.

†† 130. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3366, Home, dated 24th October 1960, regarding amendment to rule 47 of the Madras Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1957.

†† 131. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1753, L.A., dated 26th October 1960, excluding certain local areas defined in the Schedule from the jurisdiction of the North Arcot District Board so as to include that area within the limits of the Arkonam Municipality.

†† 132. Notification issued with G.O. No. 3890, Revenue, dated 27th September 1960, reducing to 2 per cent with effect on and from 1st October 1960 the rate of tax payable under item 41 in the First Schedule to the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act I of 1959) in respect of electrical goods sold to electrical undertakings in the State of Madras by any registered dealer.

†† 133. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3205, Home, dated 12th October 1960, regarding amendments to the Madras Spirituous Essences Rules, 1959.

†† 134. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1611, L.A., dated 27th September 1960, issuing the Madras Panchayat Union Councils (Election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen) Rules, 1960.

†† 135, 136 and 137. Notifications issued by the Regional Inspectors of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Thanjavur and North Arcot districts relating to Veeramasampatti and Solagampatti Panchayats in Thanjavur district and Thumbri, Aradivelur and Seranbattu Panchayats in Cheyyar taluk, North Arcot district.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, the 21st January 1961.

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.

Statutory Rules and Regulations

* 1 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of amendments to Statutory Rules and Regulations relating to services issued by the Government in 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) whether the Madras Public Service Commission was consulted in all the cases, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) During 1958-59 and 1959-60, statutory rules or amendments to them were issued by Government in 335 and 396 cases respectively. No separate figures in respect of amendments alone are readily available.

(b) The Commission was consulted in almost all cases in respect of which it was necessary to consult it before issue of amendments, under the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1954.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: May I know whether Police Standing Order No. 90 is a statutory one or not?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It would be very difficult to answer such a question. If the hon. Member will put a separate question, I will look into it.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: May I know whether it is usual to change statutory orders into non-statutory orders? If so, what is the procedure that is usually adopted?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This question relates to the number of cases in which the Government had changed the rules without consulting the Commission. Except the one case reported by the Commission in its report, there has not been a single instance in which the Government have changed the rules without consulting the Commission. If the hon. Member wants other information, he may have to put another question.

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§§ 160. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3554, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Co-operation), dated 19th July 1960, regarding amendments to the rules published at pages 1178-1185 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 1st August 1933, under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (Madras Act VI of 1932).

§§ 161. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4276, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 7th September 1960, regarding amendment to Rule 4 of the Madras Factories (Welfare Officers) Rules, 1953.

§§ 162. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4726, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 11th October 1960, directing that the Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958 (Madras Act XIII of 1958), shall come into force in certain areas specified in the Schedule thereunder.

163. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3325, Home, dated 21st October 1960, regarding exemption from the payment of the tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931), in respect of certain vehicles belonging to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and lent to the National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore.

§§ 164. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3862, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 5th August 1960, regarding amendments to the Madras Factories Rules, 1950.

§§ 165. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1744, L.A., dated 24th October 1960, specifying certain industries as Cottage Industries for the purposes of the proviso to clause (a) of section 92 of the Madras Public Health Act, 1939 (Madras Act III of 1939).

§§ 166. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3742, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 29th July 1960, regarding amendments to Rule 108 of the Madras Factories Rules, 1950.

§§ 167. Notification issued with G.O. No. 1056, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 15th December 1960, regarding delegation of the powers of appointment of Panchayat Union Commissioners to the Additional Development Commissioner, Rural Development and Local Administration Department, Madras.

168. Proceedings of the Chairman, State Bhoodan Yagna Board, Madurai, appointing Members and Chairman of the Local Committee for Madurai District [Laid on the table under section 88 (3) of the Madras Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1958.]

§§ 169. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3860, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 5th August 1960, regarding amendment to Rule 78-B of the Madras Factories Rules, 1950.

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§§ 170. Notification issued with G.O. No. 3813, Revenue, dated 22nd September 1960, regarding amendment to the Madras General Sales Tax Rules, 1959.

||| 171. Address by the Governor to both Houses of the Legislature on 19th January 1961.

172. Notification issued by the Regional Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Thanjavur district, relating to Kolakkudi Panchayat, Pattukkottai taluk, Thanjavur district.

* Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 24th September 1960.

† Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 3rd October 1960.

‡ Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 12th October 1960.

§ Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 27th October 1960.

|| Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 15th November 1960.

¶ Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 25th November 1960.

** Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 9th December 1960.

†† Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 19th December 1960.

‡‡ Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 24th December 1960.

§§ Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 10th January 1961.

||| Circulated to all M.L.Cs. on 15th January 1961.

[21st January 1961]

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Did the Public Service Commission complain that it was not consulted?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: As I said, in only one case the Commission was not consulted. The hon. Member may kindly refer to G.O. No. 2767, dated 26th October 1958. That was the only instance in which Government did not consult the Commission, as already mentioned by me, and there has been no other such instance.

Press Comments

* 2 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to the Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments to take cognizance of the various complaints ventilated through the Press in regard to administrative matters; and

(b) if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) No, Sir. But important press comments are scrutinized in the Information Department, and brought to the notice of the department concerned for suitable action.

(b) Does not arise.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: What action was taken by the Government when their attention was drawn to certain statements made in the Press alleging so many things against the Government?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Information Department takes out cuttings of these comments and they are sent to the respective departments as also to the concerned Ministers. Then suitable action is being taken on them.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: In how many instances have Government taken action on such press comments?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The question is far too general and, therefore, if the hon. Member would point out any particular instance and ask what action was taken by the Government on that, then Government will be able to answer it.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: டிராக்டர் ஆப் பப்ளிக் இன்ஸ்ட்ரக்ஷன் “முன்னால் இருந்த மந்திரிகளைப் பற்றியோ சர்க்காரைப் பற்றியோ, அவர்களுடைய கொள்கை சரியல்ல, அவர்களுக்குத் தவறான வழியில் அதிகாரிகள் பாதை காட்டிவிட்டார்கள்” என்று சொன்னதாகப் பத்திரிகையில் செய்தி வந்திருக்கிறதே, அது அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்கு வந்திருக்கிறதா? வந்திருந்தால், அதன் பேரில் சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள்?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: அதைக் குறித்துத் தனிக் கேள்வி போட்டால், என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டது என்று சொல்ல முடியும்.

[21st January 1961]

Arts College for Women at Salem

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

(a) whether any representation has been received from any public body in Salem to start a separate Arts College for Women; and

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

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) Yes, Sir, from the Salem District Board Advisory Committee.

(b) Government did not accept the proposal.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: May I know whether the present Municipal College is a co-educational institution?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes, it is.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: May I know the number of girl students in that college?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, that is completely outside the scope of the main question.

Surplus income secondary schools

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

(a) the number of surplus income secondary schools in the State; and

(b) the rules in force for the utilization of such surplus?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) The particulars asked for by the hon. Member are not readily available. The Government consider that the time and labour involved in gathering the particulars will not be commensurate with the object in view.

(b) Under rule 32 (iii) of the Grant-in-aid Code, managements of schools can utilize the surplus funds for effecting improvements to the schools, with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: May I know whether there are any proposals to lay down any specific rules as to how much of this excess amount could be used and how that should be used?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Not to my knowledge.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Inasmuch as this surplus can be due only to overcrowding admissions or the levy of high rates of fees, will the Government consider the desirability of regulating these things?

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MR. CHAIRMAN : I must tell the hon. Member, as I have told him before, that he should put a supplementary question and not suggest action to be taken. The hon. Member must put everything in the form of a question.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : It is only a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, it is not a question.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : It is a suggestion for action.

State Seed Farms

* 5 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state the number of State Seed Farms as on 1st April 1960?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : One hundred and thirty State Seed Farms.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know whether the seed farms are working on a profit?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I have got certain particulars regarding the working of these seed farms for the half-year commencing from the 1st of April 1960. This shows that the non-recurring expenditure amounts to Rs. 2,63,394.61 during the half-year, recurring expenditure amounts to Rs. 6,94,274.71. The income during the half-year amounted to Rs. 6,25,168.10. Further there is a sum of Rs. 1,15,357.77 being the value of seeds distributed which remains to be adjusted in the accounts. This is the revenue during the half-year ending 30th September 1960 which will be in the order of Rs. 7,40,525.87.

Re-employment of Heads of Departments

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

(a) the number of Heads of Departments re-employed after superannuation or the contract period during 1959-60; and

(b) the reasons for such re-employment?

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

(b) Re-employment was sanctioned for administrative reasons and in the exigencies of public service.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it not a fact, Sir, that some time ago, the Hon. Minister for Home in replying to another question said that the question of re-employment would be considered only in the case of technical men and not administrative personnel or officers?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, generally that is so Sir.

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DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Does not the Hon. Minister think that the re-employment of administrative officers would adversely affect the interests of the officers below them awaiting promotion?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : We have to take the general interest or the benefit that would be derived in respect of general administration. And as far as administrative officers are concerned, it is only for short period that they are re-employed when they are absolutely necessary.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is there any principle governing the re-employment of administrative officers by the Government or does it depend only on the whims and fancies of the Ministers?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, we exercise our own judgment and if the hon. Member chooses to call it the whims and fancies of the Ministers, perhaps it is so.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is it not a fact that the Hon. the Finance Minister while replying to a debate recently in this House himself admitted that certain appointments made were not in keeping with the principles laid down by Government? (Laughter).

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am not aware of having made any such statement. (Laughter.) Anyhow if the hon. Member asks whether any particular appointment was or was not in accordance with the principles laid down, I shall certainly say whether it was according to the principles or not.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Government consider the desirability of examining the question individually before re-employment so that it may not act detrimentally to the interests of the officers below?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Again, that is only a suggestion.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : And the hon. Member is just suggesting what he does not want us to do. (Laughter).

Promotion of Tamil studies

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to render assistance to Universities in other States for the promotion of Tamil studies;

(b) whether any applications for assistance have been received from other Universities; and

(c) if so, the details of assistance given or proposed to be given?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) to (c) The Government have sanctioned grants to the following Universities for the institution of Lectureship or Readership in Tamil for a period of five years :—

	RS.	
Allahabad ...	4,000	} per annum.
Delhi ...	10,000	
Osmania ...	10,000	

No proposal or application for assistance to other Universities is under consideration.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Has any action been taken?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : After taking action only, they have appointed lecturers and readers.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : மானியம் அளிப்பதற்கு ஏதாவது நிபந்தனைகள் விதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றனவா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : நிபந்தனைகள் ஒன்றும் இல்லை. தமிழ் சொல்விக் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு பண்ணுகிறோம்.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : இந்தத் தமிழ் வகுப்பு நன்றாக நடைபெறுகிறதா என்று கண்காணிப்பதற்கு ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : இதை யுனிவர்ஸிடி நடத்துகிறது. கண்காணிப்பது என்பது இல்லை. அவர்கள் சரியாகச் செய்வார்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறது.

Inspection of Ice Plants

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

(a) whether any arrangements for the periodical inspection of plants for the manufacture of ice cream in the State have been made, and if so, what they are;

(b) the number of prosecutions launched in 1959-60 against ice cream manufacturers for deviating from the Public Health Rules; and

(c) to place on the table of the House copies of Inspection Reports?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) The Health Department staff inspect places of manufacture of foodstuffs, and ice cream plants are inspected during such inspections with a view to ensure that ice cream products are prepared in hygienic conditions. In Madras City, hotels and ice cream parlours manufacturing ice cream and ice candy are inspected weekly by the Assistant Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors with a view to

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ensure that the products are manufactured on hygienic lines and the containers used for keeping them are maintained in scrupulously sanitary condition.

(b) No prosecutions have been launched against ice cream vendors in Madras City during 1959-60. As regards mufassal particulars are not readily available.

(c) No separate or individual reports have been prescribed.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact, Sir, that inspections are not periodically made by the Health Officers thereby giving rise to serious epidemics of diseases affecting the alimentary tract due to the selling of ice cream? 3-10 p.m.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : It is rather unfortunate that the hon. doctor probably gets more of such cases (laughter), but generally it is not so. Now I may state that action is being taken to bring this trade under licence. The Director of Public Health is also proposing to issue a special circular to all Health Officers to inspect such places periodically.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, as the Hon. Minister has stated that periodical inspections have been made by the Assistant Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors, will he be pleased to lay on the table of the House the reports of those officers regarding the inspection of places where ice cream is being made?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : I read in my answer that no reports have been prescribed. So, there will be no reports available.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : How are we to believe that inspection was made, when no report of the inspection is available with the Minister?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : It is a routine function of the Health Officers, and they do it.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is there no such thing as maintenance of diaries by these officers, from where extracts could be taken as reports?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : As I said, no such report has been prescribed for this particular thing. That is why I said 'We are contemplating how best to bring this trade under licence'.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, is it a fact that recently the Government of Madras have issued a notification that ice cream and other allied products should not be sold in the vicinity of high schools?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Yes, Sir. That is so, because we want to make a beginning at least with the schools and see that ice cream and other allied products are not sold before the schools.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(1) DECISION OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN : At a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee held at 2-30 p.m. on the 20th January 1961, the following programme of business has been decided :—

21st January 1961, Saturday 23rd January 1961, Monday and 24th January 1961, Tuesday	} Discussion on the Governor's Address.
25th January 1961, Wednesday	{ 1. Reply by the Hon. Leader of the House to the debate on the Governor's Address. 2. Discussion on the Second Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1960-61.
26th January 1961, Thursday 27th January 1961, Friday to 29th January 1961, Sunday ..	{ Republic Day—Holiday. No meeting.
30th January 1961, Monday	{ 1. Consideration of the Appropriation Bill (subject to the Bill being passed by the Assembly on the 30th January 1961, forenoon). 2. Non-official business.
31st January 1961, Tuesday and 1st February 1961, Wednesday	{ 1. The Madras Cinemas Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1960 (L.A. Bill No. 32 of 1960). 2. Other Government Bills that may be passed by the Assembly.

The Council will meet daily at 3 p.m. The Council will adjourn on the 1st February 1961 and meet again at 3 p.m. on the 18th February 1961.

(2) PANEL OF VICE-CHAIRMEN.

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

1. Sri B. K. Nallaswami.
2. Sri S. Natarajan.
3. Sri A. Subramanyam.
4. Srimathi Jothi Vencatachellum.

III.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

ELECTION OF ONE MEMBER TO THE STATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

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

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

ELECTION OF ONE MEMBER TO THE STATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE 27

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MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

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

The motion was put and carried.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : Sir, has the Committee ever met during the last four years?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I think it met six or seven months back. After it was reconstituted, we had a meeting, and I think we have fixed another meeting next month or so.

MR. CHAIRMAN : With reference to the motion moved by the Hon. the Minister for Finance regarding the election of one Member of this House to the State Library Committee, I fix the following programme :

Last date for nominations	5 p.m. on Monday, the 23rd January 1961.
Date for the scrutiny of nominations.	12 noon on Tuesday, the 24th January 1961.
Last date for the withdrawal of candidature.	3 p.m. on Tuesday, the 24th January 1961.
Election, if necessary	Between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Monday, the 30th January 1961.

The election will be by the ordinary method and not according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. Nomination forms can be had from the Secretary.

IV.—DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Mr. Chairman, I move—

'That an humble Address be presented to the Governor that the Members of the Madras Legislative Council thank him for the Address^a delivered to the Members of the Legislature on the 19th January 1961'.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let it be seconded.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : I second the motion, Sir.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I move my amendment .. .

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, the motion may be formally moved and seconded and speeches made later.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Generally the amendments are moved after the motion is moved and seconded.

^a Printed as Appendix on pages 72-75 infra.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I move—

“ Add the following at the end :—

‘ but regret to note that the Address fails to touch upon some of the important problems of the day, and is without any positive suggestions for proper relief from the distress caused by rising prices ’ ”.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : I second the amendment, Sir.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, I move—

“ Add the following at the end :—

‘ but regret to note that no mention has been made in regard to the steps to be taken (i) to solve the problem of unemployment, (ii) to set up Statutory Committees to ensure proper conditions of service of Government employees and teachers in the State from time to time and (iii) to provide technical training of a semi-skilled nature in order to meet the requirements of the growing small-scale industries ’ ”.

SRI S. NATARAJAN : I second the amendment, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion and the amendments are before the House for discussion. Sri K. T. Kosalram will now speak.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : கனம் சேர்மன் அவர்களே, கவர்னர் அவர்கள் ஆற்றிய உரையில், இந்த அரசாங்கம் பொது மக்களுக்காகவும் இந்த இராச்சியத்தின் வளர்ச்சிக்காகவும் என்னவெல்லாம் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சனிஸ்தாரமாகக் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த நாட்டில் தொழிற் புரட்சி ஏற்பட வேண்டும், இந்த நாடு தொழில் மயமாக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்பது எல்லோருடைய இஷ்டமும் ஆசையும் ஆகும். இந்தத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றி வைக்கவேண்டும் என்பதற்காக நாடு முழுமையும் துடிதுடித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதற்கு என்ன வெல்லாம் செய்யவேண்டுமோ, அதையெல்லாம் இந்த அரசாங்கம் ஓரளவு செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பது எல்லோரும் ஒத்துக் கொள்ளக்கூடிய ஒரு உண்மையான விஷயம். மனிதனுக்கு உணவு எவ்வளவு அவசியமோ, அவ்வளவு அவசியம் இந்த நாட்டைத் தொழில் மயமாக்குவதற்கு இருப்பது. அந்த இரும்பு இல்லாமல், இந்த நாட்டில் தொழில் சம்பந்தமாக எந்த விதமான பெரிய மாறுதலும் செய்ய முடியாது. நண்பர் கனம் திரு. வெங்கடராமன் இந்த சபையின் முதல்வராகவும் தொழில் மந்திரியாகவும் இருக்கிறார். அந்நிய நாடுகளுக்குச் சென்று பார்த்து அங்கெல்லாம் பல தொழிற்சாலைகளில் என்ன நடக்கிறது என்று தெரிந்தவர். அந்நிய நாட்டாரின் “கொலாபரேஷன்” உடன் இந்தியாவின் நிலைமையை எப்படிச் சீர்திருத்த முடியும் என்று தெரிந்தவர். மூன்றாவது திட்டத்திற்காக மத்திய அரசாங்கத் திட்டமிட்டு 25 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி வாங்கியதற்காக கனம் திரு. வெங்கடராமனைப் பாராட்டாமல் இருக்க முடியாது.

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மப்பாயில் ஆமதாபாத்தில் ஏராளமான டெக்ஸ்டைல் மில்கள் இருக்கின்றன. நமது இராச்சியத்தில் அதிகமான மில்கள் இல்லை யென்று நாம் வெகு காலமாகக் குறைப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தோம். அந்தக் குறை கவனிக்கப்படாமல் இருந்து வந்தது. கனம் திரு. வெங்கடராமன் அவர்கள் முயற்சியினால் ஐந்து மில்கள் வந்திருப்பதாக அறிகிறோம். அதற்காக அவர்களைப் பாராட்டாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. அவைகளை ஒரே ஜில்லாவில் “கான்சென்ட்ரேட்” பண்ணாமல் தொழில் மயமாக்கப்படாமல் இருக்கும் பிற்போக்கான பகுதிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்திருப்பது மிகவும் பாராட்டத்தக்கது. நேற்று அடுத்த சபையில் பேசும்போது, கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இந்த மில்கள் எங்கெல்லாம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்று சொன்னார். ஒரே ஜில்லாவில் தொழில்களை ஆரம்பித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தால், அது இராச்சியத்திற்கு நல்லதல்ல. சில பேர்கள் ‘என்னுடைய ஊர், என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவுக்கு வேண்டும்’ என்று நினைக்கலாம். அது தவறு. தென் ஆற்காடு, வட ஆற்காடு, தஞ்சாவூர் போன்ற ஜில்லாக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவும் இருக்கிறது. இங்கு இதுவரையில் நான்கு மில்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த ஜில்லாக்கள் இன்னும் தொழில் வளத்தில் மிகப் பிற்போக்கான ஜில்லா என்பதை எல்லோரும் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இந்த வட்டாரத்தில் இந்த மில்களை ஏற்படுத்தினால், மிகவும் நலம்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, அலுமினியம் தொழிற்சாலை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு நமது அரசாங்கம் மிகுந்த பிரயத்தனம் எடுத்தார்கள். குறிப்பாக, தொழில் அமைச்சர் மிகுந்த பிரயத்தனம் எடுத்தார்கள். அதற்காக எவ்வளவு பணம் தேவை என்று சொன்னார்களோ, அதைவிட அதிகமாகப் பொது மக்களிடமிருந்து “சப்ஸ்க்ரைப்” ஆகியிருக்கிறது. நாட்டு மக்கள் தொழில் வளர்ச்சிக்கு, குதூகலமாகப் பணம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நாம் நேரடியாகப் பார்க்கிறோம். அரசாங்கம் ஒரு தொழிற்சாலை நடத்துவதற்கு முன்வருகிறது என்று சொன்னவுடனே, கோடிக்கணக்கான பணத்தைத் தாராளமாகக் கொடுப்பதற்கு நாட்டு மக்கள் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது தெரிகிறது. பேப்பர் தொழிற்சாலை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு 5 கோடி ரூபாய் கேட்டார்கள். ஒன்பது கோடி ரூபாய் வந்தது. கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாயைக் கொடுப்பதற்குப் பொது மக்கள் தயாராக இருக்கும்போது, உற்சாகமான அமைச்சர் இருக்கும்போது, ஏராளமான தொழிற்சாலை வருமென்ற நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறது.

கனம் திரு. வெங்கடராமன் அவர்கள் முயற்சியால் நாட்டில் சிறிய தொழில்கள் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அரசாங்கம் தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்கு உதவி செய்கிறது என்ற நம்பிக்கையின் பேரில் பல பேர்கள் சிறிய பந்தைகள், சிறிய என்ஜினியரிங் தொழிற்சாலைகள் ஆரம்பிக்கிறார்கள். அவைகளுக்கு இரும்பு போன்ற மூலப்பொருள்கள் வேண்டுமானால், சர்க்கார் கட்டுப்பாடு இருக்கிறது. சென்ற வருஷம் நமது இராச்சியத்திற்கு 77 லட்ச ரூபாய் அளவுக்கு “இம்போர்ட் லைசென்ஸ்” வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்க

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கிறது. அந்த அளவு 1½ கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் இருந்தால்தான், சிறிய தொழில்கள் எல்லாம் வளர்ச்சி அடைய முடியும். தங்களுடைய தேவையையும் உற்பத்தி சக்தியையும் பொறுத்து அவர்கள் “இம்போர்ட் லைசென்ஸ்” கேட்கிறார்கள். இந்த வருஷம் 76 லட்ச ரூபாய்க்குச் சாமான் கொடுத்துவிட்டு 21 லட்சம் ரூபாய் தான் கொடுக்க முடியும் என்று மத்திய சர்க்கார் சொல்லிவிட்டது. “அதை வைத்துத்தான் நாங்கள் கொடுக்க முடியும்” என்று இந்த அரசாங்கம் சொன்னால், அரசாங்கத்தின் உதவியை நம்பி, ஏராளமான தொழிற்சாலைகளை ஆரம்பித்தவர்களின் நிலைமை என்ன என்பதை உணரவேண்டும். தொழிற்சாலை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு ஏராளமான பணம் வேண்டும். எனக்குத் தெரிந்த நண்பர் ஒருவர் 60,000 ரூபாய் போட்டு மில் ஆரம்பித்து நடந்து கிறார். அப்பேர்ப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு ஒன்று, இரண்டு டன் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அதை ஒரே வாரத்திற்குள் * Consumer பண்ணிவிட முடியும். அவர்களுக்கு ஆறு மாதத்திற்குப் போதுமானபடி, ஒரு “shift”-க்காவது, மூலப்பொருள்கள் கொடுத்தால்தான், ஏதாவது உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியும். இந்த விஷயத்தில் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

தாராளமாக மழை பெய்ததால், எங்கும் தானியம் ஏராளமாகக் கிடைக்கிறது என்று கவர்னர் உரையில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. உண்மைதான். கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. ரஸா கான் “விலை ஏறிவிட்டது” என்று தன்னுடைய திருத்தத்தில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார், ஓரளவு விலை ஏறியிருந்தது. அந்த மாதிரி விலையேற்றம் ஏற்படுமென்ற பயம் இல்லாத நிலைமை இப்போது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இருந்தாலும், சில இடங்களில் மழையினால் அழிவும் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதையும் கவர்னர் உரையில் ஒத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் சில விஷயங்கள் விவரமாகச் சொல்லப்படவில்லை. தாம்பரபரணி, மணிமுத்தாறு பாசனப் பிரதேசம், மதுரை போன்ற இடங்களில் தண்ணீர் தேங்கி, ஏராளமான பயிர்கள் நாசம் ஆகிவிட்டன. புயல் அடித்து மரங்கள் விழுந்து விட்டன என்று செய்திகளைப் பார்க்கிறோம். இதெல்லாம் நடந்தது உண்மை.

நான்கைந்து வருடங்களுக்கு முன்னால் “Crop insurance” பண்ணவேண்டுமென்று இந்த அரசாங்கம் திட்டம் வகுத்தது. காபினட் கூட அதை “அப்ரூவ்” செய்தது. “Crop Insurance” மூலமாக இம்மாதிரிக் கஷ்ட சமயங்களில் சிறு விவசாயிகளுக்கு உதவி செய்ய முடியுமென்பதால், அவ்வாறு திட்டமிட்டார்கள். அதை “implement” பண்ணவில்லை. அதை நிறைவேற்றியிருந்தால், திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் இன்று ஏராளமான கொடிக் கால்கள் நாசமாகியிருக்கும்போது, அந்த இன்ஷூரன்ஸ் மூலமாக உதவி செய்திருக்க முடியும். “கிராப் இன்ஷூரன்ஸ்” அவசியம் என்பதை எல்லோரும் உணரவேண்டும். இதைப் பஞ்சாயில் ஒரு “பைலட் ஸ்கீம்” ஆக நடத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நமது அரசாங்கமும் இம்மாதிரித் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டும்.

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நாம் மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் வகுத்திருக்கிறோம். இதைத் திட்டக் கமிஷன் வகுத்திருக்கிறது. நமது இராச்சியத்திலும் கூட ‘Economists, Technicians, Planners’ ஆகியோரைக் கொண்ட ஒரு சிறிய கமிட்டி இருந்தால் நல்லது. இதில் அரசியல் வாதிகள் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்ற அவசியமில்லை. நாட்டில் திட்டம் போடுவதில் அக்கறை கொண்ட ஒரு கமிட்டி இருந்தால், எந்தெந்த இடத்தில் திட்டப்படி காரியங்கள் நடக்கவில்லை, எங்கே பணத்தை divert பண்ணலாம் என்று சொல்ல முடியும். இம் மாதிரி விஷயங்கள் அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரிந்தால், திட்டத்தை வெற்றிகரமாக நிறைவேற்ற முடியும். இராச்சிய அளவில் ஒரு சிறிய Planning Commission இருக்குமானால், கவர்னர் உரையில் சொல்லியிருக்கின்ற பல நல்ல காரியங்களை நல்ல முறையில் செய்ய முடியும் என்று யோசனை கூறப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன்.

உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு வருகிறோம். உணவு என்று சொல்லும்போது, அரிசி, மற்ற தானியம் இவைகளைத்தான் நாம் ரொம்ப Emphasize பண்ணுகிறோம். பண்டைக் காலத்தில், ஒரு மனிதனிடம் எவ்வளவு கால்நடை இருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பொறுத்துத்தான் அவனுடைய செல்வம் கணக்கிடப்படுவது வழக்கம். அந்த வழக்கத்தை நாம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம். செய்கை அளவில் கால்நடை வளர்ச்சிக்குப் போதிய ஊக்கம் அளிப்பதில்லை. கால்நடை என்றால், சிலர் பசுவை மாத்திரம் குறித்துப் பேசுகிறார்கள். நான் பசு, காளை இரண்டையும் பற்றிப் பேசுகிறேன். கிராம வளர்ச்சிக்குக் கால்நடை மிக அவசியம். மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் கால்நடை வளர்ச்சிக்கு, மற்ற விஷயங்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கியிருப்பதைப் போல, தாராளமாகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்படவில்லை. கால்நடைச் செல்வத்தை அதிகரிப்பதில் நல்ல கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும். அவ்வாறு செய்தால், உணவு உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிப்பதற்கு, அது ஒரு அஸ்திவாரமாக அமையும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, மீன் வளம். மீன் கரி சாப்பிடுவது என்று சொன்னாலே, அருகியாக நினைப்பவர்கள் மூன்று சதவீதம் இருக்கலாம். அதிகமான சதவிகிதத்தினர் அதிருப்திப்படாமல் மீன் சாப்பிடத் தயாராயிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்குத் தக்கபடி அரசாங்கம் மீன் வளத்தைப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ளவில்லை. Deep Fishing மூலமாக ஏராளமான மீன் கிடைக்க முடியும். எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் மீன் கிடைக்காது. உதாரணமாக, கோயம்பித்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலே மீனே கிடையாது. கடல் அந்தப் பக்கத்தில் இல்லை.

SRI V. K. PANANISWAMY GOUNDER : லோயர் பவானி இருக்கிறது.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : லோயர் பவானியில் அந்த ஊருக்கு வேண்டிய மீன் கிடைக்காது. கடல் மீன் சாப்பிடுகிறவர்கள் அந்த மீனைச் சாப்பிடமாட்டார்கள். இந்த மீன் உணவைத் தேடித்

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தருவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஒரு திட்டம் வகுக்க வேண்டும். அவ்வாறு ஒரு திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றினால், உணவுப் பற்றாக்குறையை ஓரளவு கட்டுப்படுத்த முடியும்.

வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தைப் போக்கும் நோக்கத்துடன், கல்விக்காக 32 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவுக்கைப் போவதாகச் சொல்லப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. மட்டற்ற மகிழ்ச்சி இன்றுள்ள கல்வி முறையையே நீடித்துக் கொண்டு போகலாமா என்று நாம் எல்லோரும் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். கோள் இராச்சியத்தைப் பாருங்கள். B.A., M.A., படித்தவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். தொண்ணூற்றைந்து சத விகிதத்தினர் படித்திருக்கிறார்கள். வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தைப் பார்க்கிறோம். வெறும் கல்லூரிப் படிப்பினால் எந்த விதமான வேலையும் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்ற நிர்ப்பந்தமான நிலைமையைப் பார்க்கிறோம். அந்த நிலைமையில் நாம் ஏராளமான ஹை ஸ்கூல்களையும், யாலேஜுகளையும் ஆரம்பித்துக் கொண்டுபோனால், வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தை எப்படிப் போக்குவது என்ற பிரச்சினை எற்படுகிறது. அதற்கு ஒரே ஒரு வழிதான் உண்டு. பாலிடெக்னிக்குகள் வைத்திருக்கிறோம். இண்டஸ்ட்ரியல் ஸ்கூல்கள் வைத்திருக்கிறோம். அவர்களுக்குத் தேவையான 'எக்ஸிப்மெண்டு' கொடுப்பதில்லை. அதைக் கொடுக்காமல் "நாங்களும் Bifurcated Course வைத்திருக்கிறோம்" என்று சொல்லிவருகிறோம். இதனால் பிரயோசனம் ஒன்றும் கிடையாது. ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகாவுக்கும் ஒன்றிரண்டு பள்ளிகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளில் படித்துவருகிறார்கள். பாலிடெக்னிக்கிலோ, தொழில் பள்ளியிலோ படித்து வருபவர்கள் பள்ளியை விட்டு வந்தவுடன் சுமார் 75 ரூபாய் சம்பாதிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் B.A. படித்துவிட்டு எத்தனையோ பேர் வேலையில்லாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். தொழில் கல்வி மூலமாகத்தான் வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தைப் போக்க முடியும். ஹை ஸ்கூல்களையும் கல்லூரிகளையும் அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டுபோனால், வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தைத்தான் அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டு போவோம். அது வேலை கிடைப்பதற்குப் பிரயோசனப்படாது. "ஸ்ரீ கோசல்ராம் சொன்னபடி, எங்களிடம் ஒரு திட்டம் இருக்கிறது. இண்டஸ்ட்ரியல் ஸ்கூல் ஆரம்பிக்கப் போகிறோம்" என்று அரசாங்கத்தார் சொல்லலாம். இராச்சியத்தில் அம்மாதிரி நான்கைந்து ஸ்கூல்கள் மாத்திரம் வைத்தால், பிரயோசனப்படாது. ஒரு தாலுகாவில் 22 ஹைஸ்கூல்கள் இருந்தால், அங்கு எத்தனை இண்டஸ்ட்ரியல் ஸ்கூல் இருந்தால், தொழில் கல்வி கற்பிக்க முடியும்? ஒரு ஜில்லாவுக்கு ஒன்று வைத்து, நிலைமையைச் சீர்திருத்த முடியுமென்று நினைத்தால், அது தவறு. எதற்கெடுத்தாலும் ஒரு கமிட்டி, கமிஷன் போடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறேன் என்று சொல்லக்கூடாது. ஒரு கமிட்டி போட்டு யாதாவது வாங்கி, என்ன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று திட்டமிட்டு செவ்வனே வேலை செய்தால், வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தைப் போக்க முடியும்.

[21st January 1961] [Sri K. T. Kosalram]

கிராமத்தில் வேலை செய்கிறவர்கள் எவ்வளவு சங்கடப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியும். கோயம்புத்தூரில் ஏராளமான மில்கள் இருக்கின்றன. கிராமங்களில் போனால், வேலைக்கு ஆள் கிடைக்காமல் கஷ்டப்படுவதாகச் சொல்கிறார்கள். விவசாயத்தை நன்றாகத் தெரிந்து கொண்டவர்கள் கிராமத்தில் இல்லை. கல்லூரிகள் ஏராளமாக இல்லை. இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்ற கல்வி முறை மாற்றியமைக்கப்பட்டால்தான், இந்த நாட்டின் நல் வாழ்வுக்கு அடிகோல முடியும் என்பது என் அபிப்பிராயம்.

தொழிற்சாலைகள் அதிகரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறோம். ஆனால் Transport வசதி மிகக் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. எங்கிருந்து சாமான் வந்தாலும் பெஸ்வாடாவில் வந்து நின்று விடும். அங்கிருந்து தண்டையார்பேட்டைக்கு வரவேண்டுமானால், இரண்டு மூன்று மாதம் ஆகிவிடுகிறது. இக்குறையை நீக்குவதற்கு, ஒரு ஸ்பெஷல் லைன் போட வேண்டும்; அல்லது எலெக்ட்ரிக்ஷன் செய்யவேண்டும்.

3-41 p.m

* தொழிலிவிருத்திக்கு நல்ல முறையில் காரியங்கள் செய்து வருகிறோம். தொழில் அதிபர்கள் அரசாங்கத்தாரை நம்புகிறார்கள். எத்தனை கட்சிகள் அரசாங்கம் தவறு செய்கிறது என்று சொன்னாலும், "இந்த இராச்சியத்திலுள்ள தொழில் அதிபர்கள் இந்த சர்க்காரின் மீது பரிபூர்ண நம்பிக்கை வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள்" என்று நான் சொல்கிறேன். எத்தனை தொழிற்சாலைகள் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமோ, அதற்கான காரியங்களை பெல்லாம் சென்னை அரசாங்கம் செய்து வருகிறது. இருக்கின்ற ஒன்றிரண்டு குறைகளையும் நிவர்த்தி செய்தால், ஏராளமான தொழிற்சாலைகள் விருத்தி அடைய முடியும்.

ஒரு heavy electrical plant நமது இராச்சியத்திற்கு வேண்டும். அதற்காகப் பிரயத்தனம் செய்வதாக அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் அத்திட்டம் இன்னும் பூர்த்தியாகவில்லை. கவர்னர் உரையில் அது பூர்த்தியாவதைப் பற்றிச் சொல்லப்படும் என்று எதிர்பார்த்தோம். பல technicians இது சம்பந்தமாகச் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்தார்கள். அரசாங்கம் இது விஷயமாக கண்ணுங் கருத்துமாக இருந்தார்கள் என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியும். அது எப்போது வரப்போகிறது; எந்த இடத்தில் நிறுவப்படப் போகிறது என்று தெரியவில்லை. எந்த இடத்தில் இந்த இராச்சியத்திற்குப் பயன்படுமோ அங்கு நிறுவலாம். இதில் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

பரம்பிக்குளம் திட்டத்தை மூன்றாவது திட்டத்தில் சேர்த்து நிறைவேற்றுவதைப் பற்றி மட்டற்ற மகிழ்ச்சி. நமது உதவித் தலைவர் அவர்கள் 1935-ஆம் வருஷத்திலிருந்து சிறிய கூட்டம் முதல் சட்டசபை வரையில் பரம்பிக்குளம் திட்டத்தைப் பற்றியே சொல்லி வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இத்திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதில் அவர்களுக்கு அதிகப் பெருமை உண்டு. ஆனால் இத்திட்டத்திலும் அரசாங்கத்தார் கோட்டை விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். திரு. V. K. P.

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சொன்னபடி, 2 லட்சம் ஏக்கருக்கு அதிகத் தண்ணீர் கிடைக்க வசதி இருந்தது. காலம் தாழ்த்தியதால், அந்தத் தண்ணீர் கிடைக்காமல் போய்விட்டது. பரம்பிக்குளம் திட்டத்திற்கு 23 லட்ச ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மேஜர் இரிகேஷனுக்கு 27 லட்ச ரூபாய், 4½ கோடி ரூபாய் எல்லா இடங்களுக்கும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த 4½ கோடி ரூபாயை வைத்து ஆங்காங்கு சிறிய திட்டங்கள் நிறைவேற்றலாம். உதாரணமாக சேர்வலார் திட்டம் இருக்கிறது. மூன்று கோடி ரூபாயில் அத்திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றியிருந்தால், ஏராளமான கிராமங்கள் இன்று தண்ணீரில் மூழ்கியிருப்பதைத் தவிர்த்திருக்க முடியும்; நஞ்சையை நஞ்சைச் சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கமுடியும்; கரண்டி உற்பத்தி செய்திருக்க முடியும். சங்கரன் கோவில் தாலுகாவில் கிரியார் திட்டம் இருக்கிறது. Investigation ஆகிவிட்டது. பிறகு 7 வருஷமாகத் தூங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் குறிப்பிட்ட திட்டங்களை எடுத்துக்கொள்வது அவசியம். 27 கோடி ரூபாயை வைத்துக்கொண்டு நாம் இராச்சியம் பூராவிலும் நீர்ப்பாசன அபிவிருத்தி செய்ய முடியாது. முதன்முதலில் கடன் எழுப்பியது மணிமுத்தாறுத் திட்டத்துக் காகத்தான். ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் கேட்டதற்கு 2 நாளில் ஒரு கோடியே இருபத்தி ஏழு லட்ச ரூபாய் சேர்த்துவிட்டது. திட்டத்திற்கு என்று சொன்னால், ஜனங்கள் தாராளமாகப் பணம் கொடுக்கத் தயாராயிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு மாவட்டத்திலும் ஒரு திட்டத்தையாவது எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். புதிதாக Investigate பண்ணவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. பரிலேனை செய்யப்பட்ட திட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவற்றில் ஒன்றையாவது ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவுக்கும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

சர்க்கரைப் பஞ்சம் இல்லையென்று சந்தோஷப்படுகிறோம். ஏராளமாகச் சர்க்கரை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு வசதி இருக்கிறது. ஜில்லாவுக்கு ஒரு சர்க்கரை ஆலை வைப்பதற்கு எல்லாவிதமான வசதியும் ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் இருக்கிறது. ஒரே ஜில்லாவில் இரண்டு மூன்று ஆலைகளை நிறுவுவதை விட, கூடுமான வரை ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் ஒரு ஆலை வைத்தால் நலம். தொழில் இலாகா கனம் திரு. வெங்கடராமன் அவர்களுடைய இலாகா. ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் ஆலை வைப்பதற்கு வசதியிருக்கிறது என்பதை அவருக்குத் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் அதற்கான உதவி தரத் தயாராயிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று கேட்டு சந்தோஷப்படுகிறோம். ஆகையால் இதற்கான நடவடிக்கையை எடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

இந்த இராச்சியம் பூராவும் Geological Survey செய்து ரிப்போர்ட்டு தயாரித்து வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தால், நல்லாக இருக்குமென்று நான் முன்பு இரண்டு மூன்று முறை சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். ஆனால், அரசாங்கம் அப்போதைக்கப்போது எந்த இடத்தில் சர்வே பண்ணவேண்டுமோ அங்கு மாத்திரம் சர்வே பண்ணுகிறது. நமது இராச்சியத்திலும் அதற்காக Staff

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போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதற்காக நாங்கள் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறோம். ஆனால் அது போதாது. பூமியில் இருக்கும் செல்வத்தைக் கொண்டு நாட்டை ஸ்லீமம் அடையச் செய்ய முடியும். இந்தச் செல்வம் எந்த இடத்தில் இருக்கிறது என்று புரிந்துகொள்ளாமல், யாரோ எங்கோ இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்கிறார்கள் என்பதற்காக சர்வே செய்வது சரியல்ல. வேண்டிய staff ஐ வைத்துக்கொண்டு எல்லா இடங்களிலும் சர்வே செய்து ஒரு திட்டத்தைத் தயாரிக்க வேண்டும். அவ்வாறு செய்தால், கனம் திரு. வெங்கடராமன் தொழில் அமைச்சராக இருக்கின்ற காலத்திலேயே, சரித்திரத்தில் எழுதி வைக்கக்கூடிய அளவில், தொழிற் புரட்சி ஏற்படுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். அதற்கு ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அரசாங்கம் எவ்வளவு திட்டங்களைத் தீட்டினாலும், அவைகளைச் செவ்வனே நடத்தி வைக்கவேண்டிய பொறுப்பு கனம் திரு. மாணிக்கவேலு அவர்களுடைய இலாகாவில்தான் இருக்கிறது. தொழில் துறை டைரக்டரோ, கல்வி இலாகா அதிகாரியோ எங்கு சென்றாலும், ரெவின்யூ இலாகா ஆபீஸரிடம்தான் போக வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆதலால் ரெவின்யூ அதிகாரிகளுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பின் பேரில்தான் திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்ற முடியும். தேசியப் பற்றுடன் அவர்கள் ஒத்துழைத்தால்தான், கவர்னர் உரையிலே குறிப்பிட்டுள்ள காரியங்கள் நடக்க ஏதுவாக இருக்கும். ஆகையால், ரெவின்யூ இலாகா அதிகாரிகளுக்குச் சரியான டிரெயினிங் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். “அரசாங்கத்தின் கொள்கை இது தான். உனக்கு எந்தக் கொள்கை இருந்தாலும், அதை உன்னுடைய சொந்த அபிப்பிராயம். பொது மக்களுடைய வோட்டைப் பெற்ற எங்களுடைய கொள்கை இது. எங்களுடைய G. O. ஐத் திரித்துக் கூறி ஏதாவது செய்தால், அரசாங்கம் Severe ஆகத் தண்டிக்கும்” என்று அரசாங்கம் சொல்லிவிட்டேன். எந்தக் கட்சிக் கொள்கையை ஆதரிப்பவராக இருந்தாலும், அரசாங்க உத்தியோகத்தில் இருப்பவர்கள் அரசாங்கத்தின் கொள்கையை comma, full stop மாற்றாமல் அப்படியே நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டும். எந்த அதிகாரிக்கும் சர்க்கரைப் பற்றிக் குறைகூற உரிமை கிடையாது. ஆனால், நாட்டில் இருக்கின்ற பொது மக்களுக்கு அவ்வாறு குறை கூற உரிமை இருக்கிறது. மந்திரி செய்கின்ற காரியத்தைத் திரித்துக் கூறவோ, அரசாங்கம் செய்வது தவறு என்று சொல்லவோ எந்த அதிகாரிக்கும் உரிமை கிடையாது. ஆனால், அம்மாதிரிக் குறைகூறும் அதிகாரிகள் இருப்பதாகக் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் டாக்டர் ஸ்ரீனிவாசன் போன்றவர்கள் சொல்கிறார்கள். எதிர்க் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் அவ்வாறு சொல்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகளே சர்க்காருக்கு விசேஷமாகப் பேசுகிறார்களே, சர்க்கார் அதன் பேரில் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தது என்று கேட்கும் போது, கனம் அமைச்சர் நாளுக்குநாளை specific question போடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிவிட்டார். டாக்டர் ஆப் பப்ளிக் இன்ஸ்ட்ரக்ஷனுக்கு மந்திரியைப்பற்றிச் சொல்வதற்கு என்ன உரிமை இருக்கிறது என்று கேட்டேன்.

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கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாயைச் செலவழித்துப் பொது மக்களுக்குச் சுகவாழ்வு அளிக்க, திட்டம் நிறைவேற்றுகிறோம். எத்தனை பேர்கள் வேண்டுமானாலும், புதிய கட்சிகளை ஆரம்பிக்கலாம். எத்தனை பேர்கள் வேண்டுமானாலும், எவ்விதமும் பேசலாம். அரசாங்கம் சில காரியங்களைச் செய்யும்போது, சில பேர்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். ஏகபோக உரிமை கொண்டாடும் ஒரு சிலர் பாதிக்கப்பட்டதால் லட்சக்கணக்கான மக்கள் சுகம் அடைவார்கள் என்பது என்னுடைய மித்தாந்தம். ஒரு சிலர் பாதிக்கப்படும்போது, அவர்கள் கத்துகிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்திற்கு விரோதமாக எவ்வளவு வேண்டுமானாலும் பேசலாம். அரசாங்கத்தின் செய்கையினால் ஒருசிலர் பாதிக்கப்படும்போது, அவர்கள் அரசாங்கத்தைப் பற்றிக் கண்ணாடிகளினாலே உளருகிறார்கள். இதனால் சர்க்காருக்குப் பலஹீனம் ஏற்படாது. பலஹீனம் சர்க்காரிடம் வேலை செய்கிறவர்கள் மூலமாகத்தான் ஏற்படுகிறது என்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் டாக்டர் ஸ்ரீனிவாசன் போன்றவர்கள் சொல்கிறார்கள். எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு விரோதமாக மேடைகளில் பேசுகிறார்கள். அவர்களைப் பற்றிக் கவலைப்படவேண்டியதில்லை. கனம் திரு. மாணிக்கவேலு land ceiling கொண்டுவந்தால், அது என்னைப் பாதிக்கிறது, உரிமை பரிபோகிறது' என்று ஒரு சிலர் கூக்குறலிடுகிறார்கள். ஆனால், லட்சக்கணக்கான மக்கள், 'இது இவளைப் பாதிக்கிறதாம். அதற்காக என்னை வந்து கூப்பிடுகிறேன்' என்பதாகச் சொல்கிறார்கள். ஏராளமான ஜனங்கள் இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்குப் பக்க பலமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். விஷயங்களைத் திரித்துக் கூறி ஒருசில அதிகாரிகள் "உங்கள் மந்திரியைப் போய்க் கேளுங்கள்; உத்தரவு வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வாருங்கள்" என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். மந்திரியைப்பற்றிச் சொல்வதற்கு அதிகாரிக்கு என்ன உரிமை இருக்கிறது? இன்று ஒருவர் மந்திரியாக இருக்கலாம்; நாளை வேறொருவர் மந்திரியாக இருக்கலாம். சர்க்கார் அதிகாரி சர்க்காரின் உத்தரவுகளை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு இருக்கிறார். மந்திரியைப்பற்றி, சட்ட சபையைப்பற்றிக் குறை கூறுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிக்கு உரிமையில்லை. சர்க்கார் உத்தரவைச் செவ்வனே நிறைவேற்றிவிட்டால், ஏராளமான நல்ல காரியத்தைச் செய்ய முடியுமென்று சொல்கிறேன்.

மழையின் காரணமாகச் சென்னை நகரத்தின் நிலைமை பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்கிறோம். சென்னை அரசாங்கம் இதில் கவனம் செலுத்தியிருக்கிறது. 'Housing' இலாகா கனம் திரு. வெங்கடராமன் அவர்களுடைய இலாகா. அவர்களுடைய இலாகா செவ்வனே வேலை செய்திருக்கிறது. கார்ப்பரேஷன் 250 வீடுகளைக் கட்டிக் கொடுப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கத்திடம் பணம் கேட்டது. கனம் திரு. வெங்கடராமன் இலாகா மூலமாக 1,200 பிளாட்டுகளுக்கும், 1,400 வீடுகளுக்கும், குடிசைகளுக்காக 2,000 பிளாட்டுகளுக்கும் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. புயல் அடித்ததால், இந்த நகரத்தில் பல குடிசைகள் இடிந்து விழுந்திருக்கின்றன. இடத்தை சரியாக 'லெவல்' பண்ணி குடிசை போட்டுக்கொள்ள அரசாங்கம் வசதி செய்தால் போதும்.

[21st January 1961]

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: அனுமதி கொடுக்கப் படாமல், ஒரு இடத்தில் ஜனங்கள் குடிசை போட்டால், எப்படி 'லெவல்' பண்ணுவது என்று புரியவில்லை.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: அனுமதியில்லாமல் போட்ட குடிசை யாக இருந்தாலும், அந்தக் குடிசையை அப்புறப்படுத்தும்போது, அவனுக்கு வேறு இடத்தைக் கொடுத்துத்தான் ஆகவேண்டும். அவனும் வாழவேண்டும். அந்தக் குடிசையில் வாழ்வதற்கு அவனுக்கு உரிமை இல்லையா? அந்தக் குடிசை சரியான லெவலில் இல்லாவிட்டால், நாசமாய்விடுகிறது. வேறு இடத்தைக் காட்டி, அங்கு தண்ணீர் தேங்காமல் சுகமாய் இருக்கலாம் என்று அவனுக்குச் சொல்ல வேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமை. அந்த மாதிரி வேறு இடத்தைக் காட்டுவது இல்லை. கனம் திரு. வெங்கடராமன் அவர்களுக்குக்கூட எழுதியிருக்கிறேன். கோடம் பாக்கத்தில் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் தண்ணீர் தேங்கிக் கிடக்கிறது. அங்குள்ளவர்கள் "வேறு எங்காவது எங்களுக்கு இடம் கொடுங்கள்; நாங்கள் போகிறோம்" என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். சில இடங்களில் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்கிறமாதிரி நிலைமை இருக்கலாம். வேறு சில இடங்களில், லெவல் பண்ணி போக்கு வரத்து வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால், அங்கு போக மக்கள் தயாராயிருக்கிறார்கள். Housing Board மூலமாகக் குடிசைகள் போடுவதை நாங்கள் பார்த்துவிட்டோம். கார்ப்பரேஷன் நிர்வாகத்தை நாம் பார்த்துவிட்டோம். எந்தக் கட்சிக் கார்ப்பரேஷனாக இருந்தாலும், இங்கு இருக்கும் நிலைமையைச் சரிப்படுத்த முடியுமென்று தோன்றவில்லை. சர்க்கார் இந்தக் காரியத்தை நேரடியாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, குடிசை வாழ்வோருடைய நிலைமையைச் சீர்திருத்த வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very happy that this year the moving of the resolution of thanks on the Address of the Governor has been entrusted to a member of the Opposition because for all practical purposes, I and my other colleagues take the hon. Member Sri Kosalram as one belonging to the Opposition. He has indulged in a series of criticisms and attacks on the Government and as is usual with him he ended with saying that he supported the Government policy or the Government Bill. I am very happy that there are such members in the party in power.

Be that as it may. The one pressing feature mentioned in the last address and for which the Ministers are responsible is about the soaring prices of food and other articles. That is a very important matter and you might, Mr. Chairman, remember that there was a separate paragraph inserted in that address admitting for the first time the fact that the prices of these articles in the Madras State were going up and up and that the Government should do something about it. But this year the Address says that the bumper harvest expected would ease the situation to some

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extent. Just now the Government had circulated some papers to us about the cost of living index. I will not take the time of the House by going into details. I will mention only the rise in price in respect of rice. The price of second sort rice had gone up from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 in November and it came down to Rs. 23.19 in December. This is wholesale price. The retail price also had gone up from Rs. 20.77 to Rs. 25.05 in November and in December it came down to Rs. 23.51. The increase has been in the range of ten to fifteen per cent. Without going into further details, I am sure, hon. Members purchasing rice know how the price had gone up. Ordinary rice which was available for Rs. 1-3-0 is now sold for Rs. 1-7-0 if not for more. The price of firewood, casuarina and jungle, has gone up by 50 per cent. The Hon. the Leader of the House may not know by how much the price of meat has gone up. Meat which was selling for Rs. 2 a seer had gone up to Rs. 3 per seer.

Here also my charge against the Government is they have no unanimity so far as this issue is concerned. We may have a good debate. We may try to raise important points for consideration. But our Hon. Ministers, particularly our Hon. the Leader of the House replies to them in a smiling way and the Government feel that the problem has been solved with that. If I can digress a little, the Hon. the Home Minister—unfortunately he is not here now—who is in charge of agriculture and food production took three years to admit that the prices are increasing. The Hon. the Finance Minister—unfortunately he is not also present here just now—along with the ex-Finance Minister of the Government of India went in incognito to some of the shops, retail and other shops. There was no change in the policy of the Government but only the news appeared of this visit prominently and people felt; 'How good our Ministers are. How much they feel for us. They go in incognito'. But the result was nothing. The Hon. the Revenue Minister does not bother about it. He seems to feel: 'These are usual things. Let them go on. Why should you worry about it'. Coming to the Hon. the Leader of the House, he has got the capacity. After all he is the Leader of the Legislative Council. He is a man who had made a mark in the United Nations. He knows how to twist and argue the case. He has done very well while replying to our points last year. Not that I am casting any reflection on anybody. But I only wish to state that when this issue was raised last time, he lost his patience a little and in reply said 'I do not understand all this argument'—he did not use the words 'fantastic arguments'—'When we have taken to planning we have to spend heavily. The tempo of expenditure has increased and with that the purchasing power of the people has also increased. The people have more money in their hands. Go to Nevveli and people there are purchasing cycles, this and that. This is inevitable. And therefore we cannot help it'.

4.00
p.m.

Mr. Chairman, the point is, hon. Members and the Hon. Ministers themselves do not know what exactly is the position and how best they could deal with it. It is not in the spirit of wanting

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to criticise the Government that I say all this. Everywhere it is the trouble, the rise in prices; particularly is this difficulty felt by the middle class people. The middle class people with their limited income—their incomes do not increase month by month or year by year even—feel a very great difficulty in this rise in prices. Unless and until the Government have the courage to accept that here was a real problem and they have to solve it, I am sorry to say, this rise in prices will go on and it will go on from bad to worse.

The Hon. Chairman is aware that for the first time this problem was brought to the notice of the National Development Council last year and they themselves have said that there is no use of allowing this huge expenditure on the one side and soaring prices on the other without a measure of control. That there should be some check on the rise in prices had been conceded but it is not for me to suggest how it should be done. The Hon. the Home Minister once put a question to me: 'What are your suggestions?'. It is not for me to make suggestions. If the Government come out with their suggestions, I will give them counter suggestions. The Government are in charge of the administration and first they have to admit that this is a problem and also indicate the solution they have to solve the problem. They should at least think over it. There is no use the Hon. the Leader of the House trying to satisfy me and also the members of this House by replying in his own way. I am sure the Hon. the Leader of the House will have to face the electorate. The Ides of March is coming. He may not give the same reply to the electorate as he may now give here. It is all right they have made some statements after statements in this House. But when they have to face the electorate next year, they will have to face the music and they will have to face heavy music at that. The public have a right to ask what this Government have done in respect of this matter. I now come to the other subject. The Hon. the Lady Minister, as usual, is not here. Not that I complain of. It is good that Ministers are present here. I do not say that they should be present throughout here. At least when eminent people talk, they should be present. We are thankful for the small mercies of the Revenue Minister, for he is present here. I would like to say something about his department. I hope the Hon. Minister is not going away. (Laughter). Just when he leaves, I will talk about his subject! Sir, I may draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that it took two years for the Government of Madras to note that roads in Madras City are in a bad condition. If they refer to the various debates that took place in this House, they will see that their attention has been drawn on many an occasion to the horrible condition of the City roads. They waited for two years for the heavy rains to set in. It is a sorry spectacle to see the bad condition of the roads in the City. No doubt I admit that something is being done now to improve the position. I do not deny that. But the fact is that it took two years for them to understand the position. Where is the difficulty? Is it a case of financial difficulty? If the City Corporation does not have the necessary resources, we can give them

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the resources. The Government probably think that speeches are being made and questions are being put, and why they should bother this question again in the Governor's Address. I want to bring to your kind notice how indifferent the Ministers—individually or collectively—were to the points brought to their notice. I do not wish to expatiate further. I will take up this question when we discuss the Supplementary Statement of expenditure.

With regard to the Third Five-Year Plan, my esteemed friend—an expert on plans—Sri Kosalram has given some valuable suggestions. I am here paying a compliment to him. I hope some of his suggestions will be carried out. I just like to know one point here. As far as Madras State is concerned, we have provisionally fixed Rs. 291 crores as the outlay of the plan with Central assistance to the extent of about Rs. 190 crores. We have now to find Rs. 100 crores. I do not like to ask, 'Why did you not set a target of Rs. 1,000 crores or Rs. 500 crores?'. But still I would like to say that the Madras State, as far as agricultural development is concerned, has not much resources left. We would reach the zenith particularly after the completion of the Parambikulam Project. But there is the industrial backwardness in our State. We are very happy and proud to note that we have done the best as far as the first plan and the second plan are concerned. Not only have we spent the allotted money, but more than that, we have reached the target set. The Government deserve congratulations on their reaching the targets set. I do not grudge giving them the congratulations. But I would like to ask whether these two factors have been taken into consideration. It is for the Minister to reply, if he so chooses. I do not like to expatiate further.

While I am on this subject, Sir, I would like to say that the new Finance Commission is going about its work. Surely we have implicit faith and confidence in its capacity and in its judgment and wisdom. But I am sorry to say that on a previous occasion, the Madras State was not given a square deal as far as the recommendation of the Commission was concerned. Why is it? We people are always very straightforward, very open, and we always lay our cards on the table. We are solvent when compared to other States. This fact is our real trouble. Whereas other States—I am not trying to bring in any sort of competition between one State and another, every State is part of the Indian Union—are trying to show that they are less solvent—I do not like to use the word 'insolvent'—they have got something more than they wanted. The Madras State, for the reason that it has done very well, did not come in for that kind of help as was necessary. I am sure that when the Finance Commission visits our State, our representatives—Ministers and others—will put the case of the Madras State much better and that it will have a better deal this time. Sir, I do not know how the mind of the Leader of the House is working in this matter.

With regard to agriculture, I need not expatiate much except to say that statistics like production has increased so much do not convince the public. As was stated by many an hon. Member,

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the accounts given and statistics furnished may not be quite correct. It is stated that agricultural production has increased. Still, why is it there is not surplus in the State? That is the question. Why is it that prices are not coming down? After all the Madras State is not an exporting State except in the case of a particular variety of rice which is sent to Travancore, Malabar and Cochin. The rest is consumed here only. Therefore, I feel that Government should check up these reports that are given regarding agricultural production. They should see whether they are correct.

As regards electricity, the Minister for Electricity is not present here. I think he is not in Madras for the last one week. We have got a very good record as far as electricity development is concerned, particularly after the completion of the second phase of the Kundah Project. We are very happy that the Madras State in spite of the limited financial resources has done very well. I am happy to note that in the third plan we are going to the third phase of the Kundah Project, and other projects like the Mettur Tunnel Scheme and the Parambikulam Project.

I now come to the Industries Department. I do not deny the fact that, taking into account the backwardness of the State, the Madras State has a good record in respect of the industries. Something substantial is being attempted or already attempted. I have no quarrel on this point. The investigation which is going on in regard to the Cauvery Basin Scheme is good. If nature is really helpful, we should be able to do better. Efforts are being made to locate a steel plant in our State and for sending 2,000 tons of coal and iron for preliminary examination. I do say that the Government have to be very careful in these matters. It is not for the luxury of having an industry or for the luxury of launching on a scheme, that the scheme should be launched. The scheme must produce results.

The hon. Member Sri Kosalaram referred to the location of the heavy Electrical plant in the State of Madras. We on this side of the House also feel that a heavy electrical plant should be set up in this State having regard to the availability of labour and other facilities. I know it is entirely a matter within the discretion of the Government of India. It is for them to decide where it should be located. Let me not talk too much on that. By talking too much, sometimes we lose it. Therefore let us be a little wiser on this matter.

Sir, now I would like to come to the other aspects of the Address. The Hon. Minister in charge of Industries, our Hon. Leader of the House has rightly insisted that as far as our State is concerned we have to depend more on small-scale and medium-scale industries. But what is the real position of these small-scale and medium-scale industries? I do not know whether the hon. Members representing the districts are aware of the fact that during the last three years many of the small factories which were depending on coal and iron have been closed. I do not know whether this has been brought to the notice of the Government.

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of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition often and sometimes he might not agree with the interpretations I put on his suggestions—and he wanted to know what has been done by the Government to solve this problem of overcrowding in hospitals. Why is there so much overcrowding in the hospitals? What should be done to relieve this overcrowding? Are the Government able to give the necessary satisfaction to the patients who come into the hospital? The Hon. Minister is not a doctor and he may not know the difficulty. If the sanctioned bed strength is 5 and there are 50 patients it is humanly impossible for a doctor however kind and honest he might be to attend on all these patients with that amount of efficiency that is necessary and called for. So far nothing has been done to solve this problem of overcrowding.

Then, Sir, we raised another issue namely the resignation from Government service of about 80 doctors. When we want more and more doctors for our hospitals, we see men already in service leaving it. Doctors who have been working in the city for the past five years, seven years, nine years and even twelve years have resigned their jobs and left the service. Did the Government enquire into the causes for such resignations?

I raised also the question of improving the Royapettah hospital. The Hon. Minister was kind enough to visit the hospital incognito. That hospital lacks many things and requires improvement. Even ordinary and small instruments for treating patients are lacking there. There is no electro-cardiogram in that hospital. Through the kindness of the Hon. Minister I understand one has been supplied to that hospital. (Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan: It has not yet been planted). The hon. Member's interruption is very helpful. I understand that the machine has been received but not yet put in working order. Anyhow if not in 1961 in 1962 it will begin to work. It does not matter. In our country months and years do not bother us. We are accustomed to that way of life.

4-20 p.m. Sir, if the Hon. Minister had visited the hospital in the hours between 7 and 9 a.m. he would know the real state of affairs. People passing along Peter's Road or in front of the General Hospital Road could realise the horrible condition of the people coming to these hospitals for treatment. They are made to wait on the road—the people with all sorts of diseases and with high temperature are made to wait on the roads. It is a miserable sight to see. What is more? For one thousand or one thousand and five hundred patients, we have hardly one or two doctors. One gives medicine and another gives injections. This work may start by 7 a.m. and go on till 12 noon or 1 p.m. The Government will have to make improvements to the hospital, and must have more staff. I am happy that Sir A. L. Mudaliar rightly said at a meeting in Hyderabad 'What are these out-patient departments? They are like markets.' I may say that they are worse than fish

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markets. The Hon. Minister in charge of hospitals should improve things. The Government are spending large sums of money, and they have to improve the position in the hospitals.

Formerly, Sir, there were certain codes of conduct with regard to the touring of officers—heads of departments. I do not like to mention here the names of persons. Take the head of a department. Some of our officers have become Deputy Ministers or Joint Ministers. They feel, 'Why should our Ministers alone go on tour?' Our Ministers for twenty-five days in the month are outside Madras. This contagion has seized our officers also. They feel, 'Why not we also do likewise.' They do not stop here. They say, 'Please garland us.' All right; they are garlanded. They do not stop here. They say, 'We will make some speeches.' They make speeches on controversial matters which relate to the work in the legislature, and about which there is bound to be difference of opinion. They make such speeches. For the first time in the State of Madras Sri Kosalram made a reference to the advice given by an officer to the Minister—not the present Minister. Matters relating to the medium of instruction are being talked of unfortunately by the officers. This tendency should be stopped. I know the Hon. Sri Venkataraman has got the easy way of giving an evasive reply like, 'You put a separate question on this'. But the fact is that it has been brought to notice that matters like this have been talked about. The Government will have to stop them. The Madras Government are proud of their traditions and the manner in which their affairs are being conducted. We have a code of conduct for our officers. I am sorry to say that it is being shattered now. The Government do not take cognizance of it. Our officers must observe their code of conduct. In spite of the criticism I have made in the last twenty or twenty-five minutes, I do not deny the fact that the Madras Government have got very good record. Particularly I am happy to say that we have a stable Government in Madras. The feeling in the neighbouring States is that there is a stable Government in Madras, and that they are doing well. But let not this Government rest content with their laurels. They have to present something new. The public should be satisfied that the Government have done their job. I am sure we will have another opportunity during budget discussion to speak on these things. We will then make some more remarks. When we go to the electorate next year in January—I see nervousness in the party even from the beginning of this year—I do not know what will happen. The Government will have to go to the people and tell them, 'Here is the record of work; we have achieved so much'. That will be the decisive factor. It is not my speech alone or the reply given to it that will count. The electorate will decide the issue in 1962. The Government will have to tell the public whether they have done well to the extent they were expected by the public. The Government will have to do things to the satisfaction of the public. I leave the matter at that Sir.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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* SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. கோசல்ராம் அவர்கள் பிரேரேபித்த கவர்னர் பெருமானுக்கு நன்றி தெரிவிக்கும் பிரேரேபணையை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

கவர்னர் பெருமானுடைய உரையிலே மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் நாம் என்ன சாதனைகளை செய்யப் போகிறோம் என்பதைப்பற்றி குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதோடு மட்டுமல்லாமல் இந்த சபையிலே சென்ற தடவை கவர்னர் பெருமான் அவர்களின் மீது நடந்த விவாதத்தின்போது சபை தீர்மானித்த பல விஷயங்கள் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தாரால் ஏற்கப்பட்டு மூன்றாவது திட்ட வடிவிலே நம் முன்னே வந்திருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக தூத்துக்குடி துறைமுகத் திட்டம், சேலம் இரும்பு உருக்காலை, நெய்வேலி போன்ற பல முக்கியமான திட்டங்கள் எல்லாம் ஏற்கப்பட்டு மக்களுக்குத் திருப்தியளிக்கக்கூடிய முறையிலே இன்று மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் உருவாகி இருக்கிறது. என்றாலும் கூட சில குறைகள் இருக்கத்தான் செய்கின்றது என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். குறிப்பாக இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தைச் செயல்படுத்தும்போது நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் விவசாயத் துறைக்கும் தொழிற் துறைக்கும் இருக்கக் கூடிய மிக அதிக பட்ச வேறுபாட்டை கணக்கெடுத்து இரண்டிலும் முன்னேற்றத்தில் தாரதமீயம் மிகவும் இருப்பதால், தொழில் துறையில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற அவ்வளவு முன்னேற்றம் விவசாயத் துறையில் ஏற்படாத காரணத்தால்தான், உணவுப் பொருள்களின் விலை குறையவில்லை என்ற கருத்தைத் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த முறையிலே எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பார்த்தால், மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே சிறிய தீர்ப்பாசனங்களுக்கு நாம் கேட்டிருந்த தொகையில் கணிசமான அளவு குறைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை நாம் உணருகின்றோம். அது மட்டுமல்ல, மற்ற விவசாயத்துறை அபிவிருத்திக் காகவும் தொழில் துறையிலும் சில கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்திலே விவசாயம் சரியாக இருந்தால்தான், உணவுப் பொருள்கள் உற்பத்தி போதிய அளவு இருந்தால்தான், அந்த அஸ்திவாரத்தின் மீது உணவுப் பொருள்களின் விலைவாசிகள் கட்டுக்கடங்கியிருக்க முடியும். ஓரளவு இன்றைய நிலையில் உணவுப் பொருள்களின் விலைவாசி கட்டுக்கடங்கித்தான் இருக்கிறது என்று—ஏறக்குறைய கிராமத்திலிருந்து வருகிறவன் என்ற முறையிலே—நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் ஸ்ரீ ரசாகான் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். “சில மாதங்களுக்கு முன் அரிசியினுடைய விலை ரூ. 25 ஆக இருந்தது. இப்பொழுது ரூ. 23 சொச்சமாக இருக்கிறது” என்று குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். ஆனால் ஒன்று அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியாது. விவசாயி உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய பொருள்கள்—பின்னாக்கு முதலியன இன்று என்ன விலையில் இருக்கிறது என்பதை அவர்கள்

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அறியமாட்டார்கள். கால்நடைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய பருத்திக் கொட்டை போன்றவைகள்கூட இன்று சாதாரணமாக 30 சதவிகிதம் உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. மூன்று ரூபாய்க்கு வாங்கிய பருத்திக் கொட்டையை இன்று விவசாயிகள் 6 ரூபாய்க்கு வாங்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் சில சமயத்தில் இரட்டிப்பாகக்கூட வாங்கக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இன்று அதிகமாக அரிசியினுடைய விலை உயரவில்லை என்றால், அல்லது கட்டுக்கடங்கியிருக்கிறது என்றால், அதைப்பற்றி நாம் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். அதுமட்டுமல்ல, சாதாரணமாக பட்டணத்திலும், கிராமத்திலும் நடுத்தரமாக வாழ்கிறவர்களை எடுத்துக் கொண்டாலும், உயர்ந்த வாழ்க்கை வாழ்கிறவர்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும்கூட, எந்த அளவில் அவர்கள் உணவுக்குச் செலவழிக்கிறார்கள், எந்த அளவு ஆடம்பரப் பொருள்களில் செலவழிக்கிறார்கள் என்பதையும் ஒரு கிராமத்தான் உணவுக்கு என்ன செலவழிக்கிறான், ஆடம்பரப் பொருள்களுக்கு எந்த அளவுக்கு செலவழிக்கிறான் என்பதையும் ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்த்தால், சீர்தூக்கிப் பார்த்தால், நமக்கு இந்தக் குறை கூறுவதற்கு நா வராது என்பதை நான் திட்டவாட்டமாக சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் விவசாய உற்பத்தி பெருக வேண்டுமானால் இயற்கையான முறையில் விலைவாசிகள் குறைய வேண்டும். அந்த முறையில்தான் இன்று இருக்கக்கூடிய ஏற்றத் தாழ்வுகள் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆயினும் தஞ்சாவூரில் அறுவடை ஆகியிருக்கிறது. அறுவடை காலத்திலே விலைவாசிகள் குறையும். அறுவடை முடிந்தவுடனே ஒன்றிரண்டு ரூபாய் அதிக மாவது இன்றல்ல, பல தூற்றாண்டுகளாக நான் கண்ட உண்மை. ஆகையால் ஏதோ இரண்டு ரூபாய், ஒரு ரூபாய் வித்தியாசம் ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டதே என்று குறை சொல்லும்போது, பழைய உணவுப் பொருள்களின் விலைவாசி சரித்திரத்தை நாம் பார்த்தால், இப்படிச் சொல்ல முன்வரமாட்டோம். முதலில் நாம் கவனிக்க வேண்டியது, விவசாயிக்கு உற்சாகம், ஊக்கம், அபிவிருத்தி வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்குக் கட்டுப்படியான விலை கொடுக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்பதைச் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். தொழிலாளர்கள் ஸ்ட்ரைக் செய்தால் உலகத்தில் ஒன்றும் கெட்டுவிடாது. விவசாயி ஸ்ட்ரைக் செய்தால் என்ன ஆகும் என்பதைச் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அது ஜீவாதாரமானது. ஆகவே அந்த சிந்தனையில் ஈடுபடாமல் குறை சொல்வதில் மட்டும் இருக்க வேண்டாமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அரிசி விலையைப் பொறுத்தமட்டில் அரிசி விலை கட்டுக்கு அடங்கியிருப்பது வரவேற்கவேண்டிய விஷயம். பாராட்டவேண்டிய விஷயம். அதற்குக் காரணம் அரசாங்கம் கைக்கொண்டிருக்கும் முறைதான். முன்னேயல்லாம் அரிசி கொள்முதல் காலத்தில் கொள்முதல் செய்தால் லட்சக் கணக்கான ரூபாளை பாங்கியில் வைத்திருந்து பின் லாபம் வரும்படி விற்பனைபோல் இன்று செய்ய முடியாது. ஒரு சில நாட்களுக்குத் தேவையான நெல்லைத்தான் அவர்கள் கொள்முதல் செய்யமுடியும். அந்த முறையில் நெல் விலை ஏறுவதற்கு முடியாத ஒரு நிலைமை இன்று நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்ட

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டிருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கம் கூட சில காரியங்களில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு உதவி செய்யவேண்டும். உதாரணமாக, பின்னாக்கு ஏற்றுமதி யினால் அதன் விலை அதிகமாகிவிட்டது. விவசாயிக்குத் தேவை யான எந்தப் பண்டங்களையும் ஏற்றுமதி செய்வதற்கு அரசாங்கம் முன்வரக் கூடாது. இன்றுகூட விலைவாசிகள் குறைவதற்கு அரசாங்கத்தில் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நாம் படித்தோம். புளி, மிளகாய் போன்றவைகளின் ஏற்றுமதியைக் குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். ரூர்கேலா போன்ற திட்டங்களால் நூறு கோடி ரூபாய் இறக்குமதி மிச்சமாகிறதென்று கூறப்படுகிறது. புளி, மிளகாய் ஏற்றுமதியால் எத்தனை லட்சம் ரூபாய் வரப்போகிறது? பிரமாதமாக ஒன்றும் கிடைக்கப் போவதில்லை. அதேமாதிரி கடலை என்னெய் விலை மிகவும் அதிகமாகப் போய்விட்டது. கடலை எண்ணெய், புண்ணாக்கு ஏற்றுமதிகளைக் குறைக்க வேண்டும். இவைகளை யெல்லாம் குறைப்பதற்கு வேண்டியவைகள் நாம் செய்யவேண்டு மென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். வெளிநாட்டுச் செலவாணி வேண்டும் என்பதற்காக புளியையும், மிளகாயையும் ஏற்றுமதி செய்து மக்களுடைய அதிருப்தியைப் பெறவேண்டியதில்லை என்பது என் புரணமான கருத்து. அதை நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

சென்ற பட்ஜெட்டின்போது சில நல்ல திட்டங்கள் எல்லாம் போடப்பட்டிருந்தன. நான் அப்பொழுதே விவசாயம்கூட விஞ்ஞான முறையில் பெருக வேண்டுமென்ற கருத்தைக் குறிப் பிட்டேன். அந்த முறையில் பூமி ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யப்பட்டு எந்த பூமிக்கு எந்த சத்து தேவை என்பதை ஒவ்வொரு விவசாயிக்கும் கட்டாயமாக நாம் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டும். இன்று நமக்கு இருக்கும் உரங்களில் சில ஒரு பூமிக்கும் பிரயோசனப்படாமலிருப்பதால், அவற்றைச் சில விவசாயிகள் உபயோகிக்காமல் இருந்துவிடுவதால், அவை நாளைகளில் சத்து குறைந்துபோய் உபயோகமற்றதாய் ஆகிவிடுகின்றன. கரும்புக்குச் சில உரத்தைக் கொடுத்தார்கள் அது சிறிது காலம் கழித்து வீணாகிவிடுகிறது. அது ஏனென்றே தெரியவில்லை. நமக்கே அது விவரங்கள் விளங்கவில்லை. ஒன்றும் படிக்காத விவசாயிக்கு என்ன தெரியமென்பதை நாம் சிந்தனை செய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். நாம் இதிலெல்லாம் கவனம் செலுத்தி, தாலுக்காவாரியாக, ஜில்லாவாரியாக மண்ணை சோதனை செய்து எந்தெந்த ஜில்லாவுக்கு எப்படிப்பட்ட உரம் தேவை, எந்தெந்த தாலுகாவுக்கு எப்படி உரம் தேவை, எந்த அளவுக்கு உரம் தேவைப்படுகிறது என்பதை நிர்ணயிக்க வேண்டும். சில நாட் களுக்கு முன்னால் ஒரு அதிகாரியை நான் சந்தித்தபொழுது அவர், 'தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் வயிரக்கணக்கான டன் உரம் உபயோகம் இல்லாமல்' கூட்டுறவு சொசைடிகளில் இருக் கிறது' என்று சொன்னார். காரணம், அந்த உரம் அங்கு உபயோகப்படவில்லை. அதை ஆராய்ந்து தேவைப் படும் இடத்திற்கு அனுப்பியிருந்தால் அந்த உரம் தஞ்சாவூர் போய்த் தேங்கிக்கிடக்க வேண்டியதில்லை, கோயம்புத்தூரில் அது

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தேவையாக இருக்கலாம். நஞ்சைக்கு உபயோகம் இல்லாமல் புஞ்சைக்குச் சில தேவையாகியிருக்கலாம். கரும்புக்குத் தேவை யாயிருக்கலாம். ஆகையால் இந்த மாகாணம் முழுவதும் மண் வளம் சோதனை செய்யப்பட்டு எந்தெந்த மண்ணுக்கு என்னென்ன உரம் தேவை என்பதை நிர்ணயித்து ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகா வாரியாக, ஜில்லா வாரியாக ஒரு கணக்கு நிவரமாக, வேகமாக எடுக்க முயற்சி எடுத்து செய்தால் உரம் வளவதைத் தவிர்க்கவும், நல்ல உரத்தைப் போட்டு விவசாயி உற்பத்தி அதிகமாக்கவும் வழி செய்ததாகுமென்று நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். சென்ற பட்ஜெட்டிலே ஜில்லாவுக்கு ஒரு மண் பரிசோதனை நிலையம் ஏற்படுத்தப் போவதாகச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருந்தது. ஆனால் துரதிஷ்டவசமாக அது இன்னும் ஏற்படுத்தப்படவில்லை என்று நான் கூறவிரும்புகிறேன். இது எத்தனையிடத்தில் ஏற்பாடாகி யிருக்கிறதென்றும் தெரியவில்லை. ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவுக்கும் மண் பரிசோதனை செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதை நான் வற்புறுத்திக் கூறிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். கடைசியாக என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றி ஒன்று. பரம்பிக்குளம் திட்டத்தை நாங்கள் எல்லாம் வரவேற்கிறோம். ஆனால் பரம்பிக் குளம் திட்டம் வருவதனாலும் சிறிய நீர்ப்பாசனங்களுக்கு எல்லாம் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலே பணம் ஒதுக்கப்படமாட்டாது என்று நான் அறிகிறேன். எங்கு உற்பத்தியானாலும், நாட்டுக்குப் பொதுவாக உற்பத்தியாகிறது. உணவு உற்பத்தி அதிகமாக வேண்டுமென்றால் மற்ற தாலுகாக்களுக்கும், ஜில்லாக்களுக்கும் உள்ள சிறு நீர்ப் பாசனத்திற்கான திட்டம் இங்கு நிறுத்தப்படக்கூடாது என்பதை மட்டும் வற்புறுத்தித் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair)

* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this year's Address of the Governor is a very tamed one. Generally it used to contain one or two statements to surprise us. But this year there is nothing unusual or uncommon that has been stated in the Address.

In the Address mention has been made about the bad condition of the roads due to the heavy rains in November last. The Address states: 'In view of the bad condition of the roads in Madras City the Government have decided to step in and to repair the major thoroughfares for which funds have been placed at the disposal of the Corporation'. In the City of Madras certain thoroughfares are classified as major and certain others are classified as minor. But you know almost all the roads, are major thoroughfares. The Kutchery Road, the Triplicane High Road and so on are major thoroughfares though they may not come under Government's classification of major thoroughfares. Even though two months have elapsed the roads have not yet been repaired. The Triplicane High Road, the Pycroft's Road and some other roads still continue to be in a very bad condition. This causes damage to the motorcars and harm to the pedestrians and cyclists. My submission is both the Government and the Corporation have been callous and they

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4-40 p.m. have not yet repaired these roads. However I am quite sure before the Queen's visit most of these roads will be repaired. I wish we had frequent visit of V.I.P.s. to act as an incentive for the Corporation and the Government to repair certain major roads at least. I am sure Mount Road will be kept in a good condition by the time the Queen visits this city. The Government cannot afford to neglect some of these roads. I do not know why during nights also this repair work has not been done. Anybody who has visited the Western countries would know that such repair work is carried on during nights also. When I happened to be there in one of the countries, a big water pipe burst and within 24 hours the whole thing was repaired. People worked at it during night and day. It is what they do there. Sir, roads in certain parts of the city especially in Kodambakkam, West Mambalam and other places were under water during the rains and they are still in a very bad condition. The Corporation has neglected these areas and nothing has been done to improve the roads there. I wish something is done to repair these roads instead of waiting to take advantage of the visits of very important personalities.

Then, Sir, the Address states ' . . . and the expectation of a bumper harvest is easing the price situation '. This is certainly not so. As has been pointed out by my hon. Friend Sri Raza Khan, the prices are going up and up. Regarding fair price shop, the Government with all good intentions started these fair price shops. But you know how it has been misused or abused by the unscrupulous people. The rice is to be sold at 0.73 nP. a measure. But unfortunately these unscrupulous people, the traders finance the poor people and purchase the rice and sell it at a higher price. I am really sorry to say this. I do not blame the Government for it. But they should have exercised greater control over the sale of this rice. They could have had some sort of rationing when they opened these fair price shops.

Then, Sir, it is stated that a high priority has been given to agriculture in the Third Plan as if that was not so in the earlier Plans. I should like to quote what has been stated in the draft outline of the Third Plan. ' During the First Five Year Plan the food production has increased from 38 lakh tons to 44 lakh tons. During the Second Plan, the target of increased food production was originally put at 12.79 lakh tons. That is the Government expected about 56.79 lakh tons. They got only 53 lakh tons. So you will find that when the Government plan for a higher figure, the actual realised is only a lower figure. In the Third Plan the Government want to achieve the target of 70 lakh tons for attaining self-sufficiency. In a normal year the additional food production to be aimed at is only 17 lakh tons. I do not know whether the Government are going to get this additional food production; because in one of the administration reports of the Agricultural Department (for the year 1958-59) it has been stated that the additional production of cereals realised and verified by the Revenue Department was only 3.98 lakh tons as against the finalised target of 6.37 lakh tons. The Government could realise only 50 per cent

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of the target production. The shortfall, it was explained, was largely due to several factors. One was shortage of trained technical personnel. I do not know what the Government are going to do to solve this problem of shortage of technical personnel. Then there was short supply of ammonium sulphate and other chemical fertilizers. There has been no improvement in the supply position of these chemical fertilizers. They continue to be in short supply. Of course it is stated that the Neyveli project would come to our help. Another difficulty pointed out was the procurement of tractor spare-parts and others. Still that condition prevails. The revised import policy of the Government of India was yet another difficulty in the realisation of the target production. The tight foreign exchange position was another reason as also the non-availability of labour in season. How are the Government going to solve all these problems. It is again stated in the report that the procurement of improved seed was not up to expectations as the premium offered was not attractive. It is further reported that some schemes could be implemented only late after prolonged correspondence with the Government of India. This has been the case not only with the Agricultural Department but with all other departments. I would like to know whether the position still continues to be the same or are we likely to move forward with the Government of India. With the Government of India it is difficult to get immediately what we want.

Sir, coming to electricity, I should say we have made much headway and the Government deserve to be congratulated. But the point I wish to make is this. A few months back when the Electricity Board Budget was discussed the Hon. Minister for Electricity stated that the question of reduction of tariff rates and the minimum guarantee especially in villages in backward areas was under the consideration of the Government. Some of the hon. Members from Coimbatore stated that a deposit of Rs. 55 per horse-power was demanded. Normally the ryots used pumps with 3 to 5 H.P. and they had to deposit Rs. 250 irrespective of the current consumed by them. This caused great difficulty to ryots and this was brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister again and again and he had promised to consider this question. Very recently also in November during one of his tours in Salem district he is reported to have stated that the Government were examining the report submitted by an expert on this question of reduction of the tariff rate and the minimum charges. Two months have elapsed—the statement was made on the 12th November 1960—and we do not know what decision the Government have taken on this important matter. Sooner their decision is known the better it will be for all.

Next I would like to refer to the question of unemployment. I went through the draft outline of the Third Plan. What is the number of persons unemployed and what is the number of persons under-employed, all these are not given there. In the draft outline of the Third Plan given out by the Government of India, the particulars furnished relate to the whole of India. State-wise particulars are not available. I would like to know what steps the

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given out by the Director of Public Instruction, however eminent he might be. My difficulty is that the headmasters are thrown into a confusion. They should know which should come from the Government and which should not come from the Head of the Department.

I thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member Sri S. Natarajan will now speak. I fix 15 minutes for each speaker.

* SRI S. NATARAJAN: Mr. Chairman, the Governor's Address is an occasion for us to make a general review of the work done and the programme ahead. The Address that was given to us was characterised by some as a tame Address, but I feel that it is an Address which gives us hope or perhaps an Address intended to satisfy hunger by hope of food without the chance of the food ever coming. It is pointed out that in the third five-year plan, our food production will be 70 lakhs tons per year. Yet Sri Srinivasavaradan gave us the record of progress in the first plan and in the second plan. In the second plan where we say that we have achieved our targets and that we have even exceeded our targets, food production is only 50 per cent of what we had planned for. There may be several reasons for it. It is not clear if those reasons have been removed. Those reasons are likely to operate and probably other reasons may come in. But to say that 17 more lakhs tons foodgrains will be produced and therefore there will be sufficiency in food, while it is a very desirable objective, is not likely to be fulfilled, and therefore is likely to produce great disappointment at the end of the plan. I would in this connection commend a policy to the Government of Madras of not making big promises but modest promises which can be fulfilled and also doing something more than that. Such a position would certainly be very realistic.

Sir, reference was made to prices. It is unfortunate that the Governor's Address does not make any reference at all to the soaring prices. Perhaps there is an impression with the Government that this problem need not cause any worry to anybody. Sri Raza Khan quoted from the statistics supplied to us this morning that wholesale prices had gone up. The distinguished Member Sri Nallaswamy has said that the increase is only about Rs. 2, we should not feel worried about it, and that this very small increase is inevitable. But if this should be compared with the prices that were prevailing in 1955 and 1956 at the commencement of the second plan, then we will find that the increase is not just Rs. 2, but it is Rs. 10. It has been an increase of Rs. 2 every year. Compared to the price index given—also supplied by the Government this morning—the price index has increased by 580 points as against the 100 points of the 1939 standard. It is not just an increase of Rs. 2. It is 5.8 times increase in food prices. Now, this increase in price month to month appears to be a small rise by a few annas or a rupee. We may say that it is a little increase.

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But the cumulative effect of the increase is very great. Against this increase, the average income of the person has not shown that increase. In the statistics supplied recently, the national *per capita* income is stated to have gone up by four per cent in the second plan. But the cost of living has gone up by 500 per cent. What is this four per cent increase in the *per capita* income compared to the 500 per cent increase or 588 per cent increase in the cost of living? No wonder, Sir, caricaturists in our papers are representing our Finance Minister as peering with a powerful magnifying glass to see where the common man is, weighted and pressed by the heavy weight of prices, thanks to the first plan and the second plan and now the third plan with the possibility of a target of Rs. 12,000 crores. This is a matter on which some serious attention must be bestowed. This is not to be taken up lightly. If the *per capita* income and the price index are increasing at the same rate, then we can say, 'Well; here is money and here is expenditure and both are balanced'. But when the *per capita* income increases at a low rate and the prices increase at an enormously high rate, it only increases the burden of the people. This is a matter which calls for very serious attention. It is true that the cost of agricultural operations is increasing. Yet the Government should do something to bring down the prices of the essential food articles. This may be done by a scheme of subsidising agricultural production so that while the agriculturist gets sufficient money for all his labour and for the raw materials he is using, the people also will be getting their food at reasonable prices. Some kind of stabilising has to be done. Perhaps an investment by way of subsidy would go a long way. This is a matter which has got to be seriously examined, and I do hope that the Government will take measures to do something in this direction.

Sir, on the last occasion when we were discussing the Budget I made a reference to the housing conditions and the way in which some of the housing societies especially the City Improvement Trust were working. I also referred to the fact that the Government employees were finding it extremely difficult to get accommodation. They are often placed in such circumstances which make it difficult for them to discharge their work efficiently. I pleaded that the Government should consider that as a first charge and provide accommodation for their own employees. I expected that something giving effect to this suggestion would be indicated in the Address. I am happy that soon after the Budget debate of 1960 certain regulations were passed to prevent the same person holding or being allotted two or three houses or given loans to build more houses than what is necessary for him and also restricting or regulating the sub-letting of these houses when he has built his own house. These are very good measures but unfortunately I do not find in the Address any indication that the Government will be undertaking a major project for providing houses for their employees. This I consider very essential. When an employee is obliged to seek the favour of anybody he cannot act as a free and independent Government servant. He is under obligation to the landlords or

5-00
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friends who help him. Then on account of the high rent prevailing it is not possible for him to get a house within his means. If you give him a house at reasonable rent then he might feel a little relaxed and he may have sufficient strength to apply his mind efficiently to the discharge of his work. He should be free from the anxiety of finding suitable accommodation and it is Government's responsibility to provide him with housing accommodation. This may appear to be a big and costly investment. But in the long run you will find that it is not costly. On the other hand it will be found to be a sound business investment as the money invested in building the houses will be in the nature of a capital which will bring increased returns to the Government. And secondly it will bring increased returns in the shape of more efficient and loyal work from the employees. I do hope that the Government will give some consideration to this suggestion in the course of this year.

Sir, references were made to the various developmental schemes. I am glad to find that minor irrigation will receive some attention under the Third Plan. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that there are certain districts which appear to be neglected in the matter of minor irrigation and also in the matter of other developmental schemes. My hon. Friend referred to three districts. North Arcot, South Arcot and Thanjavur being such areas. (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan: The Hon. the Leader of the House comes from Thanjavur and he will take care of it). I do not accent the insinuation that Ministers take care of the district from which they come. Ministers are responsible for the whole State. Sir, from one of the reports I find that in the South Arcot district large areas are tank fed and many of these tanks have not been attended to for a good many years. They are silted and the supply channels are not functioning. The result is the agriculturists are finding it extremely difficult to raise their crops. I do hope when there is provision for increased minor irrigation activities, the need of some of these backward districts will also be considered.

Sir, when any reference is made to South Arcot it is pointed out that it is having Nevveli. Of course that project is fast developing. A number of industrial projects will come in. But to man these projects you will have to give a chance to the people of South Arcot. That district seems to be badly neglected in the matter of education. There is only one polytechnic and that is attached to the Annamalai University. Its capacity is limited because of limitations of space. And yet we have not thought of providing any other facilities for giving technical training to the young people of this district. There are a good number of secondary schools in the district but very few of these institutions have got the diversified courses providing either for agriculture or for technology. This may have to be given some serious attention if the development in that district is not to be held up because of lack of technical personnel.

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Sir, reference was made to the condition of the roads in the city. I am very happy that the Government of Madras have not only given a grant to the Corporation but have also sanctioned a loan to it and urged upon it to expedite the repairs to some of the main sections of the roads. It is good so far as it goes but here is a point for deep concern. The Corporation is spending large sums of money in the maintenance of these roads. There is something wrong in the manner in which the roads are repaired. I remember some years ago, perhaps it was in 1940-41, there was an experiment conducted to ascertain how these roads should be metalled, what processes should be adopted and so on. They developed a kind of tar which when used will keep the roads in good condition for quite a long time. An experiment was conducted with a particular kind of surfacing and it was proved that for three years that section of the road needed no repairs. On that account it was thought that it would be cheaper and the Corporation adopted it. But now the roads have got to bear a greater wear and tear. Not only the ordinary traffic but the heavy traffic has greatly increased and the roads are not able to stand it. Therefore some such experiment as was carried out years back has to be carried out to find out the kind of surfacing necessary so that the proper materials may be used and the proper processing adopted. Then the roads will remain in good condition for a good length of time. The present method of surfacing the road which at the slightest drizzle immediately leaves the road in a very sad state of affairs is expensive, wasteful and makes everybody unhappy.

One other point which I would like to refer to and which is the cause for the roads being in such a bad condition is the absolute lack of co-ordination between the different departments of the Corporation. This has something to do with the proper maintenance of the roads. While the road maintenance section repairs a road and completes the repairs we will find the sewage department man coming and digging out the road. After the road is again repaired one will find the water-supply department man coming and digging it. Then the electricity department man comes to complete the damage. This kind of absolute lack of co-ordination amongst the various agencies that have to do with the proper maintenance of the roads is responsible for the roads being in such a bad condition. I think the whole question of the administration of the roads by the Corporation needs thorough investigation. Perhaps Government would do well to appoint an expert committee to go into the question and suggest ways and means whereby the maintenance of the roads could be efficiently done.

Sir, I am very happy to know that in the third plan we are embarking on a programme of compulsory elementary education for all children of the age group of 6 to 11. I am also happy to find that at the end of the second plan we are almost near the target for universal elementary education for the children of the age group of 6 to 11. The activities of the Education Department during the last one year are very commendable in the sense that they have stirred the public consciousness. They have created a great deal of

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public co-operation and public enthusiasm for education and for improving all schools. But, unfortunately, Sir, this enthusiasm has not yet been capitalised.

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

SRI S. NATARAJAN : Thank you, Sir. I only want that this matter should be carefully examined and that we make use of the public enthusiasm for the spread of education. One other point which I wish to state before I sit down is that compulsion involves responsibility for the health of the child. It is not merely a question of giving food or clothing. It is a question of seeing that the health of the child, when it goes into the school, is not endangered. Therefore, before they introduce compulsion, it is my hope that Government will take adequate measures to safeguard the health of the child. Otherwise it may be necessary to lead a campaign against the measure if any child should fall ill by being compelled to go into the school.

* SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : சேர்மன் சார், நமது சென்னை ராஜ்ய மேன்மை தங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்கள் பிரசங்க விவாதத்தை ஆரம்பித்து வைத்த திரு. கோசல்ராம் அவர்களின் தீர்மானத்தை நான் ஆதரித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். முதலாவதாக அவருடைய பிரசங்கத்திற்கு என்னுடைய நன்றியறிதலையும் முழு வணக்கத்தையும் நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவருடைய பேருரையிலே முதலாவதாக குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தது, நம்மையெல்லாம் 150 வருஷ காலம் அடக்கி ஆண்டு, நம்முடைய சுதந்திரத்தின் வேட்கையிலே விட்டுச் சென்று மீண்டும் இந்த இந்தியாவிலே என்ன முன்னேற்றம் சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்த பிறகு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று பார்ப்பதற்காக வருகின்ற எலிசபெத் ராணி அவர்களுக்கு நமது சர்க்கார் செய்யும் வரவேற்பு பாராட்டத்தக்கதாகும். அது மட்டுமல்ல சென்னைக்கு வரும் போது தமிழ்நாட்டு மக்கள் எல்லோரும் அவருக்கு நம் நன்றியறிதலைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கின்றோம். அவர் வரவானது நமது தமிழ்நாட்டின் நட்பு, பண்பு, அவர்களோடு உறவு கொள்ளக்கூடிய நேச மனப்பான்மை அன்வளவும் நல்ல முறையிலே எதிர்காலத்தில் பிரதிபலிக்கும் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை.

அடுத்தபடியாக கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பேருரையிலே இந்த மாநிலத்தில் சென்ற இரண்டு மாதங்களுக்கு முன்னதாகப் பெய்த பெய்மழை, அதனால் ஏற்பட்ட வெள்ளப் பாழ் ஆகியவைகளை யெல்லாம் குறிப்பிட்டு, அதற்காக ஆதரவு அளிக்க முன்வந்த பெரியவர்களுக்கும் பல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கும் நன்றி தெரிவிக்கும் முறையிலே அவர்கள் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் குறிப்பாக மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களில் வெள்ளத்தினால் பல கஷ்ட நஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்பட்டு இருந்தபோதிலும் சென்னை நகரத்திலே மழையால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கும், புயலினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட

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மக்களுக்கும், பல செல்வந்தர்கள், கலைஞர்கள், சினிமாத் துறையிலே இருப்பவர்கள் எவ்வளவு உதவி அளிக்க முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு உதவி செய்தார்கள். அந்த சில பெரியவர்களுக்கும் குறிப்பாக அனைவரையும்விட திரு. சிவாஜி கணேசன் செய்த பேருதவியை என்மென்றும் தமிழகம் மறக்க முடியாது. ஆதலால் திரு. சிவாஜி கணேசன் அவர்களுக்கும் என் நன்றியறிதலை நான் இந்த சபையின் சார்பிலேயும் சொந்த முறையிலும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அதற்கு அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த வெள்ளப்பாழில் குறிப்பாக எனது ஜில்லாவிலே ஒரு பகுதிதான் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டது. சிதம்பரத்திலே பாதிக்கப்பட்ட பகுதிக்கு மந்திரி கனம் கக்கன்ஜி அவர்களும் மின்சார மந்திரி திரு. ராமையா அவர்களும் ஓடோடி வந்து அங்கிருக்கின்ற ஜனங்களுக்கு எல்லா விதமான உதவியும் செய்தார்கள் என்பது பாராட்டத்தக்கது மட்டிலும் அல்ல. அவர்கள் பொறுப்பேற்று நடத்தக்கூடிய மந்திரி சபைக்கு என் நன்றியறிதலை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வெள்ளப்பாழ் ஏற்பட்ட இடத்திலே அவர்களுக்கு எரு, விதை, உரம் விநியோகிக்கப்பட்டது. இன்னும் மற்ற முள்ள கடன் கொடுத்து உடனடியாக அவர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளித்தார்கள். இந்த உர விநியோகத்தில் நான் ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். குறிப்பாக மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதைத் தீர சிந்திக்கும்படி நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலே அந்த ஜில்லாவுக்காக 2,000 டன் தான் இந்த வருஷத்திற்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டதாக தெரிகிறது. ஆனால் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் பெருவாரியான சர்க்கரை உற்பத்தி ஆகிறது. நாள் ஒன்றுக்கு 1,200 டன் முதல் 2,000 டன் வரை நெல்லிக்குப்பம் ஆலையில் அரைக்கப்படுகிறது. அந்த ஆலை இருக்குமிடமான தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவுக்கும் 2,000 டன் தான் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களுக்கும் அதேமாதிரி கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அப்படியென்றால் அங்கு இருக்கிற விவசாயிகளுக்கு எப்படி சராயன உரம் கிடைக்குமென்று சிந்திக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களிலே மிகப் பின் தங்கிய ஜில்லாவாகிய தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவுக்கு அதிக உரம் சர்க்கரை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த உரவிநியோகம் இப்போது இருக்கிற முறைப்படி ஜில்லா கூட்டுறவு மத்திய சங்கத்திற்குக் கொடுத்து அங்கிருந்து மார்க்கெட்டிங் சோசைடிக்கு கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. மார்க்கெட்டிங் சோசைடிக்குப் போகிற காரணத்தால் தாமதம் ஏற்படுகிறது. பின்னர் மார்க்கெட் கமிட்டி மூலமாக 20 கிராமங்கள் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து கூட்டுறவு பிரைமரி சங்கத்திற்கு கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அந்த பிரைமரி சங்கம் சர்க்காரம் எடுப்பதில்கூட பணம் இல்லாத காரணத்தால். இதனால்தான் பெரிய பண நெருக்கடி ஏற்பட்டு சர்க்கு எடுக்கமுடியவில்லை. இப்படி இருக்கக்கூடிய கஷ்டங்களை நல்ல முறையில் மேலும் அலோசித்து உர விநியோகத்தை மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[Sri M. Ethirajalu] [21st January 1961]

அடுத்தபடியாக எங்களுடைய ஜில்லாவிலே சர்க்கார் மின்சார இலாகாவை ஏற்றுக் கொண்டபிறகு மின்சார வசதி மிகவும் நன்றாகப் பெருகிக் கொண்டு வருகிறது. நெய்வேலி இணைப்புடன் மின்சார தொழிற்சாலைகள் அங்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அந்த நிலையில் கூட என்னுடைய ஜில்லா மற்ற ஏனைய ஜில்லாக்களைவிட மின்சாரத் துறையில் பின்தங்கியதாக இருக்கிறது. இதை நான் சொல்லவில்லை, அரசாங்கப் பட்டியலை எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் தெரியும். துரதிஷ்ட வசமாக என்னுடைய ஜில்லாதான் தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் கையில் அகப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தது. சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுகிற காலத்தில் 430 கிராமங்களுக்குத்தான், மின்சாரம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதே நிலையில் மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களான மதுரையில் 800 கிராமங்கள், கோயம்புத்தூரைப் பார்த்தால் 900 கிராமங்கள், திருச்சியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் 800 கிராமங்களுக்கு மேல்; அதே நேரத்தில் இங்கு 430 கிராமங்களுக்குத்தான் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. இதனால் இன்றைக்கு எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் விவசாயத்தை நன்றாகப் பெருக்கமுடியாத நிலையிருக்கிறது என்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். அத்துடன் கட்டணம் குறைய வேண்டுமென்று சென்ற வருஷ வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது. ஆனால் இன்றுவரை அந்தக் கட்டணம் சரியாகக் குறைக்கப்படவில்லை என்பதை அமைச்சரவை கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த மின்சாரம் மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களைவிட குறைவாக இருக்கிற காரணத்தால் மற்றவர்களோடு எட்டிப்பிடிக்கும் அளவுக்கு எங்களுக்கு முதல் சலுகை—தென்னாற்காட்டுக்குக் கொடுத்துத் தான் ஆகவேண்டுமென்பதை அமைச்சரவைக் கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். இதில் சிரத்தை காட்டவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக நெய்வேலி இருக்கிறது. நெய்வேலியை நம்பித்தான் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா இருக்கிறது. தென்னாற்காட்டிலே நெய்வேலி தொழிற்சாலை ஏற்பட்டால் தென்னாற்காடு பொன்னாடாகிவிடும் என்று நினைத்திருந்தார்கள். எனக்கு முன்பு பேசிய நண்பர் திரு. நடராஜன் அந்த ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கக் கூடிய மக்களுக்கு பூரணமான வேலை வாய்ப்பு கிடைக்கவில்லை பென்று சொன்னார். தற்சமயம் 22,000 பேர்கள் வேலையில் அமர்த்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலிருப்பவர்களுக்கு அதில் எத்தனை பேருக்கு வேலை கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை சிரத்தையுடன் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கணக்கெடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். மத்திய அரசாங்க ஆட்சிக்கு உட்பட்டு வருவதால் நாங்கள் ஒன்றும் செய்வதற்கில்லையென்று சொல்லலாம். அவர்களுக்குக் கீழ்தான் நம் சர்க்காரும் இருக்கிறது. அதில் தலையிட்டு நம் சென்னை அரசாங்கம் தக்க காரியங்கள் செய்வதில் தவறில்லை. அதைச் செய்துதான் ஆகவேண்டும். உத்தியோகத் துறையிலே வேலைகள் கொடுக்கும்போது உத்தியோகப் பற்றற்ற ஒரு உறுப்பினரையும் அந்த தீர்வாகத்தில் ஒரு முக்கிய வேலைத்தேடித் தரப்படும் ஸ்தாபனத்தின் அதிகாரியை ஒரு மெம்பராகவும் ஏன்

21st January 1961] [Sri M. Ethirajalu]

நியமிக்கக்கூடாது என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் நம் அரசாங்கம்தான். நாமும் அந்த ஆளுகையின் கீழ்தான் இருக்கிறோம். ஏன் செய்யக்கூடாது?

அடுத்தபடியாக நெய்வேலியில் 35 லட்சம் டன்னிலிருந்து 60 லட்சம் டன் வரைக்கும் நிலக்கரி வெட்டி எடுக்கலாம் என்று இந்தப் பேருரையில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படி வெட்டி எடுத்தாலும் சேலத்தில் கிடைக்கிற இரும்பைக் கொண்டு 75 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவில் பரிசோதனை செய்தபிறகு உருக்காலை நிறுவப்படுமென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இரும்புத் தொழிற்சாலையை எங்கே வைப்பது என்ற கட்டமும் ஆராயப்படுகிறது—சேலத்தின் மீது பொருமை கொண்டு நான் சொல்லவில்லை—எல்லா செளரியமும் நிறைந்த—துறைமுக வசதி, ரயில்வே வசதி, போக்குவரத்து வசதி முதலியவை உள்ள தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கிறது என்பதை ஏற்கனவேகூட இந்த சபையில் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறேன். ஆகவே இரும்பு தொழிற்சாலையை தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் துவக்க கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : எக்ஸ்பர்ட் சொல்கிறபடி வைப்பதா அல்லது ஸ்ரீ எத்திராஜலு சொல்கிறபடி வைப்பதா என்று புரியவில்லை.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : அது இன்னும் நிபுணர்களால் எங்கே வைப்பது என்று நிச்சயிக்கப்படவில்லை என்பதனால்தான் சொல்கிறேன். பறங்கிப்பேட்டையில் இரும்பு தொழிற்சாலை இருந்தது என்பதை நான் நினைக்க முடியும். அங்கு தொழிற்சாலை இருந்து அதன்மூலம் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய இரும்பையும் வெளிநாட்டுக்கு கப்பலில் ஏற்றக்கூடிய வசதி இருக்கிறது. எல்லா வசதிகளும் இருப்பதால்தான் நான் இரும்புத் தொழிற்சாலையை பறங்கிப்பேட்டையில் வைக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். எக்ஸ்பர்ட் சொல்வதைக்கூட நான் ஆட்சேபிக்கவில்லை. அப்படி இன்னும் அவர்கள் ஒரு முடிவுக்கும் வரவில்லை. அப்படி சொல்கிற நேரம் வந்தால் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில்தான் வைக்கவேண்டிய நிலை ஏற்படுமென்று இப்போதே தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக ஸ்ரீ நடராஜன் கேட்டுக்கொண்டதைப்போல் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு பாலிடெக்னிக் ஏற்படவேண்டும். மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களில் தனியார்கூட பாலிடெக்னிக் ஏற்படுத்தி இருக்கிறார்கள். தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் தனியாரும் முன் வரவில்லை, சர்க்காரும் முன்வரவில்லை. இது வருந்தத்தக்கது. நேஷனல் சேவிங்ஸ் போன்றவைகளுக்கு பணத்தை வாரி வாரிக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய ஜில்லா தென்னாற்காடு. அண்ணாமலை சர்வகலாசாலையில் ஒரு பாலிடெக்னிக் இருக்கிறது என்று தட்டிக் கழித்து விடாமல் தற்சமயம் இருக்கும் இண்டஸ்ட்ரீஸ் ஸ்கூலை, பாலிடெக்னிக்காக மாற்ற வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

[Sri M. Ethirajulu]

[21st January 1961]

அடுத்தபடியாக சிறு ரக கைத்தொழில்களுக்கு மூன்றாவது திட்டத்தில் ரூ. 11 கோடி ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் சிறு ரகத் தொழிற்சாலைகளை வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று எல்லோரும் முன் வரும்போது எனக்கு முன்பு திரு. கோசல்ராம் அவர்கள் சொன்னதுபோல, தொழிற்சாலையை ஆரம்பித்தபிறகு அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய Raw materials கிடைக்கவில்லை என்றால் எப்படி தொழிலை உற்று நடத்தமுடியும். குறிப்பாக சர்க்கார் ரீ-ரோலிங் மில் வைக்க ஆதரவு அளிப்பதாக சொல்கிறார்கள். நான் அதை வரவேற்கிறேன். இந்த தேசத்தில் 150 ரீ-ரோலிங் மில்கள் இருக்கின்றன. சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் 3 மில்கள்தான் இருக்கின்றன. மொத்தத்தில் 60, 65 ரிஜிஸ்டர்டு ரீ-ரோலிங் மில்கள், 75 மில்கள் அன்-ரிஜிஸ்டர்டு ரீ-ரோலிங் மில்கள். அன்-ரிஜிஸ்டர்டு Re-rolling Mill யார் வேண்டுமானாலும் வைத்துக் கொள்ளலாம் என்று சர்க்கார் சொல்லிவிட்டு அதே Press நோட்டீஸ் "On behalf of the State Government, it was pointed out that it would not be possible to guarantee the supply of the billets" என்று கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலையிலே யார் 5 லட்சம் ரூபாய் போட்டு ரீ-ரோலிங் மில் ஆரம்பிக்க முன்வருவார்கள் என்று நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். Press நோட்டீஸ் ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்கிறார்கள். இந்த அரசாங்கங்கள் எல்லாவிதமான உதவியும் செய்யும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். தொழில் செய்ய முன் வருகிறவர்களை நல்ல முறையில் ஆதரித்து முடிந்த அளவு உதவி செய்வோம் என்று சர்க்கார் சொன்னால் அந்த ரீ-ரோலிங் மில்கள் வைக்க எல்லா செல்வந்தர்களும் முன்வருவார்கள்.

அடுத்தபடியாக இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலைகளிலே 26 தொழிற் பேட்டைகளிலே 100 உபத் தொழில் செய்யப்படுகிறது என்று கூறப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. கப்பல் கட்டும் தொழிற்சாலை வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டேன். பெருவாரியாக மினவர்கள் இந்த ஜில்லாவில் வசிக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு ஓடு போட்டுக்கட்டும் தொழிற்சாலையையாவது அமைத்துக் கொடுக்கும்படி கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். எண்ணற்ற மினவர் தொழிலாளிகள் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதையும் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர்களுடைய நிலை மிகவும் பரிதாபமானது. மூன்றாவது திட்டத்தில் 15 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவில் பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினருக்காக ஒரு கோடி 15 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. நமது சர்க்கார் சொல்கிறபடி தவறில்லை. ஜாதி ரீதியில் கல்வி சலுகை கொடுப்பது என்பதை நான் பூரணமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். அதே நேரத்தில் பின்தங்கிய வகுப்பினர் இன்னும் உத்தியோகத் துறையில், கல்வித் துறையில், பொருளாதாரத் துறையில், உயரவில்லை. எல்லாவற்றையும் ஜாதி ரீதியில் கல்வி சலுகை என்று சொன்னால் பின்தங்கியவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கக் கூடிய சலுகை போய்விடுமோயென பயப்பட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் பின்தங்கிய இனத்தவர் உயரும் வரை இவர்களுக்குத் தனி சலுகை காட்டவேண்டும். பின்தங்கிய இனத்தவர் கல்வியில் முன்னேறும்வரை வகுப்புவாரி பிரதி நிதித்துவம் வேண்டும். ஜாதி ரீதியில் கல்விச் சலுகை கொடுக்க

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சர்க்கார் முன்வரும்போது, ஏன் ஜாதியை ஒழிக்க சர்க்கார் எவ்வித நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கவில்லை என்பதை தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall confine myself to 'Education' and finish my speech within the allotted time of fifteen minutes. Not much has been said in His Excellency the Governor's Address with regard to education. But I think this is the opportunity just to see what development has taken place under 'Education', with regard to the teacher's status. We teachers are very glad that the point that we had been pressing so far with regard to the overhauling of the content of education has been taken up by the Centre and there is a proposal to set up a National Commission, some evaluation bureaus, and research bodies. We welcome all these steps. But at the same time we would just point out to the Government the causes for the large failures in these external examinations and how the wastage of manpower as also the frustration caused to the young minds can be avoided. We are glad that this question has been engaging the attention of the Government at the Centre and we would only point out that the student's work ought to be judged more by his day-to-day work and the regularity of his work than by the results of a snap examination. Our students are in no way externally less in quality than the students in other countries, and yet fifty per cent of them are not found fit for promotion in the public examinations that are conducted in each State every year. It is high time that we cried halt to this system of external examinations and began to trust the teacher, who is in charge of these students for over 200 days in a year. A member of the medical profession can give a certificate, and it will be valid. A member of the engineering profession can give a certificate about a building, and it is also valid. But a member of the teaching profession, who is in charge of the students for over 200 days in a year, cannot give a certificate whether a boy is fit for promotion to the next class or not. Some external examiner who does not know the student and does not know what domestic adverse circumstances might have worked havoc in the boy with regard to his mind and physique, on the particular day of the examination, begins to judge the student and mark the results. This system ought to go. The teacher must be trusted, and then only there will be regard for the teacher.

5-30
p.m.

Then, Sir, with regard to the teacher's status, the Planners have begun to say that no teacher of any grade should be paid less than Rs. 50 as basic salary. This is too low a figure even though there are States paying less than what the Madras State is paying. Should it not be at least Rs. 100? Our Pay Commission has recommended Rs. 100 as the minimum salary for a white collared job. Still we find that this principle of parity has not been extended in our State with regard to the teachers called Higher Grade teachers and Lower Grade teachers. They have

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been kept on a par with the inferior servants of the State in respect of salaries, and inferior to the inferior servants in respect of temporary increase in pensions. If teachers are not to get the emoluments due to them in these days when the Government have almost finished two five-year plans and have planned to spend Rs. 10,200 crores in the Third Plan and over Rs. 30 crores on 'Education' alone in our State during the Third Plan, when else can the teacher get redemption? So, we would plead, on behalf of the Nation, on behalf of the citizens that are to be shaped physically, intellectual and spiritually to bear the burden of this freedom for a living wage for the teacher at least during this period when not only our State Government but all State Governments and also the Government at the Centre come forward to develop the country. The country can be developed only through education. Serious thoughts are being bestowed on the question of how to prevent disintegration in the country. It can be done only through education. If we see disintegration in society and indiscipline in schools and colleges and other institutions it is on account of the fact that though 13 years have elapsed since Swaraj dawned upon us we have not revised the content of education. Today it is the same as it was during the days of the Britisher. We cannot call it national education. It is not suited to the Indian genius. We hope sincerely that the National Commission that has been proposed to be appointed by the Central Government will go into the question and overhaul the content of education with a view to making it truly national so that it might turn out citizens who will be fit to bear the burden of freedom.

Coming to the affairs in our own State, though the Pay Commission made its recommendations several months ago, still nearly fifty per cent of the teachers in various institutions are yet to get the benefits thereof. Nearly seven months have elapsed since June last since when the recommendations are to take effect and still clarifications are being sought by Managements of institutions and the teachers are yet to get the increased salaries as per the revised scales. We would humbly request the Government to see that orders are issued in such cases as they have issued in the case of Government servants and weekly progress reports are called for as to how many teachers are still to be paid the revised scales of pay. While commending the action of Government in bringing up teachers with equal qualifications but working under different agencies to the same level, we are sorry that the principle of parity has not been recognized in respect of two or three things. If the principle is extended to these cases also, it would not cost the Government more than a few lakhs of rupees. One is house-rent allowance for teachers in all aided and many district board institutions. Then comes extension of medical concessions to teachers in aided institutions. The third is grant of the temporary increase in pension to teachers. Sir, I have very often said on the sacred floor of this House that the grant of house-rent allowance would cost the Government only about six lakhs of rupees and the Hon. Minister for Education used to reply that the matter was being deferred and

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deferred. At last the reply came that that matter was being considered by the Pay Commission. Whether the Pay Commission has made any recommendation or not, the Government have powers to grant this house-rent allowance and we would humbly request the Government to see that this matter is considered favourably and a provision of six lakhs of rupees made in the next budget at least. With regard to medical concessions, nobody can say that the aided school teachers alone can be immune from disease. The Pay Commission has made recommendations to study the point as to how teachers in rural parts could usefully avail of these concessions. All categories of teachers get these medical concessions except these unfortunate aided school teachers. People in rural areas like the village officers and grama-sevaks get this benefit. Why not extend it to these teachers also? Why not you put them on a par with these village officers at least? Then with regard to the temporary increase in pension, I had occasions already to point out that most of the teachers would get a pension of less than ten rupees. An addition of ten rupees by way of temporary increase in pension is given to even inferior Government servants. If this is given to the teachers also, it will go a long way in securing for the retired teacher a square meal. How is it that even after 13 years of Swaraj and after spending so many crores of rupees on national development this Government feels that the nation-builder is inferior to the inferior Government servants? Is it proper? It is high time that this was rectified.

With regard to administrative details, there is an order which says that local board servants who are eligible for increment on 1st June 1960 can draw that increment and that their revised scale can be based on their previous salary with the increment drawn added to it. But this order has not been sent to aided secondary and elementary schools. We would humbly request the Government to have the order sent at least now and instruct their inspecting officers accordingly. With regard to elementary schools they have not completely understood the order of the Pay Commission and the Orders of the Government. There are what are called grant scales and salary scales. As per the recommendations of the Commission, the grant scale will be the salary scale. If there is a salary of Rs. 90-140 in respect of a secondary grade teacher in an elementary school, it is the grant scale. But the inspecting officers have fixed their pay at the minimum stating that they are not eligible for any weightage. We would request the Government to see that this defect is also rectified soon. They must see that the spirit of the Government Order is understood by the departmental officers. The Government really do not mean that that they should not be given any weightage. If at all there can be any doubt, it can be only with regard to weightage in the previous grades. Therefore, we have requested the Government to recognize that a teacher is always a teacher. A clerk today can become a Deputy Collector one day. But a teacher irrespective of his qualifications continues in the same rut. So, irrespective of the scales he might have been placed on, irrespective of the institutions he might have served in, the

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total service of the teacher should be taken into account for purposes of weightage. The teacher has had no security of service. A teacher has no chance of promotion to a higher post. Therefore, his total service must be taken into account for purposes of weightage. Even in the case of a B.T. teacher the weightage will come to only Rs. 40, i.e., four increments at the rate of Rs. 10. But the rule limits it to Rs. 25. So under the Rules, he will get only Rs. 25. Therefore, Orders must be issued specifically that the total service should be taken for weightage. We should request the Government to do justice to teachers in cases where some loopholes have crept in.

With regard to the rate of increment for the secondary grade teacher, the rate in the second slab is lower than that in the first slab. In the case of all employees of the Government except the lower division clerk, the rate in the second slab is double that in the first slab. So, unfortunately both the lower division clerk and secondary grade teacher will get less as they go higher up in the scale than others in service. The rate goes down to three rupees from four in the first slab. In the case of the lower division clerk, some consolation is expressed by the Pay Commission that the lower division clerk will soon be promoted as an upper division clerk and that he need not have a grievance. But what is the case of the teacher? The secondary grade teacher has to continue as such throughout with no prospect of promotion and his increment in the second slab becomes three from four. In fact there are paragraphs in the Pay Commission Report which say that the rate of increment should be higher in the latter stages because the family responsibilities of the employee would be greater and consequently his commitments would also be greater. Can it be said that the secondary grade teacher has less responsibility and has no need for money? He is also a human being like others. He has a family and children. How is it that in his case alone the rate of increment in the second slab is less than that in the first slab? We would humbly request the Government to correct the anomaly that has crept in in this case, and make the increment in the second slab double that in the first slab. It should be Rs. 8 instead of Rs. 9. We would also request the Government to make it clear to the Managements that the Pay Commission was appointed by the Government to make recommendations for paying more to the teachers and not for taking away what the teachers were getting either by way of duty allowance or headmasters' allowance or any other allowance. They must offer more benefits to the teachers. If there are doubts in regard to implementation, the Government must tell the Managements that the Pay Commission's recommendations were intended to add to the benefits already enjoyed and not to take away any enjoyed either by the physical-training instructors or the headmasters. If these things are made clear and if in respect of weightage the total service is taken into account irrespective of the grades a teacher might have been put on and the agencies he might have served under, then it will benefit the teachers greatly.

[21st January 1961] [Sri G. Krishnamoorthy]

We are glad that the Government included the teachers in the terms of reference to the Pay Commission and we are grateful to them for what little they have done. But we would still request the Government to see that the small anomalies which have crept in are rectified and to grant house-rent allowance, medical concessions and the temporary increase in pension to teachers, on a par with the other employees under the Government, so that teachers might not have any occasion to agitate for better treatment for some years to come and could give their undivided attention to the task of moulding the Nation.

* **SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :** கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கவர்னர் பெருமான் உரைக்காக வந்தனம் தெரிவிக்கும் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். பல நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்திருப்பதாகக் கவர்னர் பெருமான் உரையில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்னும் செய்ய வேண்டிய வேலைகள் பல இருக்கின்றன.

5-40 p.m.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

அவற்றில் சிலவற்றை இங்கே சொல்ல விருப்புகிறேன்.

கல்வித் துறையிலே நமது தேசம் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் பிற்பட்ட நிலையிலேயே இருக்கிறார்கள். ஏதோ ஒன்றிரண்டு பேர்கள் அங்குமிங்கும் படித்திருக்கிறார்கள். B.A., School Final படித்தவர்கள் ஒருசிலர் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஏராளமான பேர் படிக்காதவர்களாய் இருக்கிறார்கள். கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள், ஏப்ரல் மாதத்திலிருந்து School Final வரையில் சம்பளம் இல்லாமல் படிக்க வசதியளிப்பதாக வாக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். 'கஞ்சி வரதப்பா' என்று சொன்னான் ஒருவன் காஞ்சிபுரத்தில் போய், அப்போது பக்கத்தில் ஒரு ஏழை இருந்தான். அவன் 'எங்கே வருதப்பா?' என்று கேட்டான். இவ்வாறு ஒரு கதை உண்டு. School Final வரையிலும் சம்பளம் இல்லாமல் படிக்க அனுமதிக்கப்போவதாகச் சொன்னவுடன், எல்லோரும் வாய் திறந்து பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சமயத்தில் சில பேர்கள், School Final வரையிலும் வேண்டியதில்லை; III Form வரையிலும் கொடுத்தால் போதும்" என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். அது சரியல்ல. அதை நான் பலமாக எதிர்க்கிறேன். கட்டாயமாக School Final வரையிலும் சம்பளமின்றிப் படிப்பதற்கு வசதி செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டும். 10-வது வரையிலும் படிக்காமல் போனால், ஒரு அறிவும் வராது; படித்தவனும் படியாதவனாக இருப்பான். ஆதலால், 10-வது வரையில் சம்பளமின்றிப் படிப்பதற்கு உதவுவார்கள் என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன்.

தொழில் துறையில் வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவைப் போல வரண்டு போன ஜில்லா வேறு எங்கும் கிடையாது. பல பேர்கள் பல ஜில்லாக்களைப்பற்றி இங்கே பேசினார்கள். அதிக மாய் சாப்பிடுகிறவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் அதிகமாய்க் கொடுத்து அஜீர்ணம் உண்டாக்கி, பேதியுண்டாக்குவதுபோல இருக்கும்.

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [21st January 1961]

ஜில்லாக்களைப்பற்றி அவர்கள் பேசினார்கள். ஆனால், உச்சி முதல் உள்ளங்கால் வரையிலும் உலர்ந்து போயிருக்கிற ஜில்லா வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா. அந்த ஜில்லாவில் கரும்பு ஆலை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று மனுச் செய்தோம். டில்லியிலுள்ள அதிகாரிகள் அந்த மனுவைத் தள்ளிவிட்டதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். பிறகு, மேலும் ஏதாவது காரணம் இருந்தால் சொல்லும்படி கேட்டார்கள். வேறு காரணங்கள் கூறி, ஆலை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறோம். (குறுக்கீடு.) கள்ளக்குரிச்சியில் கரும்பு ஆலை வைத்திருப்பதாகக் கனம் அமைச்சர் சொல்கிறார். கள்ளக்குரிச்சிக்கும் எனது ஊருக்கும் 80 மைலுக்கு மேல் இருக்கிறது. ஆம்பூருக்கும் திருவண்ணாமலைக்கும் இடை யே 80 மைல். தென் னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் கள்ளக்குரிச்சியில் ஒரு சர்க்கரை ஆலை, நெல்லிக்குப்பத்தில் ஒன்று, கோலியனூரில் ஒன்று, பாண்டிச்சேரி யில் ஒன்று இருக்கின்றன. சர்க்கரை ஆலையைத்தவிர வேறு தொழிற்சாலை கேட்டிருந்தால், நான் ஒன்றும் சொல்லியிருக்க மாட்டேன். 4 ஆலை வைத்துக்கொண்டு இன்னமும் சர்க்கரை ஆலை வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால், அது சரியாக இல்லை. வேலையில்லை, மக்கள் பட்டினிகிடக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லி, இன்னும் ஒரு சர்க்கரை ஆலை கேட்டால், அது பொருந்தாது. நெய்வேலியில் சுமார் 24,000 பேர்கள் வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். தொழிற்சாலை இல்லாத வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் 3 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவழித்து சாத்தனூர் அணை கட்டினார்கள். அது அழகான காட்சியளிக்கிறது. சனிக்கிழமை, ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமை மக்கள் வந்து அதைப் பார்த்துச் செல்கிறார்கள். அந்தக் காட்சியைப் பார்த்துச் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆனால், அங்கிருப்பவர்களுக்கு வயிற்றுக்குச் சாப்பாடு இல்லை. ஆதலால் அங்கு ஒரு தொழிற்சாலை வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறோம். ஏதோ காரணம் சொல்லி, அந்த மனுவைத் தள்ளிவிட்டார்கள். அது நியாயமல்ல, தர்மமல்ல. வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு தொழிற்சாலை நிறுவிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். அதைச் செய்தால்தான், அங்கு கட்டிய அணைக்கு மரியாதை செய்வதாக இருக்கும். அங்கு கரும்பு உற்பத்தியாக வில்லையென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். 5,000 ஏக்கரில் கரும்பு உற்பத்தி யாகிறதென்று நாங்கள் கணக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். இந்த வருஷத்தில் 10,000 ஏக்கருக்குத் தண்ணீர் பாப்ச்சலாம். அடுத்த வருஷத்தில் 20,000 ஏக்கருக்குத் தண்ணீர் பாபும். ஆகவே, அந்த நிலத்தில் கரும்பு உற்பத்தி பண்ண முடியும். அந்தப் பிரதேசத் தில் ஒரு கரும்பு ஆலை வைப்பது நல்லது.

ஆம்பூரில் ஒரு ஆலை வைத்திருப்பதாகக் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. ரஸாகான் சொன்னார். ஆம்பூரில் வைத்திருப்பது, திருப்பதி வெங்கடேசப் பெருமாள் கோவிலில் வைப்பது போல இருக்கிறது. திருவண்ணாமலை தாலுகாவில் ஒரு சர்க்கரை ஆலை ஏற்படுத்தவதற் காக, கூட்டுறவு முறையில் பணத்தைச் சேகரம் செய்து எல்லா வேலையும் செய்துவிட்டோம். கோவாப்பேடியில் ரிஜிஸ்டரார் வந்து அதை ரிஜிஸ்டர் செய்துவிட்டார். பணம் வசூல் செய்வ

21st January 1961]

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

தற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால், அங்கு சர்க்கரை ஆலை வைக்கும் விஷயத்தைப் புனராலோசனை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: அங்கு கரும்பு நன்றாக வளராதது; அது நன்றாக இருக்காது.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI: காரியத்தில் இறங்கி வேலை ஆரம்பித்த பிறகு, தெய்வாஜீனமாக நன்றாக இருக்கும் கரும்பை முதலில் திரு. ரஸாகான் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுப்பேன். கள்ளக்குரிச்சிக்குக் கொடுத்தால் கொடுக்கட்டும். எங்கள் ஜில்லா விலும் ஒரு ஆலை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள் கிறேன்.

நமது நாட்டில் எத்தனையோ தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் கவனிக்கப் படாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். நான் பேசுகிறபோது சில பேர்கள் “Very good” என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களை நல்ல நிலைமைக்குக் கொண்டுவர சலுகை கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக் கிறது. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டிக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், நரிக்குறவர்களுக்கு ஒரு வசதியும் செய்துகொடுக்கப்பட வில்லை. அவர்கள் நிர்க்கதியாயிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுதுதான் ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் வைப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருக் கிறது. எந்தப் பக்கமும் பார்த்துக் கடவுளை வணங்குவதுபோல், அவர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்தால், அவர்கள் கஷ்டம் நிவர்த்தியாகும். இப்பொழுது அவர்கள் பிச்சையெடுப்பதில்லை. இந்தமாதிரி நிலைமை மாறிவரும்போது, அவர்கள் முன்னேற சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படுத்தித் தரவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். Polytechnic ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். 5-50 p.m. எப்பொழுது ஆரம்பிக்கப்போகிறார்களோ, தெரியவில்லை. Survey செய்யப்பட்டது. சாத்தனூரில் ஒரு டிரெயினிங் ஸ்கூல் வைப் பதற்கு, கட்டடங்கள் ரிலர்வ் பண்ணி வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக் கிறார்கள். வருஷம் இரண்டு ஆய்விட்டது. டிரெயினிங் ஸ்கூல் வரவில்லை. வேலூரில், ராணிபேட்டையில், ஆற்காட்டில், காட்பாடி யில் ஸ்கூல்கள் தூங்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. சாத்தனூரில் சில இடங்களைப் பார்த்துப் போனார்கள். ஆற்றோரத்தில் அழகான அணைகட்டியிருக்கும் பிரதேசத்தில் ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் ஏற்படுத்த முடியும். அங்கு ஒரு டிரெயினிங் ஸ்கூலை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டு மென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

குடியானவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் கடன் கொடுப்பதால், அவர்கள் சௌகரியம் அடைகிறார்கள். ஆனால், அதில் ஒரு கஷ்டம் ஏற்பட் டிருக்கிறது. மூன்று வருஷமாக மழைபெய்யாததால், கடனை வசூல் பண்ணவில்லை. இந்த வருஷம் கடனைப் புராவும் வசூல் பண்ணும்படி கண்டிப்பான உத்தரவு போட்டு விட்டார்கள். நாலு வருஷப்பணம் கட்டவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதனால் குடியானவர்கள்

[Sri N. Annamalai Pillai] [21st January 1961]

ஒன்றும் செய்யமுடியாமல் நிர்க்கதியாகியிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னொரு குடியானவனிடமிருந்து கடன் வாங்கியிருந்தால், இப்பொழுது அவன் காலைப் பிடித்துக் கொண்டு சலுகை பெற்றுக் கொள்ள முடியும். சர்க்கார் இவ்விஷயத்தைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு வருஷப் பணத்தை மாத்திரம் வாங்கிக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். பாக்கிப் பணத்தை, 3 வருஷக்கடனாக இருந்தால் 6 வருஷத்திலும், 10 வருஷக்கடனாக இருந்தால் 13 வருஷத்திலும் வாங்கிக் கொள்ள ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது அதற்கு வட்டியை மாத்திரம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டால் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும்.

கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனம் மூலம் எருக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனம் நல்ல ஸ்தாபனம்தான். மூல புருஷர்களாகிய மாகாணத் தலைவர்கள், பாங்கு டைரக்டர்கள் ஆகியோர் நல்லவர்கள்தான். ஆனால், அவர்களுக்கு கீழே இருக்கிற குட்டி ஸ்தாபனங்கள் பெருச்சாணி மாதிரி வேலை செய்கின்றன. வருகிற மூட்டையை பெருச்சாணி அறிப்பது போல அறித்துத் தள்ளுகிறார்கள். பெருச்சாணி மண்ணை முன்னிருந்து பின்னே தள்ளுகிறது. அதுபோல மனிதனும் தனக்கு வேண்டியவர்களுக்கு எருவைக் கொடுக்கிறான். மற்றவர்கள் விரட்டியடிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். இந்த மாதிரி ஆபாசமான நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதால், எரு சரியானபடி உபயோகப்படுவ தில்லை. எரு சரியானபடி உபயோகப்படவேண்டுமானால், பாதியைக் கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனத்திடம் கொடுங்கள், இன்னொரு பாதியை மற்றவர்களிடம் கொடுங்கள். மற்றவர்கள் பாதியாவது தேவையானவர்களுக்குக் கொடுப்பார்கள். ஆகையால் இம்மாதிரி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இது ஒரு பரோபகாரமாகும். எரு இல்லாமல் நல்வாழ்வு ஏற்படாது. 'எருவைத் தேடி ஏரைப் பிடி' என்று ஒரு பழமொழி உண்டு. எரு அவ்வளவு முக்கியமானது. ஆதலால் 50 அல்லது 25 சதவிகித எருவைக் கோவாப்பேரேடிவ் ஸ்தாபனத்திடமும் பாக்கியைத் தனிப்பட்டவர்களிடமும் விநியோகம் செய்யக் கொடுத்தால் சௌகரியமாயிருக்குமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என் வார்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 23rd January 1961.

The House then adjourned.

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

* 173. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3950, Home, dated 2nd December 1960 directing that with effect from 1st January 1961 the Propaganda van MSZ 4533 belonging to the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha (Tamilnad), Tiruchirappalli, be assessed tax at the rates specified under class 3 of Schedule II to the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931), so long as it is solely used for propagating Hindi.

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* 174. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3944, Home, dated 1st December 1960 regarding exemption from the payment of the tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931), the 1960 Willys Jeep Station Wagon MSX 9113 belonging to the Co-operative for American Relief everywhere, Inc., Madras so long as it is used for the purposes of the said Co-operative.

* (Laid on the table of the House on 20th January 1961.)

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APPENDIX.

[Vide item IV on page 27 supra.]

ADDRESS BY HRI BISNURAM MEDHI, GOVERNOR OF MADRAS, TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, ASSEMBLED TOGETHER AT THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS, AT 11 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 19TH JANUARY 1961.

Hon'ble Members of the Legislature,

It gives me great pleasure to extend to you my hearty greetings for the New Year while inaugurating the current Session of the Madras Legislature. Let me at the outset invite your attention to a happy event of great significance, namely, the proposed visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth of Britain to this country and to this City of ours. She is the Head of the Commonwealth of Nations with which this country is voluntarily associated, but that fact alone may not account for all our present expectancy and jubilation. We have heard a good deal about her great personal charm and read about the many humane qualities by which she has endeared herself to her people. On behalf of the people of this State, I extend to her a most hearty welcome to our midst.

2. The apprehensions which I had expressed in my last Address in August, about the adverse turn in seasonal conditions, were fortunately belied and we may express our thankfulness for a good north-east monsoon. Indeed, the heavy rainfall of November has caused some damage to houses, roads and irrigation works in low-lying areas in many districts and in the City of Madras. Prompt relief measures were organized by the Government in all the stricken areas to mitigate the immediate local distress and the affected people were back on their feet again in quick time. Voluntary contributions for distress-relief have been received from many institutions and individuals including the Prime Minister and some foreign dignitaries, and let me, on behalf of the Government and the people of the State, express my warm gratitude to one and all of the generous donors. In view of the bad condition of the roads in Madras City the Government have decided to step in and to repair the major thoroughfares for which funds have been placed at the disposal of the Corporation.

3. The heavy rainfall has improved agricultural prospects all over the State. Even in pockets where some damage was caused by floods, steps have been taken to raise a fresh crop, towards which the Government have granted liberal loans and subsidies for the purchase of seeds and manures. Foodgrains are now available in adequate quantities in the market all over the State and the expectation of a bumper harvest is easing the price situation. In the

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meanwhile, about 520 fair-price shops have been opened in the City of Madras and in other urban centres to relieve the pre-harvest hump in retail prices.

4. The Third Five-Year Plan for the State is now being put into shape in consultation with the Planning Commission. The size of the Plan has been provisionally fixed at about Rs. 291 crores with a Central assistance of about Rs. 190 crores. For the immediate lack of resources we had to accept some pruning of the Draft as approved by this Legislature, but most of the physical targets set in that Draft on major items of development, have been preserved. Going by our experience of the Second Plan, we may yet hope to restore some of these cuts as we proceed on with the implementation.

5. We have given very high priority to agricultural production in the Plan. The target of 15½ lakhs tons of additional food production is indeed a substantial step up on the current production of about 52 lakhs tons and can be achieved only through a special effort. The projected new factories for the manufacture of chemical fertilisers including the one at Neiveli, are expected to go into full production during the Plan period and it should be possible to meet the full requirements of cultivators in nitrogenous and phosphatic manures. A sum of Rs. 27 crores has been set apart for Major Irrigation Works as against Rs. 14½ crores during the current Plan, and Rs. 8 crores for Minor Irrigation Works as against Rs. 4 crores during the current Plan. The Parambikulam Project is expected to be completed during the Plan period, and it is also proposed to take up a few other medium-sized irrigation schemes including major improvements to the existing irrigation systems. The State Seed Farms set up during the current Plan, will be consolidated at a cost of Rupees one crore. A sum of Rs. 2½ crores has been set apart for soil conservation measures. The total allocation for agriculture and allied subjects including Major Irrigation, Community Development and Co-operation, is about Rs. 80 crores out of the Plan outlay of Rs. 291 crores.

6. Equal priority has been assigned in the Plan for the development of Power with an allocation of about Rs. 101 crores. As against an installed capacity of 571 Mega Watts at the end of the current Plan, the Madras Grid will command a capacity of 1,441 Mega Watts at the end of the New Plan including the generation of 400 Mega Watts by the Central Government at Neiveli. As in the Second Plan, we are making an early start on the generation schemes included in the New Plan. Work has already commenced on the Mettur Tunnel Scheme. The final stage of the Kundah Scheme, on which the Canadian Government is continuing to assist, has also been inaugurated. Substantial provision has been made for Rural Electrification and we hope to cover the entire countryside by the end of the New Plan. In spite of the large blocks of power expected to be released during the New Plan period, we may not be able to meet all the growing industrial

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demands. We have therefore to look round for fresh supplies of power from the neighbouring States and to take steps for setting up an Atomic Power Station in our region.

7. In the field of major industries, provision has been made in the Central Plan, for raising the mining of lignite at Neiveli from $3\frac{1}{2}$ million tons per annum to $4\frac{1}{2}$ million tons. With the machinery installed for that purpose, production can actually be stepped up to 6 million tons per annum to meet the anticipated requirements of the new steel plant which we are all hoping for. Investigations regarding this steel plant are making satisfactory progress but can be completed only after a sizable quantity of lignite is taken out of the mine in the course of 1961 and actually used for smelting the Salem iron ore in a pilot project. On the data so far available, we have every reason to hope that this experiment will establish beyond doubt the economic feasibility of the Project. In the present context of shortage of metallurgical coal in the country for the manufacture of steel in the conventional blast furnace, we have cause to be confident that our Project will be sanctioned immediately, it is established that the Neiveli lignite is an effective substitute for coal. On this basis, we have made a provision of Rs. 75 lakhs in our Plan to complete the investigations and have also appointed a Special Officer.

8. The various components of the integrated Neiveli Project such as the Power Station, Fertiliser Factory, Briquetting Plant and the Clay Washing Unit, are all making satisfactory progress. Work has commenced on the Raw Film Factory at Ootacamund and the Teleprinter Unit and the Surgical Instruments Plant in Madras. Provision has been made in the State Plan for a steel re-rolling mill of about 20,000 tons per annum. In the private sector, the construction of the new Paper Plant is making rapid progress. The new Aluminium Company has just gathered the necessary share capital, and construction will commence immediately. Arrangements are also being made for expanding the capacity of the sugar industry to about 2 lakhs tons of fine sugar per annum. In order to accelerate the pace of industrial growth, the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation has been advised to participate to the extent necessary, in the share structure of new industrial units.

9. On small-scale industries, the State Plan provides for an outlay of about Rs. 11 crores on 26 Industrial Estates, 100 Industrial Workshops and a large number of small industrial units located in the different districts.

10. In respect of communications, a firm decision has been taken to develop Tuticorin into a deep-sea harbour, for which provision is being made in the Central sector of the Third Plan. We have also reason to hope that the vigorous representations made by the Government to the Ministry of Railways on the proposed new railway lines for the South, are likely to evoke a favourable response.

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11. On Technical Education, the New Plan provides for an increase in the admissions to Engineering Colleges by 610, and to Polytechnics by 700. A Regional Engineering College will be established in this State by the Central Government. On General Education, compulsion will be enforced in the age-group of 6-11 and the Midday Meal Programme will be expanded to cover about 17 lakhs of children. The total allocation for Education, including Technical Education, is about Rs. 32 crores.

12. The main business for the current Session is the consideration of the Annual Budget for 1961-62. Supplementary Estimates for certain urgent items of expenditure in the current year will also come up for your immediate consideration. Other legislative proposals are—

(a) a Bill to provide for the Control and Regulation of Chit Funds;

(b) a Bill to amend the Madras State-Aid to Industries Act to liberalise the conditions governing the grant of aid; and

(c) a Bill to replace the Notification issued under Section 59 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act deleting certain items from the First Schedule of the Act.

13. I now look forward with keen interest to your deliberations with the assurance that they will be conducted with the dignity and the high sense of public duty for which this Legislature is justly renowned.

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, the 23rd January 1961.

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.

Married women

* 9 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints from married women about the neglect and failure on the part of their husbands to maintain the members of their families; and

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

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister): (a) & (b) The hon. Member is presumably referring to complaints of neglect or failure on the part of Government servants to maintain the members of their families. No such instance has been brought to the notice of Government.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: மனைவி மக்களைப் புறக் கணித்த அரசியல் அலுவலர்களைக் கண்டுபிடிக்க ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுமா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: புகார்கள் வந்தால், பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும்.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: புறக் கணிக்கப்பட்ட இந்தியப் பெண்கள் அதை வெளியிட வெட்கப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆதலால், இரகசிய போலீஸ் முறை மூலம் துப்பறிய அரசாங்கம் முயற்சி செய்யுமா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: அது குடும்ப இரகசியம் கனில் தலையிடுவதாகும்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I ask the Hon. Minister, Sir, whether complaints have been received from married men against their wives that they are not being cared for properly? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There is no penalty attached to it now. (Laughter.)

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Appointment of Judges of the High Court

* 10 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the procedure adopted for the appointment of Judges of the High Court; and

(b) whether the State Government are consulted before a person of the State is appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court?

THE HON SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) : (a) & (b) I regret I cannot answer the question, as the Government consider that it would be against the public interest.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question No. 11.

DR. A. SRINIVASAN : Sir, am I not entitled to.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have passed on to question No. 11.

First Grade Language Pandits

* 11 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the principle adopted for the fixation of the strength of First Grade Language Pandits in aided secondary schools?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Grade 1 pandits are allowed for secondary schools if such pandits have work for not less than 17 hours per week in the higher forms.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I point out to the Hon. the Minister for Education that where there is only one section in each of the higher forms, for a Grade 1 pandit, there is not sufficient work. Though there are two pandits for the higher and the lower forms, if there is only one section in each of the forms, there is no need for more than one pandit. There is not sufficient work for a Grade 1 pandit. Will the Government consider such cases?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I think this point has been considered more than once, and we have come to the same conclusion. If there are any fresh complaints, the hon. Member may write to me about them.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, I should like to point out that in the case of Sanskrit Pandits . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have told once, twice and thrice that hon. Members should put supplementary questions and not give information. Hon. Members can only ask supplementary questions.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware that in the case of Telugu pandits, even though Telugu is adopted as the regional language, there may not be more than

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one section and they cannot therefore have enough number of periods? Will the Government kindly consider those places for Grade 1 pandits?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is what I said. If there are any special difficulties, the hon. Member may make a representation.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Sir, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of reviewing this position, especially because of the fact that in the recent reorganization of studies pertaining to the secondary school course, there is a reduction in the number of periods of work allotted for the language studies? That is to say, the number of periods has been reduced to one in each of the higher forms.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is what I stated. If there are any fresh complaints, they may be brought to my notice by way of representation. I shall certainly consider them.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Are the Government aware, Sir, that this insistence on the minimum number of periods discourages pandits from qualifying themselves for the I Grade?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I have not heard of it.

Pupil-teacher ratio

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the system of new pupil-teacher ratio brought into force in respect of aided elementary schools has resulted in the termination of service of untrained teachers and teacher-managers of long experience; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to relax the rules?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) Only two unqualified teacher-managers have been affected.

(b) No, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is there any proposal, Sir, to treat them as supernumerary and give them permanent exemption?

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

Houses for Government servants

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

(a) the number of houses constructed for the Government servants during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59;

(b) the total expenditure thereon; and

(c) the grant given by the Government of India?

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THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN :

1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.
(a) 1,969 houses,	1,312 houses,	2,287 houses.
(b) Rs. 74,91,927	Rs. 73,55,365	Rs. 1,32,55,933

(c) As the construction of the residential quarters forms part of the schemes to which they relate, separate figures showing the quantum of grant given by the Government of India towards construction of residential quarters are not readily available.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I, know, Sir, whether these houses had been built directly by the Government and let out to Government servants or the houses had been built by the various societies which are intended for the benefit of the N.G.Os.?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : I have no information with me. The hon. Member may put a separate question, and then I shall answer.

" Lovers' Path "

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to change the name of " Lovers' Path " in the City of Madras; and

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

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : (a) & (b) No official recognition was ever given to the name " Lovers' Path ". The name is not now in use and it is not necessary to give any other special name to that path.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : எக்காரணத்தால் எப்போது இப்பெயர் இடப்பட்டது?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : தேடிப் பார்த்தும் அது கிடைக்கவில்லை.

Legal Terms Committee

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

(a) whether the Legal Terms Committee has submitted its report to the Government; and

(b) if the answer to clause (a) is in the affirmative, to place a copy of the report on the table of the House?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : May I know, Sir, when the committee was constituted, and how long it will take for the committee to submit its report?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The committee was constituted on 19th November 1957. I am not quite sure how long it will take to submit its report. It is very laborious task.

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I am sure it will not be possible for it perhaps to submit the glossary within a few years. I am told that the work might be completed by the end of 1964.

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER : May I know, Sir, the number of terms to be taken up for translation?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The committee is taking up the glossary, which will consist of 4,500 words. The committee has so far covered (up to August 1960) 846 words.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I know whether the Government have given directions to the committee that it should give literal translations to the legal terms or that it should adopt, as they are, such of English terms as are in common usage?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The general instruction issued in all cases, where it is not possible to have proper terms in Tamil, is to transliterate the international terminology or English terminology.

Maximum strength of pupils in high school

* 16. Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to fix the maximum strength of pupils in high school; and

(b) if so, the instructions, if any, issued in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Sir, are not the Government aware that overcrowding in schools leads to unhealthy life both to the students and to the headmasters and the staff?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir. Too many students in a particular school may create problems. But there are very few schools with heavy strength. But taking into account that they are functioning fairly satisfactorily, perhaps it may not be necessary to limit the strength.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Is this the case in other countries, for example, the European countries which the Hon. Minister recently visited?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, there are limits. But we cannot adopt whatever is prevalent in other countries. It is not possible for us to adopt them. Particularly, if there is a rush in a school, that means that school is also popular. That is the real difficulty. Unless the school is functioning efficiently, there will not be that rush in that school.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, are the Government aware that schools with a strength over a certain limit are not able to provide the necessary amenities like playgrounds, etc.?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is also taken care of. They are provided for. But these things happen only in crowded cities. However much we may wish, sufficient playgrounds are not available in some schools. This has got to be realised.

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 a message, dated the 10th September 1960, from the Hon. Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, transmitting a copy of the Madras Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1960 (L.A. Bill No. 32 of 1960), as passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 10th September 1960 and signed by him, for the occurrence of the Council.

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

3-10
p.m.

*** SRI A. SUBRAMANYAM :** எனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கவர்னர் பெருமான் நிகழ்த்திய உரையை வரவேற்று அதனை ஆதரித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். கவர்னர் பெருமான் நிகழ்த்திய உரை மிகச் சுருக்கமாக இருந்தாலும்கூட, சுருக்கச் சொல்லி விளங்க வைத்தல் என்ற முறையில் பல நல்ல கருத்துக்கள் அடங்கியதாக இருக்கிறது என்பதை நாம் மறந்துவிட முடியாது. இந்தத் தருணத்தில், நம்முடைய பாரத தேசத்தையும் உலகத்தின் நான்கில் ஒரு பாகத்தையும் ஒரு கர்லத்தில் எதேச்சாதிகாரமாக ஆண்டு வந்த பிரிட்டிஷ் பரம்பரையைச் சேர்ந்த எலிசபெத் ராணி பெருமாட்டியார் அவர்கள், சுதந்திரம் அடைந்த இந்தியாவில் வந்திருப்பதானது நமக்குப் பெரும் மகிழ்ச்சியைக் கொடுக்கிறது. நாம் அனைவரும் அவரை அன்போடு வரவேற்க வேண்டுமென்று கவர்னர் பெருமான் அவர்கள் கூறியது மிகப் பொருத்தமானதே. அடிமையாக இருந்தபொழுது இந்த தேசம் இருந்த ஒரு நிலையையும் இப்பொழுது பத்து பன்னிரண்டு ஆண்டுகளில் இந்த பாரத தேசத்தை நாம் எந்தமுறையில் சீர்திருத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம் என்பதையும், எந்த முறையில் மகாத்மா காந்தியினுடைய கொள்கையை மிக நல்லமுறையில் நடத்தி வருகிறோம் என்பதையும் நேரில் காண வருகிற இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தை நாம் மறக்கமுடியாது. ஆகவே இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் அவர்களுடைய வரவை நாம் மகிழ்ச்சியோடு வரவேற்க வேண்டியதே.

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அடுத்தபடியாக, மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திற்கு ரூ. 291 கோடி ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தத் தொகையில் பெரிய நீர்ப் பாசனத் திட்டங்கள், சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தி, கூட்டுறவு, விவசாய அபிவிருத்தி முதலியவைகளுக்காக மட்டும் ரூ. 80 கோடி ஒதுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதில் பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசனங்களுக்காக ரூ. 27 கோடி ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சிறிய நீர்ப்பாசனங்களுக்காக ரூ. 8 கோடி ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தாலும்கூட நடைமுறையில் ரூ. 4 கோடி ஒதுக்கப்பட்டு நல்லமுறையில் செலவிடுவதற்குத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யப்பட்டு வருவதையும் நாம் காண்கிறோம். இது குறிப்பிடவேண்டிய விஷயமாகும். ஆனால் இத்தனை பெரிய திட்டங்கள், இவ்வளவு நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகள் பத்து, பன்னிரண்டு வருட காலத்தில் எந்தத் தேசத்திலும் செய்திருக்க முடியாது என்பதை இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நான் எடுத்துக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். ஆனால் பலர் பலவிதமாகக் கூறுகிறார்கள். நம்முடைய தேசத்தில் ஏதோ காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் பதவி ஏற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. மக்களிடத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு பற்றுதல் இல்லை. வேண்டிய நல்ல திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றவில்லை என்றும் பலவிதமாகக் கூறுகிறார்கள். இதை நாம் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளமுடியாது. பன்னிரண்டு வருட காலத்திற்கு முன்பு இந்த தேசத்தினுடைய நிலைமை என்ன, எத்தனை நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் இருந்தன? மேட்டூர் தவிர வேறு பெரிய அணைக்கட்டுக்கள் இந்தத் தேசத்தில் இருந்திருக்க முடியுமா? அப்படி இருந்தால் அவை எத்தனை என்பதை சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அப்போது மின்சார வசதிகள் எத்தனை கிராமங்களுக்கு இருந்தது? இப்போது எத்தனை கிராமங்களுக்கு மின்சாரம் அதிகரித்து இருக்கிறது என்பதை சற்று ஆராய்ந்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். இருண்ட பிரதேசமாக இருந்த இந்திய நாட்டில் இப்பொழுது சந்தேகக்குறைய 12,000 கிராமங்களுக்கு அதிகமாகவே மின் வெளிச்சம் கொடுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது ஆச்சரியப்படக்கூடிய விஷயமாகும். அதிலும் இந்தியாவிலே நம்முடைய மாகாணந்தான் மிகப் பெருமை அடையக் கூடியதாகும் என்பதை நான் நேரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதற்காக கனம் மின்சார மந்திரி அவர்களையும் என்னால் பாராட்டாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை.

அடுத்தபடியாக விவசாயத்திற்கு முக்கிய பங்கு அளிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. இருந்தாலும் இன்னும் அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கான ரீதியில் வழிவகைகள் செய்யப்பட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இவ்வளவு ஏற்பாடுகளையும் செய்தும் உடனடியாக உற்பத்தி பெருகவில்லை என்பதாகச் சிலர் நினைக்கலாம். விலைவாசிகள் உயர்ந்து விட்டன. அதைப்பற்றி கவர்னர் உரையில் ஒன்றுமே கூறவில்லை என்று கூட நம்முடைய நண்பர்கள் பலர் கூறுகிறார்கள். விலைவாசிகள் உயர்ந்துவிட்டதை நாம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் கூட அதற்குக் காரணம் மக்களுடைய வருவாய் போதுமான அளவிற்கு இருக்கிறது என்பதும் வாங்கும்படியான அளவுக்குப் பணம் கிடைக்கிறது என்பதுமாகும். அதே நேரத்தில் விவசாயிகள் வாங்கும் பொருள்களுக்கு அதிகமாக பணம் கொடுத்து அவர்களால் வாங்க முடியுமா என்பதை நாம் யோசித்துப்

[Sri A. Subramanyam] [23rd January 1961]

பார்க்கவேண்டும். இந்த தேசத்தில் இரண்டு பிரிவினர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஒன்று, விவசாயிகள், மற்றொன்று, தொழிலாளிகள். நூற்றுக்கு நொண்ணாறு பேர்கள் விவசாயிகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். ஆகையால் அவர்களால் விளைவிக்கப்படுகின்ற பொருள்களுக்கு நாம் கண்டிப்பாக அதிகமான விலை கொடுத்து வாங்குவதற்குத் தயாராக இருக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு உற்சாகம் மூட்ட வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு ஆதரவு காட்டவேண்டும். மற்ற உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும் வாழ்க்கை வசதிக்கான வழிவகைகள் செய்வதற்கும், ஏராளமாகக் கொடுப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் பின் வாங்கவில்லை. ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும், போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கும் அதிகமான சம்பளத்தைக் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இது ரொம்ப வரவேற்கத் தகுந்த விஷயம்.. இந்த தேசத்தில் என்ன செய்துவிட்டார்கள் என்று பலர் கேட்கிறார்கள். வடக்கே போய் பாருங்கள் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நான் சொல்லுவேன், கிண்டியைப் போய் பாருங்கள். சுடுகாடாக இருந்த அந்த இடம் இப்போது தொழிற்பேட்டையாக விளங்கிறது. ஆயிரக்கணக்கான தொழிலாளர்கள் அங்கு வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். அவற்றையெல்லாம் பார்த்தால் அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிற முயற்சியை யாரும் பாராட்டாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. அதே சமயத்தில், ஒவ்வொரு லில்லாவிலும் தொழில் பேட்டைகள் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கம் விரும்பி அதற்காவன செய்துகொண்டு வருவதையும் இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நாம் மறந்துவிட முடியாது. மேலும், ஒன்றை மட்டும் நான் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். நகரங்களை மட்டும் சீர்த்திருத்தம் செய்து கொண்டு போவதில் பிரயோசனம் இல்லை. ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும் ரோடு வசதி வேண்டும். பத்து பதின்மூன்று மைல்களிலுள்ள கிராமங்களுக்குப் போவதற்குக்கூட ரோடு வசதியில்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. ஒரு கிராமத்திலிருந்து மற்றொரு கிராமத்திற்கு போவதற்குக்கூட ரோடு வசதி கிடையாது. மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்திற்குள்ளாக ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும் ரோடு வசதி அவசியம் இருந்தாகவேண்டும். அப்படி செய்துவிட்டால் அவர்களுடைய பொருள்களைப் பல நகரங்களுக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கும் கொள்முதல் செய்வதற்கும் வசதியேற்படும். அப்பொழுது இந்த விலைவாசிகள் உயருவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் இருக்காது. குறைந்த விலையில் பொருள்கள் கிடைப்பதற்கும் சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படும். ஆகையால் ரோடு வசதியைத் தீவிரமாக அரசாங்கம் கவனித்து வேண்டுவன செய்யவேண்டும். மற்றும் பஸ் போக்குவரத்து வசதியும் விவசாயிகளுக்குப் பயன்படும் வகையில் செய்யப்பட வேண்டும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, இந்த மாகாணத்திலே உள்ள சற்றேறக் குறைய 3 கோடி மக்களில் இரண்டு கோடி மக்கள் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களாக இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்கள் 150 இனப்பிரிவு கொண்டவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இருந்தாலும்கூட இப்பொழுது ஐந்து வருடகாலமாகத்தான்

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இந்தப் பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுக்கும் அவர்களுக்குள்ள சலுகைகள் விவரம் எட்டி ஏதோ படிப்பதற்கு முன் வந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி வந்து படித்தாலும் தக்கபடி உத்தியோகம் கிடைப்பது அரிதாக இருக்கிறது. இருந்தாலும்கூட புதிதாக வருபவர்களுக்கு உபகாரச் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கும் தொகை போதவில்லை. முன்பெல்லாம் 50, 60 பேர்கள் படிப்பார்கள். ஆயிரக்கணக்காகப் படிக்க வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும் உபகாரச் சம்பளத் தொகை போதவில்லை. அதனால் 55, 50 சதவிகிதம் மார்க் வாங்கினால் சலுகை என்றும் மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் என்றால் 45 சதவிகிதம் மார்க் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்றும் இதற்குக் குறைவாக மார்க் வாங்கினால் உபகாரச் சம்பளம் கிடையாதென்றும் கூறப்படுகிறது. ஏழ்மை நிலையில் அவர்கள் ஊக்கத்தோடு ஆவலோடு தாமே படிக்க வந்தாலும் இந்தச் சலுகைகளைப் பெற வாய்ப்பில்லாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே அரசாங்கத்தார் இதில் கவனம் செலுத்தி இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் பெரிய அளவில் தொகை ஒதுக்கி 40 சதவிகித மாவது மார்க் வாங்கியவர்களுக்கு எல்லா பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கும் வசதியளிக்கும் வகையில் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் இந்த நிலையை விளக்கி கணிசமான உதவியைப் பெற வேண்டுமென்றும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எடுத்துக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

உத்தியோக விஷயங்களில், ஜாதியைப்பற்றிப் பேசுவதில் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. அதை எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்கிறோம். ஆனால், இந்த நாட்டில் சில குறிப்பிட்டவர்கள் குடும்பம் வளர்ச்சியடைந்திருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் அழகான வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நல்ல நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இதைக் கண்டு நான் மகிழ்ச்சியடைகின்றேன். ஆனால், பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் இன்னும் குடிசைகளில் தான் வசிக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமை மாற வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது நான், ஐந்தாறு வருஷங்களாகத் தான் முன்னுக்கு வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நல்லி, செல்வம், அரசாங்க உத்தியோகம் இவைகளில் மிகவும் பின்னடைந்திருக்கின்றார்கள். டிபார்ட்மெண்டுகளில் சாதாரணக் கிளார்க்கிலிருந்து அப்பர் டிவிஷன் கிளார்க் பதவி வரையிலும் எட்டிப்பார்க்கிறார்கள். முன்பு இம்மாதிரியில்லை. முன்பு வெறும் கான்ஸ்டபிளாக இருப்பான். இப்பொழுது ஹெட்கான்ஸ்டபிளாகவும், தப்பித்தவறி சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டராகவும் வர முடிகிறது. ஏதோ குறிப்பிட்ட ஜாதியைப்பற்றிப் பேசுகிறேன் என்று சில பேர் நினைக்கலாம். அப்படி நான் நினைக்கவில்லை. 150 ஜாதியினர் இருக்கிறார்களே, அவர்களில் தகுதியுடையவர்களுக்கு அவ்வப்போது உயர்வு கொடுத்துக்கொண்டு வாருங்கள். ஜனத் தொகைக்குத் தக்கவாறு பார்க்கும்போது, குறைவாக இருந்தால், சதவிகிதத்தை அதிகப்படுத்திக் கொடுங்கள். முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர் கொஞ்சம் தியாகம் செய்யட்டும். அவர்களை விலக்கிவிடுகிறோம் என்று சொல்லவேண்டாம். 15 வருட காலத்திற்கு அவர்கள் ஒதுங்கி இருக்கட்டும். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்கள்

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முன்னேற வழி ஏற்பட்டும். எல்லோரும் இந்தியர்கள் என்ற உணர்வை உண்டுபண்ணட்டும். அதற்கு ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். கருணையுள்ளவர்கள், தயவுதாட்சண்யம் காட்டுபவர்கள், நல்லவழி வந்தவர்கள், வந்தவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் அள்ளிக் கொடுத்தவர்கள் என்ற பெயர் பெற்றிருக்கிறோம். சிபிச் சக்கரவர்த்தி தன் சதையையே கொடுத்தார் என்று கேள்விப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். அரிச்சந்திரன் ஒரு வார்த்தைக்காக தன் அரசை, மனைவியை, மகனை இழந்து கஷ்டப்பட்டான் என்று அறிவிக்கிறோம். அதுபோல் கீழே இருக்கிற பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கும் ஹரி ஜனங்களுக்கும் மேலே வருவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். இந்த எண்ணம் முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கும் உதிக்க வேண்டும்.

உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுக்கும் விஷயத்தில், பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கும் சரியானபடி பிரதிநிதித்துவம் வழங்கப்பட வேண்டும். 25 ஸ்தானங்கள் காலியானால், 4 ஸ்தானங்கள் ஹரி ஜனங்களுக்கு என்றும், 6 ஸ்தானங்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு என்றும், 15 ஸ்தானங்கள் முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு என்றும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய ஜனத்தொகை, பிற்பட்டவர்களுடைய ஜனத்தொகை, முற்பட்டவர்களுடைய ஜனத்தொகை என்ன? 15 ஸ்தானங்கள் முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கிவிடுகிறார்கள். முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கும் 15 ஸ்தானங்களுக்கு ஹரிஜனங்களும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களும் போட்டி போட்டலாமென்று கூறப்படுகிறது. இதனால் தங்களுக்குரிய ஸ்தானங்களைப் பெற்றுவிட முடியாது. இரண்டு டெபுடி கலெக்டர் ஸ்தானங்களுக்கு 1,500 விண்ணப்பங்கள் வருகின்றன. அவற்றில் இரண்டு பேரை எடுக்கிறார்கள். முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களில் 2 டெபுடி கலெக்டர் ஸ்தானங்களுக்கு 42 விண்ணப்பங்கள் வருகின்றன. 42 பேர்களில் இரண்டு பேர்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கிறார்கள். அப்படியிருக்கும் போது, 1,500 பேரில் இரண்டு பேரை மட்டும் எடுப்பது நியாயமா? ஆதலால், பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு 15 ஸ்தானங்கள் என்றும், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு 4 ஸ்தானங்கள் என்றும், முற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு 6 ஸ்தானங்கள் என்றும் வைக்க வேண்டும். 15 வருட காலத்திற்கு இம்மாதிரிச் செய்தால், ஜாதி வேற்றுமை போய் விடும். அப்பொழுது 'எங்கும் சுதந்திரம் என்பதே பேச்சு, நாம் எல்லோரும் சமம் என்பது உறுதியாச்சு' என்ற நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டுவிடும். அதற்கான திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

நம்முடைய சபையின் எதிர்க் கட்சியில் முக்கியமான தலைவர் நல்ல முறையில் சில விஷயங்களை எடுத்துக்கூறுகிறார்கள். அதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். இந்தமாதிரி எதிர்க் கட்சி இருப்பது நம் சபையின் நல்ல காலமே. எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவர் சொல்வதை நாம் தெரிந்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டியது நான். வேறு இடங்களில் சில எதிர்க் கட்சிகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவர்கள் சொல்வதற்கு வார்த்தை

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தைகளை உபயோகிக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சொல்வது செய்யும்படியான காரியமல்ல. ஆனால் நம் சபையில் எதிர்க் கட்சிக் காரர்கள் நல்ல யோசனைகள் சொல்கிறார்கள். அதை நான் மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் வரவேற்கிறேன்.

எனக்குப் பேசுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுத்த தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு வந்தனம் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என் வார்த்தையை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRIMATHI JOTHI VENCATACHELUM: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய உரையை ஆதரித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அவர் தம்முடைய உரையில், பொதுவாக நம் நாட்டிற்கும் குறிப்பாக சென்னைக்கும் எலிசபெத் ராணி வருவதைப் பற்றி வரவேற்பு கூறியிருக்கிறார். அதைப்பற்றி நம்முடைய நாட்டு மக்கள் அனைவருக்குமே மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சி. பொதுவாக எல்லோருக்கும் மகிழ்ச்சி. குறிப்பாக, பெண்களாகிய எங்களுக்கு, ஒரு நாட்டின் ஆட்சி பீடத்தில் அமர்ந்திருக்கும் ஒரு பெண்மணி வருகிறார் என்ற காரணத்தால், மட்டற்ற மகிழ்ச்சி.

கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய உரையில் பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களுக்காக 27 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்களால் பல ஏக்கர் நிலங்களுக்கு நீர்ப்பாய்ச்சல் வசதி ஏற்படும். அதனால் நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே உணவு உற்பத்தி அதிகமாகுமென்று நம்புகிறோம். தற்போது, ஏழை மக்களுடைய நிலை வருந்தத்தக்கதாக இருக்கிறது. சென்னையைப் பொறுத்த மட்டிலே, அநேக நியாய விலைக் கடைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அங்கு க்யூவில் நின்று கஷ்டப்படுபவர்கள் பெண்கள் தான். அவர்களை நான் எத்தனையோ கடைகளில் பார்த்து வருகிறேன். பெண்கள் தங்கள் வீட்டு வேலையையும் பிள்ளைகளையும் கவனிக்காமல், காலையிலேயே நியாய விலைக்கடைகளில் வந்து காத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படித் காத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தும், சில இடங்களில் அவர்கள் ஒரு மணி அளியி கூட கிடைக்காமல் திரும்ப நேரிடுகிறது. அதுமாதிரிமல்ல. மற்றும் புளி, மிளகாய், மிளகு, சர்க்கரை போன்ற சாமான்களைப் பார்த்தால் ஒரு மடங்குக்கு ஆறு மடங்கு விலை ஏறியிருக்கிறது. இந்த விலை உயர்வுக்கான காரணத்தை முக்கியமாக நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இந்த விலைகள் ஓரளவு குறைந்து, ஏழைகள் கஷ்டப்படாமல் இருப்பதற்கு வழி வகுக்கவேண்டுமென்று இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் 6 வயது முதல் 11 வயது வரை உள்ள பிள்ளைகளுக்கு இலவசப் படிப்பு கொடுப்பதற்கு முன் வந்திருக்கிறது. அது நாம் சந்தோஷப்படவேண்டிய விஷயம். இருந்த போதிலும்கூட அவர்களுக்குக் கல்வி வசதி கொடுப்பது மாதிரி அல்லாமல் மற்றும் மதிய உணவு இலவசமாகக் கொடுப்பதற்கு முன் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலே மதிய உணவு கொடுப்பதனைப் பற்றிக் கூறும்போது நான் முக்கியமாக ஒன்று

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சொல்லவேண்டும். அதாவது அந்த உணவைக் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கும் கண்டிராக்டர்கள் எப்படி அந்த உணவை சப்ளை செய்கிறார்கள் என்பதை அறியவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். பன்னிரண்டு மணிக்குப் பள்ளிக்கூடம் விட்டவுடன் மதிய உணவு விநியோகிக்கப்படும்போது அந்த உணவு ஊசிப்போய் வாசனை எடுத்துவிடுகிறது. அன்றைய தினம் இந்த சபையிலே கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஒருவர் சொன்னார்கள். நல்லபடியாக, சுகாதார முறையில் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு உணவு அளிக்கவேண்டும், அவர்களுக்கு அதாவது உடம்புக்கு வந்தால், அவர் ஸ்விசர்மாக அரசாங்கத்தின் மீது நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்வதாகச் சொன்னார். உண்மையாகவே அந்த உணவுக்காகச் செய்யப்படும் சாம்பார் எப்பொழுது செய்வார்களோ தெரியாது. அதைப் போட்டு கலந்து அந்தச் சாப்பாடு ஊசிப்போய் வாசனை எடுத்தவுடன் பிள்ளைகளுக்குக் கொடுத்தால் அந்தப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு நோய் வராமல் வேறு என்ன வரும் என்று எனக்கே தெரியவில்லை. ஆகையால் நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் இந்தக் கண்டிராக்டர்களைத்திலே, இந்த உணவை மேற்பார்வை இடுபவர்களைத்திலே, தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அந்த உணவுகளில் போடப்படும் காய்கறிகளைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். எத்தனையோ முறை நான் பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். சராக்காய், பூசனிக்காய் தவிர அதில் வேறு காய் கிடையாது. அதில் nutritive value ஒன்றும் கிடையாது. இப்பொழுதுள்ள பிள்ளைகளாகிய சிறு குழந்தைகள் முன்னுக்கு வரவேண்டும். அவர்களைக் குழந்தைப் பருவத்திலே பாதுகாத்தால் ஒழிய அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல ஆரோக்கியம் பின்னால் கிடைக்காது என்பதை நம் அரசாங்கம் அறிந்து தயவு செய்து உணவு விஷயத்தில் அக்கறை எடுக்குமாறு கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக நம்முடைய சென்னையிலே இருக்கிற பல ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள். பார்வையளிக்கும் கண் மனிதனுக்கு எவ்வளவு முக்கியமானது என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம். கண் பார்வைக்காக வேண்டி பார்வை இழந்தவர்களும், கண்ணிலே வருகின்ற பல வியாதிகளுக்காகவும் கண் ஆஸ்பத்திரியை நாடி வருகிறார்கள். அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரியைச் சுற்றியுள்ள இடத்தில் பார்த்தால் சிறிய குடிசைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்தக் குடிசைகளை எடுத்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று பல முறை நம்முடைய நகராண்மைக்கழக அதிகாரிகளுக்கு எழுதி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இதுவரை தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இந்தக் குடிசைகளில் வாழ்கிறவர்கள் குடிசையைச் சுற்றி குப்பைகளைக் கொட்டி வைக்கிறார்கள். அதிலே இருக்கிற ஈக்கள் ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் துழைந்து ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் பரிமாறக்கூடிய சாப்பாடுகளில் மொய்க்கின்றன. கண் ஆபரேஷன் செய்திருக்கும் அநேக நோயாளிகள் கண்களிலும் உட்கார்ந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அதை நான் பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். இவைகளையெல்லாம் தயவுசெய்து நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் கவனித்து அதற்கு உடனடியாக அந்தக் குடிசைகளை

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அங்கிருந்து எடுத்துவிட்டு அவர்களுக்கு வேறு இடம் கொடுக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஸ்டேன்லி ஆஸ்பத்திரியைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் ராயபுரத்திலே இப்போது பல கைத்தொழில் சாலைகள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அந்தத் தொழிற்சாலைகளின் காரணமாக நிறைய விபத்துக்கள் (accidents) ஏற்படுகின்றன. நம்முடைய ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் தயவுசெய்து ஒருமுறை அந்த அவுட் பேஷண்ட் டிபார்ட்மெண்டிற்கு incognito ஆகப் போய் பார்வையிட்டால் அங்குள்ள கஷ்டநிலை விளங்கும். அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் ஒரே ஒரு 'வில்லு சேர்' தான் இருக்கிறது. தற்சமயம் அங்கு வேண்டியது ஸ்ட்ரெக்சர் வில்லு சேர், இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் equipment கொஞ்சம் அதிகமான டாக்டர்கள் அவுட் பேஷண்டுகளுக்கு இருந்தால் வருகிற பேஷண்டுகளை கொஞ்சம் கவனத்துடன் பார்ப்பதற்கு உதவியாக இருக்கும். ஏழைகள் நிறைய வருகிற ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் நம்முடைய சென்னையில் கல்லூரிபாய் காந்தி ஆஸ்பத்திரி, ஸ்டான்லி ஆஸ்பத்திரி இரண்டுமாகும். ராயப் பேட்டை ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருக்கும் நிலை பற்றி நேற்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ரசாகான் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். உண்மையிலேயே இந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளைக் கொஞ்சம் நல்லபடியாகப் பார்வையிட்டு அக்கறை செலுத்தினால் எவ்வளவோ மக்களுக்கு நன்மை ஏற்படும் என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன். முக்கியமாக இன்னொன்று சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்று எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது. என்.ஜி.ஓ.-க்களுக்கு நம்முடைய அரசாங்கம் சில சலுகைகள் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது வரவேற்கத்தக்கது. அதைப்பற்றி அவர்கள் நன்றியும் செலுத்துகிறார்கள். ஒருபுறம் நாம் அவர்களுக்கு சலுகைகளைக் கொடுக்கிறோம், என்றாலும்கூட இந்த என்.ஜி.ஓ.-க்களைச் சேர்ந்த மக்கள் ஏதோ வியாதியாகவோ அடிபட்டோ ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்குச் சென்றால் என்.ஜி.ஓ. சர்ட்டிபிகேட் இல்லாமல் அவர்கள் அட்மிட் செய்யப்படுவதில்லை, சிகிச்சை செய்யப்படுவதில்லை. ஆகையால் தயவுசெய்து அவர்களை சர்ட்டிபிகேட் வேண்டுமென்று நிர்ப்பந்திக் காமல் அட்மிட் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று மெடிகல் ஆபிசருக்கோ இன்வெஸ்டிகேஷன் ஆபிசருக்கோ ஒரு உத்தரவு பிறப்பிக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். என்.ஜி.ஓ. குடும்பத்தைச் சேர்ந்த ஒருவர் இருதய நோய் என்று போஸ்போது என்.ஜி.ஓ. சர்ட்டிபிகேட் இல்லாமல் Electro Cardiograph எடுக்க முடியாது என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். இருதய நோய் ஒரு என்.ஜி.ஓ.-விற்கு திடீரென்று வந்தால் சிகிச்சைக்கு என்.ஜி.ஓ. சர்ட்டிபிகேட் வரும்வரை காத்திருக்க முடியுமா? அதை சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். மற்றவர்கள் நங்களை என்.ஜி.ஓ. என்று பொய் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு சிகிச்சை செய்துகொள்ள முடியாது. அதைப் பார்த்துக் கண்டுபிடிப்பதற்கு இன்வெஸ்டிகேஷன் ஆபிசர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் அவர்களுக்கு ஓரளவு சலுகை கூட்டி இதை 'இன்சிஸ்ட்' செய்யாமல் இருக்க உத்தரவு பிறப்பிக்கக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சென்னையிலே இந்த நிலையென்றால் இன்னும் ரூரல் பார்ட்களிலிருந்து வருகிற என்.ஜி.ஓ. மக்கள் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். இதனால் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். திடீ

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ரொன்று ஆக்சிடெண்ட் நடந்துவிடுகிறது. சிகிச்சைக்கு ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்கு வரும்போது என்.ஜி.ஓ. சர்ட்டிபிகேட் இல்லாமல் அட்மிஷன் கொடுக்க முடியாது, எக்ஸ்ரே எடுக்க முடியாது என்று சொல்லி விடுகிறார்கள். சொல்கிறவர்கள் மேல் குற்றம் இல்லை. அரசாங்கமால் அப்படி இருப்பதால் அவர்கள் அதை மீறுவதற்கில்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. இவைகளையெல்லாம் தயவுசெய்து நமது மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். அதற்குத் தகுந்தபடி எப்படி உதவி செய்யமுடியுமோ அதைச் செய்யுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொண்டு எனக்கு இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தை அளித்த தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு என் நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

3-40 *SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Mr. Chairman,
2-20 we are very thankful to the Governor for having indicated many items of improvement in the State on account of the two Plans that we have had and for having mentioned many lines of activity for the purpose of improvement in the third Plan. One depressing fact, however, is that while the Legislature approved of a Draft Plan for 400 crores of rupees, the Planning Commission have pruned—they say 'pruned' but I could call it cut it and made it 291 crores. One hundred and seven crores of rupees have been cut, nearly one-third. We do not know how that will affect the various schemes. I think the revised plan has to be fully investigated and published also. Otherwise, the pruning will take place and limits prescribed from time to time according as the financial position of the Government is. I also feel that there should be committee for the purpose of assessing the results of the two Five-Year Plans already implemented and also for assessing the progress and results of the various schemes to be taken up under the third plan. That Committee should be an impartial, permanent body consisting of Ministers, Legislators and others. It could be an advisory body for the purpose of assessing the results and advising the Government in the light of those results. In fact, such a committee is envisaged in the Draft Outline at page 56. I think it will be very good if the Government will appoint a Committee like that which will sit and discuss and see that the schemes drawn up are implemented satisfactorily and are really beneficial to the people. Otherwise, we cannot assess the results of the various schemes that are suggested from time to time. That is one of my suggestions for the consideration of the Government.

So, 107 crores of rupees have been cut by the Planning Commission. Our Governor's Address says that in view of the immediate lack of resources, we have to accept some pruning of the Draft as approved by the Legislature. On the other hand, Sir, the Draft Outline that was submitted to the Legislature and accepted by it contained a statement that the Government went into the whole question and then drew up a Draft Plan of that size. At page 7 you will find it said that the Outline of the Plan was gone into in detail as also various considerations that affected the final estimate and that on a realistic basis it was drawn up. The Working Group submitted an estimate of 600 crores of rupees and

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the various schemes submitted by them were re-examined and the provisions readjusted on a more realistic basis with the result that the final outline put the estimated cost at 400 crores of rupees roundly. So, the various departments of Government wanted 600 crores and the Government could assure them only of 400 crores. And this Draft was approved by the Legislature. But the Planning Commission have cut it down further by 107 crores. It has been stated that if the administrative machinery is not adequate and efficient, the moneys are bound to lapse. The working group, after taking into account the administrative efficiency of the departments and in the light of the working of the first two plans, had suggested an outlay of Rs. 600 crores. Still we see, we will have an outlay of only 291 crores of rupees. Sir, 'Plan' has been made a slogan. We talk only of the Plan but very little about the resources for the Plan. In fact, the third Plan draft itself, when it comes to 'Resources' is as vague as possible. Nothing has been said about how to find the resources. It is estimated that we may go in for external assistance to the extent of 2,600 crores of rupees. A further 550 crores of rupees will also be required. They talk of deficit financing. There are so many deficits and about resources it is very difficult to say anything. They do not estimate it properly, even in the Governor's Address. There is no paragraph at all devoted to 'Resources'. One thousand six hundred and fifty crores of rupees is stated to be the income from direct and indirect taxes envisaged in the third plan. Now they have added another 60 crores of rupees and it will be Rs. 1,710 crores. What would be the proportion that will fall upon the head of this State, we do not know. We are not informed about it. These are some of the very difficult questions that have to be considered and solved before pruning can be accepted. That is the difficulty we are under in discussing the Governor's Address. Possibly in the Budget they may tell us more about it. But I thought that a general indication of policy would be given in the Governor's Address. That is my submission. Unless the resources are known it is very difficult to embark upon such big schemes. Then, to go on relying more and more upon foreign assistance is very bad. Now they say they may require foreign assistance to the tune of 2,600 crores of rupees. Later it may go up to 5,000 crores. The National Development Council has already increased the outlay to Rs. 12,000 crores. So, if you go on mortgaging the interests of the present generation for the benefit of the future generations, where will it land us? Is there any plan for repayment of these loans? I do not find anything said about it in the Draft Outline. In what way are we going to repay these debts? It comes to 500 crores every year and how are we going to repay it? There must be some indication or some plan whereby we may repay them. We cannot say we will not be asked to pay them back. If they are not asked to be repaid, then there will be some other strings attached to the aid. So, before embarking upon any plan, we must know our position. That is the chief difficulty here in discussing this subject. They are very nebulous about resources,

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Various figures are given subject to various modifications. As we go on with the plan, we will find that finally the Defence Department swallow everything. Our foreign exchange position is not very good. It has come down to 100 crores. If we take all these into consideration, we will find that we do not have the capacity to go on with the plan. Though it is called a plan, it is a plan, I would say, only for the dispersal of our meagre resources. It is planned dispersal of the meagre resources that we have. That is the only plan we have got and that is the difficulty in swallowing these plans and feeling enthused over them as many hon. Members did here. These plans are all right on paper. And that is why we have got only paper schemes and that is why we want more paper, large quantities of paper to write our schemes on. I hope that these schemes will be translated into action. Plan means we must plan also for resources and if we borrow we should have plans for the repayment of borrowed money. Plans for resources and plans for repayment also are necessary for the sake of these plans.

Sir, then coming to various priorities, I would like to know whether these priorities mean 'First come, first served'? We have been changing from one priority to another. Under the First Plan the priority was for agricultural production and all that. The Second Plan said, 'Priority for industries', 'Industries' and 'Industries'. Now again we say we have given high priority for agricultural production. High priority means what? Does it mean the highest priority, or priority next to industries. This is not quite clear. I wish equal priority should be given both to agricultural production and to industries.

Sir, let me make my position clear. If industrialisation alone is emphasised, then the difficulty will be for the consumer in the urban areas and other places, and if agricultural production is not taken as much care of as industries, then you will find a rise in prices. John Stuart Mill said long ago: 'The one person that is forgotten in the political economy is the consumer. Everything else is talked about except the consumer'. If we go on merely emphasising industries only, without giving equal importance to agricultural production, there will be the difficulty of rise in prices. There is no use of taking of control of prices as was suggested by some very important members. If we want to have controls we should be prepared for black-market immediately and the controls will we work at all. We have found by experience that the only solution for preventing rise in prices is larger production and free market and free competition. These are the only things possible so long as economists talk about it and think about the matter, especially when a Plan is going on producing inflation and much money is pumped into the economy of the State. And therefore it is I said that if industrialisation was done at the cost of agricultural production we will be faced with the difficulty of a rise in prices and the rise in prices never being controlled. Instead of merely saying high priority, I think we should say that equal importance should be given to agriculture, our country being an agricultural country.

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Then, Sir, what is it that we have done so far as agriculture is concerned? Our various land reforms have landed us in more and more difficulties rather than helped us in realizing our targets of increased production. The last coppies shone in the series of our land reforms is the ceiling on the land holdings. It is very unnecessary according to me for our agricultural economy. So far as our State is concerned 92 per cent of landed properties have got lands below 30 acres. There is therefore no problem for us. Even the few who had 30 acres and more have divided them up. Therefore the suggestion is now made that this ceiling legislation should have retrospective effect to hit them. They say, 'better hit them'. What purpose is there in hitting them? It must be for the benefit of some. It is no use indulging in hitting for the sake of hitting. We must hit if it is necessary. But in a democracy, I cannot understand this hitting. There is no need for hitting. Then why have a ceiling? Is it for the purpose of enjoyment? We have a select committee discussing it, going on tour throughout the State and collecting evidence. I would ask the Government to revise their land reform policy.

Sir, a glowing tribute was paid yesterday by the Vice-President of the Agricultural Research Council and the Additional Secretary to the Government of India. He visited the various parts of our ryotwari proprietary State. He has paid glowing tributes to the way in which our proprietors have dealt with their lands and improved their lands. When we give them improved seeds, when we give them loans and fertilizers and everything else, the proprietors and farmers are there to take them all and introduce improvements in their lands and increase production. So long as we have a contented land proprietorship in our country, there is no difficulty in increasing our production.

But what is it that we have done? We have been going on pampering merely the tenants and setting them against the proprietors. Then what about the land labourers? Sir, the Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee has published its report. That has not yet come to our State. I have not seen it. People, responsible people, who have seen it have written about it in the papers showing the backwardness of the landless labourers and how their employment has gone down and how their income has gone down. Their income has gone down to Rs. 104 to Rs. 91 and the unemployed days has increased from 92 to 109 days. I would very much like that that report is placed in the hands of the hon. Members of the House so that they may know for themselves the condition to which these landless labourers have been reduced. Sir, there are three limbs to the agricultural economy, the proprietor, the tenant and the labourer whose hard labour the tenant takes advantage of as also the proprietor. Of these three limbs, the condition of the labourers is worsening everyday. He is absolutely without work and his income has gone down. Therefore I would appeal to the Government when they discuss the question of land reforms to think of these labourers also.

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Therefore, Sir, if industrialization is emphasized too much, urbanization will go on and industrial labour being in a much better position the agricultural labour is likely to move to urban areas and there will be dearth of agricultural labour in the villages. Therefore this affects that. Therefore I say that it must be done on parallel lines. Otherwise, there should be mechanization of agriculture like one man cultivating 400 acres as in America. Then we will have harvesting and every other operation done by machines. If that is possible that can be done. Otherwise, if agriculture is sacrificed and given a lower priority and greater emphasis is put on industrialization, it will be bad economy and bad in principle. That is my submission so far as this particular point is concerned. Therefore, mere high priority will not do. There should be complete equal importance attached to both agriculture and industry. That is my submission.

Let me now refer to some other important matters. One important matter is the Sethusamudram Project. This is a project I think which is absolutely necessary because we have got a long coast line. Even according to our Legislators Diary—if you see the first two pages you will know it—we have 620 miles of coast line. Therefore when the ships go round they have to cover a great distance. With the Sethusamudram Project the freight charges and delay in transport and all that will very much disappear. The coastal shipping will be very much developed. It will be to the great benefit of this State. The cost of it some say would be Rs. 10 crores and others say it will be Rs. 30 crores. Anyhow that matter can be decided and we can come to some conclusion. It is better to have it instead of Tuticorin Port development alone. Tuticorin development is part of the project and it is better to have the whole than the part. That is what I would submit. That is also mentioned in the draft outline of the Third Plan. It is very important and therefore they have mentioned it there, and therefore we have to fight for it. Whatever industry we may have, for transporting coal and other things, we must have transport facilities. Having two separate gauges like the metre gauge and the broad gauge will not do. If we have the materials at the broad gauge end, we cannot transport them by the metre gauge. For metre gauge, small goods wagons are required. Accidents take place only in the case of goods trains more than in others. This makes for delay. Even if we have coal in Neyveli, which is useful, that coal has to be transported to various places where industries are established. This can be done easily only if there is the broad gauge system throughout the country. Break of gauge causes delay in the transport of materials. The South Indian Railway Company in those days were very parsimonious in everything. They wanted to have only the metre gauge and small carriages. They never even used to keep the railway stations lighted throughout the night. They were very careful. Only when the trains were about to be received in the station, they used to keep the station lighted. Therefore it is, I say that unless we have got the broad gauge system throughout, it will be difficult

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to transport materials quickly. Industrialization cannot be fully achieved if we do not have the broad gauge through out the country. Therefore it is I am submitting that for a discussion of all these matters and for assessing the whole thing and also for consolidating the two Five-Year Plans and examining the schemes in the Third Five-Year Plan, a Committee may be appointed. I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

* SRI ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Governor's Address for various reasons. In the first instance, it is an Address which has dealt with the subjects which affect the people of the State. In the Address we can never expect the Governor to deal with every minute detail that affects the people. Therefore we cannot say that all the subjects which affect the people should find a place in the Address.

Sir, I am indeed glad that the Governor has made reference to the visit of Her Majesty the Queen to our country. It is a very historical event. For the first time I suppose in the history of this country a Ruler of another country has paid us a visit this year.

So far as the people of our State are concerned, they are indeed happy. Of course, it is true that not every individual class of the people are getting what they want. The five-year plans have indeed helped the people to a very large extent. There is development allround. We find that people of the State are getting what they wanted. There was a time when we saw people struggling for food. There was a time when people were not getting all the cloth they needed. There were controls. All controls have now disappeared, and the people are free to get the food that they require and the cloth that they need. I am sure that any Member of the Opposition who has eyes to see and ears to hear will agree that things have improved. Of course there is satisfaction allround. While I say this, I do not forget the fact that the poorer sections of the people have not yet been benefited by the various projects that have been undertaken in order to improve their conditions. I hope that before the Third Five-Year Plan is executed, it will be possible for us to take the benefit of the two plans to the poorer sections of the people also. The introduction of Kilogram system has done great harm, though the people are not in a position to get the advantage which the earlier measures used to give them. It has created a good deal of confusion. Take for instance fuel. The price of fuel has gone up very high. People are suffering to a very large extent in this respect. We hear now a days of the introduction of what is called Panchayat Raj. It is all right so far as it goes as a theory. But in actual working, we have to see that it works well. To have a Raj like this, we must have people qualified and ready to undertake responsibility. People are not equipped and are not ready for this. I do not know whether we can successfully run a Raj like this. We know now cliques are functioning in villages. People will find it certainly difficult to

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free themselves from small considerations and things which affect adversely the villages. Panchayat Raj is all right as a theory. I hope that when it is worked, it will work successfully, and people will not fight among themselves but that they will work in the interests of the villagers concerned and for the benefit of the people of the villages. We must see that there is some administrative control in these villages. Otherwise, the object in view will not be achieved.

Mention was made about hospitals in our City and elsewhere. I do not want to say more about it, except to reiterate the demand of the people in South Madras for a hospital, which has become necessary for them. The Royapettah Hospital has been there for a very long time. It should have been improved. I do not know why the Minister concerned is not giving due attention to this hospital. So far as the administration of hospitals all over the State is concerned, I do not think I need add to what has already been said.

4.p.m. Then, Sir, I will refer to the need for another tuberculosis hospital solely for the poor people. What is happening to-day is that poor people are not getting accommodation at all in the hospital that exists at present. Every time a poor man seeks admission, he is told that admission will be given only according to priority. This priority of admission means refusal of admission to that poor man. Particularly the labour class people, who are suffering from this fall disease, are not able to get admission. There is not enough space in the existing hospital. I think it is time that we started a hospital for the poorer sections of the people exclusively. Of course, I wrote to the Hon. Minister about it but I am sorry to say that there is no response to it so far. The Royapettah Hospital has got some arrangement for keeping people suffering from tuberculosis for some time. They give proper treatment of course. But the patients are sent away after some time and asked to come for out-patient treatment. Poor people cannot afford to come to the hospital every time and they find it difficult to attend hospital daily. I know of cases where people suffering from this disease had passed away some time after discharge from the hospital. Sir, in these days, we have found a cure for tuberculosis and it is not difficult to treat the patients. But on account of the fact that poor people are not given the attention due to them, they die in large numbers. This is an unfortunate state of affairs which we must try to control.

With regard to beedi labour, the Hon. Minister is interested in their welfare. In fact, he came forward with a measure some time ago for ameliorating the condition of the beedi workers. But somehow or other that measure is being kept in abeyance and I believe it will not be long before it is given effect to. I hope the Hon. Minister will be able to tell us that it will be possible for him to give effect to the Act soon. The beedi manufacturers are not

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willing to implement many of the provisions of the Act and are trying their best to circumvent them even when the Act becomes effective. I hope the Hon. Minister will see to it that they are implemented.

With regard to the files dealt with by the Hon. Ministers, my own view is that some of the Ministers are not able to give attention to all cases that come up before them. They have necessarily to do a lot of travel. I am not opposed to their touring which is very necessary in order to understand the problems of the people. They cannot be expected to be in the City always. But all the same, a little more time can be devoted for dealing with these cases. They must deal with these cases judicially. It is true they do not have a Court and they cannot hear advocates and lawyers. If justice has to be done, some more attention has to be given to the various subjects that are brought to their notice for examination. There are cases where a Minister wishes to do justice but for want of time it is not possible for him to do so. I hope that this question will be considered carefully by the Ministers and that they will give necessary attention due to such cases in order to do justice.

Finally, I wholeheartedly support the motion of thanks that has been moved.

* SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : சேர்மன் அவர்களே, கவர்னர் உரை மீது சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அத்தியாவசியம் உணவுப் பொருள்களின் விலை ஏறிக்கொண்டே வருகிறது. உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு வேண்டிய சாமான்களின் விலையும் ஏறிக் கொண்டே வருகிறது. சமீபத்தில் நமது அரசாங்கத்தார் வெளியிட்ட "இண்டக்ஸ்" இலிருந்து இதைச் சுலபமாகத் தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம். 1960-ம் ஆண்டு ஜனவரி மாதம் செகண்ட் சார்ட் அரிசி யின் விலை ஒரு மணங்கு இருபது ரூபாயாக இருந்தது. டிசம்பரில் ரூ. 23.19 ஆயிவிட்டது. அதே மாதிரி கடலெண்ணெய் விலை ஜனவரியில் ரூ. 1.94 ஆக இருந்தது டிசம்பரில் ரூ. 2.45 ஆக ஏறியிருக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொரு பொருளின் விலையும் ஏறிக்கொண்டே தான் இருக்கிறதேயொழிய, ஒரு நிலையில் நிற்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அரசாங்கத்தாருடைய கணக்குப் பிரகாரம், "ஹோல் சேல் இண்டக்ஸ்" 543 ஆக இருந்தது டிசம்பரில் 631 ஆக உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. மொத்த "காஸ்ட் ஆப் லிவிங் இண்டக்ஸ்" 1960, ஜனவரியில் 441 ஆக இருந்தது. டிசம்பரில் 488 ஆக உயர்ந்தது. படிப்படியாக உயர்ந்துகொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறதேயொழிய குறைந்திருப்பதாகத் தோன்றவில்லை. விலைவாசிகள் உயர்வதற்கு என்ன காரணம் என்பதை ஆராய்ந்து பார்க்க வேண்டும். மூலப் பொருள்களின் விலை அதிகமாகவதால், உற்பத்திச் செலவு அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. உற்பத்தி செய்கிறவர்கள் அதை யாகவும் கடமையுணர்ச்சி இல்லாதவர்களாயும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் குறைந்த செலவில் உற்பத்தி செய்ய இடமில்லாமல் போய் விடுகிறது. பருப்பு வகைகள், எள்ளு, உற்பத்திக்கு வேண்டிய நிலக்கரி ஆகியவை வடநாட்டிலிருந்து வரவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

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அதற்கு வேண்டிய வாகன்கள் கிடைப்பதில்லை. இரண்டு மாதங்களுக்கு முன்னால் இன்டென்ட் போட்டாலும், வாகன்கள் கிடைப்பதில்லை. காலாகாலத்தில் மழை பெய்யாமல் இருப்பதும் உற்பத்திக்குத் தடங்கலாயிருக்கிறது. டிசம்பர் மாதத்தில் அதிக மழை பெய்ததால், பயிர்களுக்குச் சேதம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. முன் மழையினால் சில பொருள்களுக்குச் சேதம் ஏற்பட்டது. பின் மழையினால் எள்ளு, எண்ணெய் வித்துக்கள் போன்றவைகளுக்குச் சேதம் ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. டிசம்பர் மழையினால் நெற்பயிருக்குச் சேதமும் பின் மழையினால் அறுவடைக்குப் பாதகமும் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. முக்கியமாக பின் மழையினால், நெல் கொள்முதல் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒரு ஏக்கரில் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய பயிரில் 50 சதவிகிதம் தான் அறுவடையாகியிருக்கிறது. நெல்லின் உற்பத்தி மிகக்குறைந்திருக்கிறது. அடுத்தபடியாக, விலைவாசியின் உயர்வுக்கு முக்கிய காரணம் அரசாங்கத்தின் வரிக் கொள்கை. பல பொருள்கள் மீது அதிகமான விற்பனை வரி, எக்ஸைஸ் வரி விதிக்கப்படுகின்றன. உதாரணமாக, சர்க்கரை, எண்ணெய் ஆகியவற்றை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். சர்க்கரைக்கு எக்ஸைஸ் வரி ரூ. 40 இலிருந்து ரூ. 50 வரை போகிறது. ஒரு விசை சர்க்கரைக்கு வரி 10 அணுவாகிறது. இது பாதி சர்க்கரையின் விலையாகப் போகிறது. எண்ணெயை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், ஒரு டின்னுக்கு விற்பனை வரியும் எக்ஸைஸ் வரியும் சேர்த்து ரூ. 3 முதல் மூன்று ரூபாய் எட்டனு வரை வருகிறது. ஒரு விசைக்கு நான்கு முதல் ஐந்தனு வரையில் வரியாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இப்படி விலைவாசி உயர்வுக்குப் பல காரணங்கள் இருக்கும்போது, எப்படி விலைவாசி இறங்குமென்று எதிர்பார்ப்பு முடியும்?

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p.m.

மேலும், நம்மைப் பயமுறுத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கும் நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் காரணமாக, நிலவுடைமைக்காரர்களுக்கும் விவசாயிகளுக்கும் ஊக்கமின்மை ஏற்பட்டு உற்பத்திக்குறைவு ஏற்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இதை நாம் நடைமுறையில் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். சமீபத்தில் ரஷ்யாவிலும் சீனாவிலும் எப்படி விவசாயிகள் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பேப்பரில் பார்த்ததினால், நிலச்சொந்தக்காரர்களுக்கு ஊக்கமும் நம்பிக்கையும் ஏற்பட்டால், நலமாக இருக்குமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, நாட்டிற்கு நல்ல சாலைகள் அவசியம். நல்ல சாலைகளுக்கு பெயர் வாங்கிய நம்முடைய மாநிலத்தில் சாலைகள் சீர்கெட்டிருக்கின்றன. சென்னை நகரத்தில் சாலைகள் சீர்கெட்டிருக்கின்றன. எல்லா இடங்களிலும் நல்ல முறையில் சாலைகளை அமைக்க அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும். கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாயைச் செலவழித்தும் சாலைகள் சீர்படவில்லை யானால், சாலைகளை அமைக்கச் செலவாகும் ரூபாய் என்ன வாகிறது என்ற சந்தேகம் ஏற்படுகிறது. ரோடு புறம்போக்குகளில் ஆக்கிரமிப்புகளை அப்புறப்படுத்த வேண்டும். அதனால் போக்குவரத்துக்கு இடைஞ்சல் ஏற்படுவதுமல்லாமல், விபத்துக்களும் ஏற்படக் காரணமாக இருக்கின்றன.

[23rd January 1961] [Sri M. Subbiah Chettiar]

வேளி ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து வந்தவன் என்ற முறையில் சில விஷயங்களைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். வேறு வேறு காலங்களில் மந்திரிகளும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை வரவேற்க ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளும் மற்ற நிர்வாகஸ்தர்களும் செல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதனால் அவர்களுடைய அன்றாட முக்கிய அலுவல்கள் தடைப்படுவதுடன் பொது மக்களுக்கு இடைஞ்சலும் ஏற்படுகிறது. இதைத் தவிர்க்க அரசாங்கம் ஆவன செய்யவேண்டும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்கள். ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் சிறிய, பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் சர்வே நடந்தும் நடந்துகொண்டும் வருகின்றன. எல்லாத் திட்டங்களை யும் மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் சேர்த்துப் பூர்த்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். சீர்கெட்டிருக்கும் பாசன வாய்க்காலங்களையும், குளங்களையும் சீர் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

*புதிய இரயில்வே லைன்களைப்பற்றி ஒருசில வார்த்தைகள் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். விலைவாசி ஏற்றத்துக்கு முக்கிய காரணமாக இருப்பது வடநாட்டிலிருந்து தென்னாட்டிற்குப் பொருள்களைக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு வாகன் வசதி இல்லாமலிருப்பது. நிலக்கரி கொண்டுவருவது தடைபட்டு, தொழிற்சாலைகள் வேலையில்லாமல் இருக்கின்றன. சாமான்களின் விலை ஏறியிருக்கிறது. வால்டேர் முதல் சென்னை வரையில் இரண்டு லைன்கள் போட்டுக் கொடுத்தால், உணவுப் பொருள் தாராளமாக வர வழி ஏற்படும். பருப்பு, எண்ணெய் வித்துக்கள் வடநாட்டிலிருந்து வரவழைக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. வாகன் வசதியில்லாததால், அவை வருவது தடைபடுகிறது. அதனால், விலைவாசி உயர்கிறது. அதைத் தடுக்க வால்டேரிலிருந்து சென்னை வரையில் இரண்டு லைன்கள் போட்டுத் தர ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

சேலம்-பங்குளூர், விருதுநகர்-தூத்துக்குடி, திருநெல்வேலி-கன்யாகுமரி லைன் போட்டு வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால், நலமாக இருக்கும். சமீபத்தில் சென்னை-திருச்சி லைனில் இட நெருக்கடி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ராக்கு போவதற்குச் சிரமமிருக்கிறது. விசாரித்தால், போக்குவரத்துக்குச் சரியான லைன் இல்லையென்று இரயில்வே அதிகாரிகள் சொல்கிறார்கள். ஆதலால், வால்டேர் முதல் சென்னைக்கும், திருச்சி முதல் சென்னைக்கும் இரண்டு லைன்கள் போடவேண்டும்.

நெய்வேலியில் இரும்பு உருக்கு சாலை ஏற்படுத்தி, சேலம் இரும்புக்கனியை உபயோகப்படுத்த முயற்சி செய்யலாமென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். அந்த முயற்சியையும் அரசாங்கம் செய்தால், நலமாக இருக்கும்.

(Sri A. Subramaniam in the Chair.)

உர சபையில் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து இங்கு வரும் ஒரு கோட்டாவை ஜில்லாவாரியாகப் பிரித்துக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஜில்லா வாரியாக, தாலுக்கா வாரியாக,

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ரெவின்யூ பிரிக்கா வாரியாக, கிராமங்கள் வாரியாகப் பிரித்துக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இன்றைய நிலையில் ஒரு வியாபாரியோ வேறு யாரும் அதை விற்பனை செய்ய முடியாது. கூட்டுறவு சொசைடி மூலமாகத்தான் அதைச் செய்யவேண்டும். இருந்தாலும் என்று மில்லாமல் இன்றுதான் உரத்திற்குக் கிராக்கி ஏற்பட்டு ஜனங்களுக்கு கிடைக்காத வகையில் இருக்கிறது. அந்தக் கஷ்டத்தைப் போக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் இன்னும் அதிகமான கோட்டாவை மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த உரம் பிளாக் மார்க்கெட்டில் கிடைப்பதற்குக் காரணம் என்னவென்றால், இன்றைக்குக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய பர்மிட்டான். அதை எப்படிக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள்? கிராம அதிகாரியிடம் சீட்டு வாங்கிக் கொண்டு தாலுகாவிற்குப் போகவேண்டும். தாலுகாவிடம் பர்மிட் வாங்கவேண்டும். அதைக் கொண்டு கூட்டுறவு சொசைடிகளுக்குச் செல்லவேண்டும். அதற்குள் பத்து நாட்கள் ஆகிவிடும். அப்படி கிராமங்கள் பல ஏற்பட்டு கடைசியில் பர்மிட் வாங்கிக் கொண்டு கூட்டுறவு சொசைடிக்குப் போனால் காலையில் போனால் மாலையிலும் மாலையில் போனால் காலையிலும் வரச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஒரு விவசாயி கிராமப்பட்டு ஒரு கோட்டாவை வாங்கி வந்தால் முக்கால் மூட்டை, அரை மூட்டை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வரவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அது கடைசியில் காலம் தவறிவிடுவதால் தேவையில்லாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. பின்னால் அதை என்ன செய்வது அவனே கூடிய விலைக்கு விற்கக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறது. பிறகு அவனுக்குத் தேவையான சமயத்தில் கூடிய விலை போட்டு வாங்கவேண்டியிருப்பதால் அதற்கு ஈடு செய்ய இதைக் கூடுதலாக விற்கவேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தம் ஏற்படுகிறது. லைசென்ஸ், கண்ட்ரோல், பர்மிட் இவை இருக்கும் வரை மக்களுக்கு எந்த சாமானும் சரியாகக் கிடைக்காது என்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, சமீபத்தில் ஜில்லாவாரியாக, மாகாண ரீதியாக பல கமிட்டிகளை அரசாங்கம் நியமிக்கிறார்கள். இந்தக் கமிட்டிகளில் நியமிக்கும் ஆட்கள் யார்யார் என்று நாம் கவனித்துக்கொண்டு வந்தால் அரசாங்கக் கட்சியில் இருந்தால்தான் இந்தக் கமிட்டிகளில் இடம் பெறலாம் என்ற நிலைமை தெரியவரும்.

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN : காங்கிரஸில் சேராதவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR : சேர்ந்தவர்கள் எத்தனை பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள்? திருச்சி ஜில்லாவைப் பொறுத்தமட்டில் அவர்களுடைய விவரங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல நான் காத்திருக்கிறேன். முக்கியமாக என்டோமெண்ட்—டெம்பிள் கமிட்டிகளில் நியமிக்கக்கூடிய மெம்பர்களுடும், இதர கமிட்டிகளில் நியமிக்கப்படுபவர்களையும் நல்ல யோக்கியதாம்சம் உள்ளவர்களாக இருந்தால் யாராக இருந்தாலும் அவர்களை நியமிக்கும்

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படி அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த நிலைமையில் நடந்துகொண்டிருப்பதால் அரசாங்கம் மக்களுக்குச் செய்ய வேண்டிய சகல காரியங்களுக்கும் இனி அவ்வாறு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு என் வணக்கத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* **VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN :** உதவித் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நம்முடைய கவர்னர் பெருமகனின் உரையை ஆமோதித்து ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த உரை ரத்தினச் சுருக்கமாக இருக்கிறது. முதலிலே ராணி அம்மையாருடைய வருகைக்கு மகிழ்ச்சி தெரிவித்துக் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார் நமது கவர்னர் பெருமகன். உண்மையிலேயே மகிழ்ச்சியடையக்கூடிய செய்திதான் அது. அந்த அம்மையார் நம்முடைய பாரத புண்ணிய பூமியைச் சுற்றிப் பார்த்துவிட்டுப் போகிறபோழுது ஒரு படிப்பினையோடு போவார்கள் என்பது என்னுடைய கருத்து. ஒரு நாட்டை, நாட்டு மக்களை அடிமைத் தனையிலே வைத்திருந்தபிறகு விடுதலையளித்தால் அடிமைத்தனையில் இருந்த நாட்டிற்கும், நாட்டு மக்களுக்கும் விடுதலையடைந்த பிறகு அந்த நாடும் மக்களும் இருக்கும் சுபிட்ச நிலைக்குமுள்ள வேறுபாட்டை அறிந்துகொள்ள இது ஒரு அரிய சந்தர்ப்பம். உலகத்திற்கே அவற்றை எடுத்துச்சொல்லக்கூடிய ஒரு நிலையை அம்மையார் பெறுவார்கள் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக கவர்னர் பெருமகன் மழையைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். இங்கு பெய்த பெருமழையினாலும் ஏற்பட்ட பெரு வெள்ளத்தினாலும் மேடுபள்ளங்கள் எல்லாம் வெள்ளக்காடாக இருந்தது என்று சொல்லலாம். இந்த மழையைப் பற்றி நினைக்கிறபோழுது வள்ளுவர் அருளிய குறள் ஒன்று என் நினைவிற்கு வருகிறது. மக்களைக் கெடுத்துவிடுவதும், கெட்டழிந்து சீர்குலைந்து இருப்பவர்களைப் பாதுகாப்பதும் மழை தான் என்பதை

“கெடுப்பது உங் கெட்டார்க்குச் சார்வாய் மற்றுங்கே
எடுப்பது உம் எல்லாம் மழை”

என்று சொல்கிறார், இதற்கு எடுத்துக்காட்டாக விளங்கியது சமீப மழை. இந்த மழை நன்மை செய்தது என்று சொல்வதைவிட ஓரளவு மக்களுக்குப் பெரும் தீமைகூட செய்திருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லலாம். குறிப்பாக மீனவ மக்களுக்குப் பெரும் கேட்டினை விளைவித்திருக்கிறது இந்த மழை. அதுவும் மீனவர்களின் தூதருஷ்டமோ என்னவோ தெரியவில்லை மழையினாலும் அடித்த பேய்க்காற்றினாலும் தூற்றுக்கணக்கான குடிசைகள் பாழடைந்தன. ஆயிரக்கணக்கான மக்கள் தங்க இடமில்லாமல் தவித்தார்கள். உள்நாட்டிலே, கிராமங்களிலே உள்ள பக்களாவது பக்கத்திலே நன்றாகச் சீர்த்திருத்திக் கட்டப்பட்ட கல் வீடுகளிலே போய்த் தங்கியிருப்பார்கள். ஆனால் கடற்கரையிலே கல் வீடுகளைப் பார்ப்பது கஷ்டம். எல்லாம் குடிசைகள்தான். அதனால் அவர்கள் போய்த் தங்கக்கூட குடிசையில்லாமல் தனித்

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தார்கள். நான் சென்னை, செங்கற்பட்டி ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள சுமார் பத்து பதினைந்து கிராமங்களைச் சுற்றிப் பார்த்தேன். உண்மையிலேயே வேதனையடைந்தது என் உள்ளம். ஆனால் நொந்து நைந்துபோன மினவர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கத்தார் உதவி செய்வார்கள் என்று நிச்சயமாக நம்பினார்கள்; நம்பினேன். இந்த மழை மினவர்களை மட்டும் பாதிக்கவில்லை. மற்றவர்களையும் பாதித்திருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னேன். மூன்று மினவர்களின் ஆரதிருஷ்டமோ என்னவோ என்று சொன்னேனே அதைத்தான் இப்போது குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். மற்ற உள்நாட்டுக் கிராமங்களில் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கெல்லாம் அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து ரூ. 20, 30, 35, என்று நிவாரண உதவியைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது எனக்குத் தெரியும். ஆனால் இன்று வரை அரசாங்கம் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட மினவர்களுக்கு ஒரு உதவிகூட செய்யவில்லை என்று எண்ணும்போது வருத்தம் ஏற்படுகிறது. மின் இலாகா விலிருந்துகூட சில அலுவலர்கள் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட இடங்களைப் பார்க்க என்னுடன் வந்திருந்தார்கள். சேரழிந்துபோன குடிசைகளைப் பார்த்தார்கள். கணக்கும் எடுத்தார்கள். ஆனால் உதவிதான் செய்யவில்லை. அவர்கள் நினைத்திருக்கலாம். அரசாங்கம் மினவர்களுக்கு உதவிமென்று. அதாவது கலைட்டர் கொடுப்பார் என்று நினைத்தார்கள் போலும். கலைட்டர், மின் இலாகா கொடுப்பார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறார் போலும். இரண்டும் கெட்ட நிலையிலே ஒன்றும் இல்லாமல் இன்னாலும் மினவ மக்கள் வீடிழந்து பரிதவிக்கும் நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இதைச் சீர்த் துக்கிப் பார்த்து அந்த ஏழை மினவர்களுக்கு உடனடியாக விழந்துபோன குடிசைகளைக் கட்டிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தை மிகவும் பணிவுடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும் மல படகுகள் உடைந்து விட்டன. அதைப் புதுப்பித்து அவர்களுக்குப் பண உதவி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக மின்சாரத்தைப்பற்றியும் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார், நம்முடைய கவர்னர் பெருமகனார். மின்சாரம் என்று நினைக்கிற பொழுது நமக்கு எப்போதும் மகிழ்ச்சி ஏற்படுகிறது. நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே, இருண்டு கிடந்த இடங்களிலெல்லாம் ஜகஜ்ஜோதியாக ஒளி வீச ஆரம்பித்திருக்கின்றன மின் விளக்குகள் இப்போது. பத்தாயிரத்திற்கு மேற்பட்ட கிராமங்கள் இப்போது மின்சார வசதி பெற்று பர்ப் செட்டுகளும் விளக்குகளும் பெற்று சிறந்த நிலையில் விளங்குகின்றன. ஹரிஜன சகோதரர்கள், மினவர்கள் வாழ்கிற இடத்திலும் மின் விளக்குகள் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அந்த விளக்குகள் அதிகமாக எரிந்தால் இரண்டு மாதம் மூன்று மாதம் தான் எரிகின்றன. அந்த மின்சாரத்திற்காக ரூ. 30 முதல் 50 வரை மாநாமாதம் கட்டவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. கட்ட வேண்டும் என்று வற்புறுத்துகிறார்கள்; கட்டவில்லையானால் விளக்குகள் அணைக்கப்படுகின்றன என்று நண்பர் ஒருவர் கூறினார். ஏழைகள் எங்கிருந்து அந்தப் பணத்தைக் கொடுப்பார்கள்?

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மூன்று நான்கு குப்பங்களிலே விளக்குக்குச் சோ. வேண்டிய பணம் கேட்டு அவர்கள் அந்தப் பணத்தைக் கட்ட முடியாததால் விளக்கை அணைத்து விட்டார்கள். ஆகையால் ஹரிஜன சகோதரர்கள் வாழ்கிற இடத்திலும் ஏழை மினவர்கள் வாழ்கின்ற இடத்திலும் மின்விளக்குக்கு ஆகும் செலவைத் தயவுசெய்து அரசாங்கமே ஏற்றுக்கொண்டால், தொடர்ச்சியாகப் பணம் கட்டமுடியாமல் வாடி வதங்குகிற ஏழை மக்களுக்குப் பெரிய உதவியாக இருக்கும் என்று பணிவுடன் அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

பிறகு கல்வியைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆறு வயது முதல் பதினென்று வயது வரை சிறுவர்களுக்குக் கட்டாயக் கல்வி அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரப்படுகிறது. பதினென்று வயது வரை படித்தால் ஐந்தாம் வகுப்புதான் படிக்க முடியும். இந்தக் காலத்தில் ஐந்தாவது வகுப்பு வரையில் படித்தால் ஏதாவது வேலை கிடைக்குமா? ஆறு வயது முதல் பதினென்று வயது வரை ஐந்தாம் வகுப்பு வரையில்தான் படிக்கமுடியும். பணியாள் (peon) வேலை வேண்டுமானாலும்கூட அதற்கு எட்டாவது வகுப்பு படித்தாலன்றி கிடைக்காது. அந்த நிலையில் இருக்கும்போது அரசாங்கம் 11 வயது வரை இலவசக் கட்டாயப்படிப்பு கற்கலாம் என்ற திட்டத்தை 6 முதல் 14 வயது வரை என்று மாற்றினால் ஏழை மாணவர்கள் குறைந்தது எட்டாம் வகுப்பு வரையாவது படிப்பார்கள். சமீபத்தில் 14-ம் வகுப்பு வரையில் படிப்புக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யப் பேர்வதாக நமது அரசாங்கம் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அது நினைவு வரவேண்டிய கருத்து. அந்த நிலை வந்துவிட்டால் இந்த நாடு கண்டகரமாக மாறியிடும் நாகரிகத்திலும் உயர்ந்துவிடும் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன் விரும்புகிறேன்.

மாணவர்களுக்கு உபகாரப் பணம் கொடுப்பதைப்பற்றி ஒன்றே ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். “பாக்கி” கையுனிட” என்று வைத்திருக்கிறோம். “கேள்வி” பித்திரை” கையுனிட” என்று வைத்திருக்கிறோம். அதாவது பிறப்பிட்ட வகுப்பு மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பு என்று. இது நடைமுறையில் ஒன்றும் பயனில்லாததாய் இருந்தது. பேருக்கு மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட சமூகமென்று சொல்கிறோமே தவிர, அதையும் பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பு என்று தான் எடுத்துக்கொள்கிறார்கள். கல்விச்சலுகை பொறுத்த வரையில் எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.சி.-க்குப் பிறகு படிக்க வேண்டுமானால், மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட வகுப்புக்குச் சாதாரணமாக மத்திய உபகாரச் சம்பளம் கிடைக்கவே கிடைக்காது. காரணம் இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷங்களாக விசாரிக்கின்றேன்—70 பர்சன்ட் 75 பர்சன்ட் மார்க்கு வாங்கி னாலொழிய மத்திய அரசாங்க ‘ஸ்காலர்சிப்’ கிடைப்பதில்லை. காடனும் மாடனும் இருந்த நமது பிள்ளைகள் இப்பொழுது தான் முன்னேற்றப் பாதையில் அடியெடுத்து வைக்கிறார்கள். இந்த மாணவர்கள் எப்படி 70 பர்சன்ட் 75 பர்சன்ட் மார்க்கு குகள் வாங்க முடியும்? இதைச் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். எனக்குத் தெரியும்: சென்ற ஆண்டிலே மின்வ வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்த

[Vidwan T. Muthukannappan] [23rd January 1961]

எட்டு மானவர்கள் மத்திய அரசாங்க உதவிக்கு விண்ணப்பம் அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு மானவன் 65 மார்ச்சு வாங்கியிருந்தான் பயலில்லை. ஒருவருக்கும் ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் கிடைக்கவில்லை. இந்த ஆண்டு எனக்குத் தெரிந்து 13 பேர் விண்ணப்பங்கள் அனுப்பியதற்கு ஒருவனுக்குக் கிடைத்தது. அதிருஷ்டவசமாக அவன் மார்க்கை எட்டிப்பிடித்திருந்தான். முற்பட்ட (forward community) வகுப்பில் இருக்கவேண்டியவர்கள் எல்லாம் செல்வாக்காலும், சலுகையாலும் பிற்பட்டோர் வகுப்புப் பட்டியலில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படியிருக்க உண்மையான பிற்பட்டோருக்கு எப்படி நன்மை கிட்டும்? முற்பட்ட வகுப்புக்கூறிய அத்தனை பேரும் சலுகையை அடக்கக் கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். பிற்பட்டவர் பட்டியலைச் சரிபார்க்கவேண்டும். விண்ணப்பம் செய்பவர்கள் பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்களை என்று சீர்த்தாக்கிப் பார்த்துத் தக்க வர்க்க உசவி கொடுத்தாலொழிய, பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினருக்குப் எச்சப்பயனும் ஏற்படாது. இது மிகவும் முக்கியமான செய்தி. இப்பொழுதெல்லாம் உண்மையிலேயே பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்கள் வசிகப் பயன் அடைவதில்லை. அரசாங்கம் இதை அவசியமாகச் சீர்தாக்கிப் பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன், வணக்கம்.

* SRI M. SESHACHARIAR: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, while supporting the main motion of thanks on the Governor's Address I would like to say a few words. The first thing, spoken of by many hon. Members, is about agriculture. Regarding agriculture we have been saying that we have increased the production by leaps and bounds. It is stated that the production which at one time was 39 lakhs tons went up to 44 lakhs tons during the second plan. At the end of that plan it is stated that it had gone up to 53 lakhs tons under the Third plan it is proposed to take it to 70 lakhs tons, as this appears to be the target of production under the Third Plan, not to mention of the reserve that is sought to be built up. Except Parambikulam Project we have almost implemented all major irrigation projects. The only sources on which we can depend are the minor irrigation sources such as the ponds, lakes and tanks, Sir, about 22 lakhs of acres are being irrigated by about 30,000 tanks and all these 30,000 tanks have got to be repaired every year. If they are not repaired every year, there is silting in the tank and that depletes the irrigation resources to some extent and that in turn reduces the extent under irrigation. Therefore I say the tanks have to be desilted every year. The work that was taken up by the Government in this regard was only of the order of about 1,600 tanks. It is said that about 8,000 tanks will be taken up for repairs during the Third Plan period. It is also given out that 500 of these will be taken up by the Public Works Department and the rest would be done by the Panchayat councils. That is, major irrigation works will be attended to by the Public Works department and the rest by the Unions. If with the staff available they could do repairs to only 1,600 tanks during the four

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years of the Second Plan period, we have to consider whether the same staff would be able to attend to 8,000 tanks during the Third Plan Period. Even if they could carry out repairs to all these tanks, the tanks repaired in the first year will get silted up in the next year and therefore such tanks have to be desilted again. Therefore I would submit that a large number of expert personnel have to be appointed for attending to these tanks. Desilting, they still think, is only an experiment. But I have seen in some places where it has been done in our district that it is very useful. By desilting they have been able to impound sufficient water to supply for three months more. That I think could be adopted with great advantage in respect of all the tanks in the State.

Sir, electricity is said to be extending to the rural areas and we have again started giving loans for the purpose of construction of wells. Previously the amount sanctioned for the construction of a well was Rs. 1,000. Now it has been raised to Rs. 2,000. If the soil is hard to that extent the loan is increased. Rs. 250 or Rs. 500 as the case may be is treated as subsidy and the rest is treated as loan. For the past two years 1958-59 and 1959-60 loans for about 2,500 or 2,700 wells alone have been sanctioned. It has also been stated that loans to the extent of Rs. 40,000 will be granted for the putting up of tube-wells, and of this Rs. 500 will be given in cash as subsidy. In all these things we have to consider whether the officials to whom the ryots apply for sanction of loans, sanction these loans, without delay, because the time factor is important if they have to use electricity for irrigation purposes. Wells have got to be dug and borewells have to be put up before electricity is extended to the villages. To put up borewells power drills are necessary. They are not easily available. Then the loans are not sanctioned in time. The delay in sanctioning the loans could really be avoided if the Government would instruct the authorities concerned to avoid the usual delay that we find in sanctioning these loans. If this is done, I think, it would be very helpful and useful to the agriculturists. This is so far as agriculture is concerned.

Another thing to which I would like to make a reference is this. The Hon. Minister for Finance who had returned from a tour of the United Kingdom and the continent has been saying that we should have agricultural schools for farmers. I do not know whether our Government have got such a proposal. I remember he has also written an article on this somewhere that such schools should be started for the specific purpose of training the agriculturists. In such schools farmers might learn the actual use of appliances and implements that are sought to be introduced by the Agricultural Department and later on use them in their own villages as also teach those methods to others in their villages. Very likely the Government may take up such a scheme. If it is taken up it will be of great use to the agriculturists.

As regards development of industries, many hon. Members have spoken about it and it was all praise to our Hon. Minister for Industries. Reference was made to the Neyveli Project. It is

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an integrated project and there are several components as was pointed out by the Governor in his Address. We are waiting to get several things from this project. The thermal station now being put up with the Russian aid will be completed soon. We hoped to have fertilizers from that project from the middle of this year even. But I think it may not be possible as matters stand now. I think there was an official committee which went into the matter of developing new industries in our State. I think some more new industries could be started along with those already contemplated.

Now, Sir, we are opening a number of sugar factories and yet more are sought to be started. We have a co-operative sugar factory in our district. There is one in North Arcot.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

The molasses, that is, the fluid residue left out after extraction of sugar is now sought to be exported elsewhere. This molasses is the basic raw material for the extraction of power and industrial alcohol. We saw this being done at Nellikuppam factory. This is the only plant we have for the said purpose. We can start more such plants in other places. It is expected that we would be having 50,000 tons of molasses or so during the course of next year or two years. A major portion of it is now exported to other places for extraction of power alcohol. I think we can have more plants for this purpose in our State itself.

Another thing I want to say in this connection is this. We are thinking of starting factories for the manufacture of paper, and they want soft wood for the manufacture of paper. But it is said by experts—I have also seen it stated in the report of the official committee—that 'Bagasse' that is the residue left after the cane is crushed can be used as raw material for the manufacture of paper, in the place of soft wood. Such a thing can be tried in our State as large quantities of bagasse will be available very soon. These paper mills could be started very near the sugar factories. The sugar mills themselves could set up paper factories also or anybody in the private sector could take this up and set up paper mills in South Arcot or Chingleput or North Arcot because we have got four to five sugar mills within a radius of 100 to 150 miles. I think that is absolutely necessary in so far as there is dearth of supply of paper.

In regard to industries there is one other thing. I understand that there is a proposal and some persons in the private sector I gather have applied for starting a jute mill. Now we are getting about 75,000 bales of gunnies from West Bengal. We have therefore to pay high transport charges on these whether they are brought here by ship or railway. On the other hand if we start a jute mill in our State itself we can save a lot of these transport charges. They say that jute could not be cultivated here. But there is a substitute that is available. They say that it is Masta fibre. I

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think this is grown to some extent in our State. Once such a plant is raised in our State, it would be a very good thing. There are other industries also. I think the jute industry could be started in our State, because we are paying very heavily for the gunnies. Gunnies which are valued at 4½ annas each elsewhere at the place of manufacture are sold at 12 to 14 annas each here.

Regarding the spread of industries, the Hon. Minister has already done a great deal. I think that we have started two schools for junior mechanic's course. I think there is accommodation provided for one hundred boys in each school. They were started only last year. As far as unemployment among the educated is concerned, those who have passed the third form are admitted in these schools, and some of them are even given stipends. I think several such schools have got to be started. We see advertisements everyday in all papers calling for mechanics in this industry or that. I think it would be better to start a number of schools if really our unemployed young men are to be benefited.

One other thing I would like to mention before I close. This is about the Panchayat Union Councils. I have got some experience of these, because the Panchayat Union Council is being worked in our district. The Panchayat Union Council is said to be a democratic institution. It is said that power is being handed over to the elected bodies—the villagers. It is not really so. Power is really in the hands of the Commissioner. The whole thing is in the hands of the Commissioner from top to bottom. The entire correspondence goes through the Commissioner. The Chairman does not know anything about what is happening anywhere in his area. In regard to the Works Committee, not a pie can be sanctioned by the Chairman unless the technical sanction is given by the Divisional Engineer, who is far away from the place of the Council. It takes months before any work can be started. Formerly in the case of Block Development, the Block Development Officer could give technical sanction to the extent of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. Even this power is not there now.

The teachers are sought to be transferred without the knowledge of the Chairman. In one case I found that a teacher was transferred from the place where the Chairman himself was living. The Chairman did not know that the teacher had been transferred from his place. The Chairman would not like the teachers to be transferred. Everyday there is some conflict or other between the Commissioner and the Chairman, because the Commissioner does not fail to show to the Chairman that he has no powers. In regard to several matters, there is conflict. Certain things have still not been clarified. The Committees are there. Expenditure is being incurred on works, and sanction comes only later. Nothing is sanctioned before the work is started. This is the result of much longed for panchayat Government. I wish the Government take speedy steps to demarcate the power of the Chairman and the Commissioner and to see that the Chairman is consulted in all

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matters by the Commissioner. One other point is that the development aspect of it has not been transferred to the Panchayat Union still. Probably it will take a little more time.

Sir, I do not wish to take up any more time of the House. I would only say that the Government should go into the several matters I have brought before the House and see that things are clarified at a very early date.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

* SRI K. V. RAMASWAMY : கனம் உதவித் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கவர்னர் அவர்களின் உரையை ஆதரித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். முன்னாலே பேசிய நண்பர்கள் நம்முடைய பிரிட்டிஷ் ஏகாதிபத்தியத்தின் ராணி அவர்கள் நம் முடைய பரத கண்டத்திற்கு விஜயம் செய்யும்போது, அவர்களை மனமாற வரவேற்பதாகக் கண்டிருப்பதைப்பற்றிப் பேசினார்கள். நானும் ராணியார் அவர்களை வரவேற்கிறேன். ஏனென்று கேட்டால், நமது பரத கண்டத்தின் மேலான வழக்கம் எதிரிகளையும் கூட வாழ்த்துக் கூறி வரவேற்பது. மேலும், மஹாத்மா காந்தி அவர்கள் நமக்கு அஹிம்ஸா தத்துவத்தைப் போதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். யாரையும் பழி வாங்கக் கூடாது என்று போதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த மேலான தத்துவத்தையும் அனுசரித்து ராணியார் அவர்களை வரவேற்பதாகச் சொல்லியிருப்பதைக் கண்டு மகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன். சுதந்திரத்திற்குப் பிறகு நாம் செய்துள்ள மேன்மையான வேலைகளைப்பற்றி அவர்கள் நம் நாட்டிலே எடுத்துரைத்தால், மிகவும் வரவேற்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்குமென்று நான் நம்புகிறேன். அப்படியின்றி இவ்வளவு பெரிய காரியங்களைச் செய்ய மற்றவர்களுக்கு விட்டுவிட்டோமே என்று ஏக்க உணர்ச்சி ஏற்படாமலிருக்க எல்லாம் வல்ல இறைவன் உதவி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று வேண்டிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

கவர்னர் அவர்கள் தம்முடைய உரையிலே தொழிற்சாலைகளைப் பற்றி மிக விரிவாகக் கூறியிருக்கிறார். விவசாயத்திற்கு அதிகச் சலுகை காட்டப்பட்டிருப்பதாகச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், கிராமங்களில் விவசாயம் சீரான நிலையிலில்லை. விவசாய மக்கள் நல்ல நிலையிலில்லை என்பதை நாம் தெரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். இன்று நாம் இதரத் தொழில்களுக்கு அதிகச் சலுகைகள் காட்டிக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம். விவசாயச் செலவு அதிகமாக இருந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. இந்த நிலைமை நீடித்துக் கொண்டு போவதால், விவசாயி கஷ்டத்துக்கு ஆளாகிறான். ஆகையால், விவசாயத் தொழிலை விட்டுவிட்டு வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் ஏற்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை நாம் உணர வேண்டும்.

மதிப்பிற்குரிய கனம் அங்கத்தினர் திரு. பாலசுப்பிரமணிய ஐயர் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசியபோது, எனக்குக் கொஞ்சம் அரை குறையாக அர்த்தமாயிற்று. விவசாயத் தொழிலைப்பற்றிச் சிந்தனை செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற கருத்தோடு அவர் பேசியுள்ளார். அவரும் விவசாயிகளோடு தொடர்பு என்னவாகக் கருதப்படுகிறார் என்று

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தெரிந்து கொண்டேன். ஒவ்வொரு விவசாயியும் இதரத் தொழில் களுக்குப் போகவேண்டுமென்ற கருத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறானே தவிர, விவசாயத்தில் ஊக்கம் செலுத்தி, விவசாயத்தை முன்னேற்றம் அடையச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்ற நல்ல நோக்கம் இல்லாமலிருக்கிறான். விவசாயத்தை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமானால், விவசாயத்துக்கு அஸ்திவாரமாக இருப்பவர்களுக்கு, அதற்கு ஆக்கம் கொடுக்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு உள்ள குறைகளை அவ்வப்போது நிவர்த்தி செய்து, அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய உதவி செய்யவேண்டும். கள்ளன் போன மூன்றாவது நாள் கதவு முக்கரணம் போட்ட மாதிரியோ, கல்யாணத்திற்குப் பணம் கேட்டால் கர்மாந்தரத்திற்குப் பணம் கிடைப்பது போலவோ செய்வதில் பிரயோசனமில்லை. காலாகாலத்தில் வேண்டிய உதவியைச் செய்து விவசாயத்தை முன்னேற்றம் அடையச் செய்யவேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமையும் நம் போன்றோரின் கடமையுமாகும். அதுமட்டுமல்ல இன்றைக்குக் கடவுளுக்கு எதோ ஒரு பொருமை போலும். இன்று சென்னை மாநகரத்திலே ஏற்பட்ட மழையின் நிலைமையைப் பார்க்கும் போது கடவுளுக்குக் கொஞ்சம் நம் பேரிலும், சிட்டியில் இருக்கக் கூடியவர்கள் பேரிலும் கோபம் வந்துதான் மழை பெய்ததோ என்று நான் எண்ணுகிறேன். இப்போது ரோட்டிலே போனால் கவர்ன்மென்ட் பஸ்ஸில் போகலாம். டாக்சியில் போகலாம். ரோடுகள் பழுதாக இருந்தாலும் நாம் எப்படியோ போகிறோம், வருகிறோம். 'பிளஷர்' இருப்பவர்கள் ஹோராகப் போகமுடிகிறது. அவர்கள்கூட தங்கள் வேலை இந்த ரோடு பழுதினால் கெட்டுவிடுகிறது என்கிறார்கள். இந்தக் கொஞ்ச நாட்களில் இவ்வளவு கஷ்டம் என்று நாம் சொல்கிறோம். ஆனால் பிறந்தது முதல் சாகிறவரைக்கும் கஷ்டத்திலேயே முழுக்க முழுக்க வாழ்ந்துகொண்டு இருப்பவனுக்கு உதவ ஆள் இல்லையா இந்த தேசத்தில்? அவன் எவ்வளவு கஷ்டங்களைப் பொறுத்துக்கொண்டு எவ்வளவு நாள் இருப்பான்? நாமும் கொஞ்சம் அவன் விஷயத்தில் மனம் இரக்கம் கொள்ளவேண்டாமா? ரோடுகள் போய்விட்டது என்று இவ்வளவு பேர் பேசுகிறோம். விவசாயி அவ்வளவு கஷ்டப் பட்டுக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறானே என்று மனம் இரங்கி அவனுக்கும் கொஞ்சம் உதவி செய்திருந்தால் கடவுள் இவ்வளவு பெரிய மழையை இங்கு கொண்டுவந்து விட்டிருக்கமாட்டார் என்று நினைக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் மேற்குப் பகுதியில் நல்ல மழை பெய்திருக்கிறது. பல்லடம் தாலுகா என்று சொல்லும்போது, 'பல்லடம் பஞ்சம்' என்று சொல்வார்கள். பல்லடம் என்றாலே பஞ்சம் என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் அது இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : அடுக்கு மொழியில் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. பரம்பிக்குளம் என்றும் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளலாம்.

SRI K. V. RAMASWAMY : பரம்பிக்குளம் என்று சேர்த்துக் கொண்டால் பல்லடம் பஞ்சம் என்ற அளவுக்கு அது வரவில்லை. ஏனென்றால் கழிவுத்தண்ணீரில் வரக்கூடிய நிலையில் அந்தத்

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தாலுக்காவுக்குப் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. குந்தா கழிவு நீர்த் திட்டத்திலே அந்தத் தாலுக்கா எந்தப் பிரயோஜனமும் அடையவில்லை. இவ்வளவு மழை பெய்தும்கூட கிணற்றுத் தண்ணீர் எவ்வளவு நேரம் ஒடுகிறது? அதனால் இறைத்துத்தான் விவசாயம் செய்யவேண்டும். சில சந்தர்ப்பங்களிலே அவை வறண்டும் போய்விடுகின்றன. இரண்டு மணி நேரம் ஒடுகிறது என்றால் அது நல்ல கிணறு என்ற நிலையில் இன்று இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலை மாறவேண்டும். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கும் பிற்பட்ட மக்களுக்கும் தகுந்த உதவி செய்து அவர்களை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்ற அபிப்பிராயம் இருக்கிறதே அதே முறையில் பிற்பட்ட விவசாயிகளுக்கும் உதவி செய்யவேண்டும். என்னுடைய ஜில்லா, தாலுக்காவைப் பற்றி மட்டும் நான் பேசவில்லை. எந்த ஜில்லாவாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, எந்த இடத்தில் விவசாயிகளுக்குக் குறைவான சந்தர்ப்பங்கள் இருக்கிறதோ அங்கெல்லாம் அவர்களை நல்லமுறையில் முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய கடமையாகும். மற்ற தொழில்களுக்கும் விவசாயத் தொழிலுக்கும் வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலே அனேகமாக பஞ்சாலைகள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. தொழிலாளிகள் எல்லாம் அங்கு தான் போகிறார்கள். அதன் காரணமாக விவசாயம் செய்யக் கூடியவர்களுக்கு கூலி ஆட்கள் கிடைப்பது ரொம்ப கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்குக் கூலி அதிகமாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறது. மில்லில் அதிகமாகக் கூலி கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது என்றால் அந்தத் தொழிலில் லாபம் கிடைக்கிறது. அதேமாதிரி கூலியை விவசாயி கொடுப்பது சாத்தியம் இல்லை. இருந்தாலும் மில்லில் கொடுக்கும் கூலியை ஒட்டித்தான் விவசாயியும் கூலி கொடுக்கவேண்டியவனாக இருக்கிறார். அதற்கு சமமான ஒரு நிர்ணயத்தை ஏற்படுத்தினால் ஒழிய விவசாயம் முன்னுக்கு வரமுடியாது என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அதே மாதிரி பாதையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும் பாதை வசதி அவ்வளவு இல்லை. மின்சார வசதியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் அதேமாதிரி இருக்கிறது. சில கிராமங்களுக்குக் கிடைத்திருக்கிறதே தவிர இன்னும் பல கிராமங்களுக்குப் பாதைகள் கூட போடுவதில்லை. இப்போது சபையிலுள்ள உப தலைவர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். அவரும் என் ஜில்லாவாசி. எனக்கும் அவருக்கும் நெருங்கிய தொடர்பு உண்டு. ஜில்லாபோர்டு பிரசிடென்டாக இருந்த காலத்திலிருந்து தெரியும். நான் என் கிராமத்தில் ஆடி ஓடிக்கொண்டு இருந்த காலத்திலிருந்து அங்கு சரியான பாதை கிடையாது. இப்போது சென்ற ஆண்டிலிருந்து ஏதோ கற்கள் கொண்டு வந்து போடப்பட்டன. அந்தக் கல்லும் எங்கோ போய் மறைந்துவிட்டது. மீண்டும் அதை எடுத்துப் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆயினும் செப்பனிடவில்லை. சூளுருக்கும் கண்ணம்பாளையத்திற்கும் இரண்டு மைல் தூரம் பர்லாங் தூரம். அந்தப் பாதையை இன்னும் செப்பனிடவில்லை. எனக்கு இது ஒரு விநாத்தில் செலாகியமாக

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இருக்கிறது. யாராவது ரோடுபோடவில்லை என்று கேட்டால் “என்ன செய்வது எங்கள் ஊருக்கே பாதை போட முடியவில்லையே” என்று சொல்லி தப்பித்துக்கொள்ள ஒரு வாய்ப்பு இருந்துகொண்டு இருக்கிறது. இது மாறவேண்டும்.

பள்ளிகளிலே ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் 11 வயது வரைக்கும் இலவசக் கல்வி கற்பிக்கப்படுமென்று இருக்கிறது. நண்பர் திரு. முத்துக்கண்ணப்பன் அவர்கள் கூறிய பிரகாரம் இன்னும் அதனை நான்கு ஆண்டுகள் அதிகமாக்கி எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.சி. வரைக்கு மாவது அவர்களைப் படிக்க வைக்கும் நிலைமையை உண்டாக்க வேண்டுமென்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். அது மட்டுமல்ல, அவர்களுக்கு இந்தக் கல்வியைப் புகட்டுவதில் மட்டும் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. சிறிய குழந்தைகளிலிருந்தே அவர்களுக்கு சத்தியம், சாந்தம் இவைகளை நல்லமுறையிலே புகுத்தவேண்டும். அதற்கு நல்ல ஆசிரியர்கள் தேவை. நல்ல சற்குணவந்தவர்களாக ஆசிரியர்களைப் பொறுக்கி எடுக்கவேண்டும். சில சந்தர்ப்பங்களிலே அது கொஞ்சம் அரிதாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் கிடைத்த ஆசிரியர்களைக்கொண்டு நடத்தவேண்டிய நிலைமை இருக்கிறது. நிர்வாகத்திலே பல கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்பட்டதான் செய்கின்றன. அடுத்தபடியாக பள்ளிக்கூட நிலைமை இருக்கிறது. சில பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலே நான் சென்று பார்த்தேன். எங்கள் ஊருக்கும் கோயம்புத்தூருக்கும் இடையில் சிங்கநல்லூர் என்ற கிராமம் இருக்கிறது. அங்கு ஒரு சமயம் பிள்ளைகள் பள்ளிக்கூடம் போகாமல் வீட்டில் இருந்தார்கள். ஏன் என்று கேட்டால் பள்ளிக்கூடம் மழையினால் ஒழுகுகிறது. அதனால் வாத்தியார் பள்ளிக்கூடம் விட்டுவிட்டார் என்று சொன்னார்கள். உடனே பள்ளிக்கூடத்தைப் பார்க்கப் போனோம். பாடசாலை பூராவும் தண்ணீர் தேங்கி நின்றது. போன வருஷம்தான் ரிப்பேர் செய்தார்களாம். ஜில்லா போர்டிலிருந்து 3,500 ரூபாய் வீதம் இரண்டு ஷெட்டுகளுக்குக் கூரை போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படியும் ஒழுகுகிறது. அதற்கு முந்தின வருஷம் இதற்கும் மோசமாக இருந்ததாம் அது. அடுத்தபடியாக பெரிய கட்டிடங்கள் சில இருக்கின்றன. அந்தக் கட்டிடங்களிலுள்ள ஷெட்டுகள் தலையில் விழக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கின்றன. இதுபோன்ற இடங்களை கல்வி அதிகாரிகள் சென்று பார்வையிடவேண்டும். அவ்வப்போது செய்யக்கூடிய வேலைகள் என்ன என்ன என்று அவர்கள் தெரிந்து சொல்லாவிட்டால் அவர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் எதற்குக் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது? அது வீண்தான். ஆரம்பத்திலே சிறிது கவனம் செலுத்தாத காரணத்தால் ஜனங்களுக்கு அதிருப்தி ஏற்படுகிறது. சின்ன ரிப்பேராக இருக்கும்போதே தெரிந்து செய்தால் அதிகமாக தொகை செலவிடவேண்டியதில்லை—என்பதுதான் என் அபிப்பிராயம்.

அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த உர வினியோகத்தைப்பற்றி சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். கரும்புக்கு அதிகச் சலுகை கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். பயிர்த்தொழில் செய்வது ரொம்பக் குறைந்து வருகிறது. தானிய உற்பத்தி அதனால் அதிகம் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறது.

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கரும்புக்கு உரம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். மற்ற வேளாண்மைக்கு, புகையிலைக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படுவதில்லை. அதற்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று பல தடவை பேசியிருக்கிறேன். புகையிலை பயிர் செய்தால்தான் இரண்டு பயிர்கள் பயிர் செய்யமுடியும். என் அனுபவங்களை வைத்து பல தடவை இதைக் கூறியிருக்கிறேன். அப்படி இருந்தாலும்கூட புகையிலைக்குச் சரியான உரம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. இது மிகவும் முக்கியமானது என்பதை இந்த சபையிலே தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அடுத்தபடியாக ஜனங்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கிற காரணத்தால் பல ஏற்பாடுகள் விஸ்தரிக்கப்படுவதை கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : சட்டமன்ற உப-தலைவர் அவர்களே, நமது மாட்சிமை தங்கிய மஹாராணியார் அவர்கள் நம் நாட்டிற்கு வந்திருக்கிறார். அவர் வந்த வழி "purple way" அரசிக்கு மாத்திரம் ஏற்பட்ட வழி. அவர் நமது கிராமப்புறங்கள் எப்படி இருக்கின்றன என்று பரிசோதனை செய்கிறார். இங்கிலாந்திலே "She reigns but does not rule" என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். "அரசு செலுத்தவில்லை, ஆளும் தன்மை உண்டு" என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். ஆளும் தன்மை வாய்ந்த மஹாராணியார் தாய்மை கொண்டவராய் இருப்பதாலும், மக்கள் பெற்றவராய் இருப்பதாலும், நம் நாட்டிற்கு வந்திருந்து மக்களைப் பார்த்து, அவர்களைக் கொள்ளை கொள்வார் என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன். உலகத்திலே வன்மையும் கொடுஞ்செயலும் அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அன்றாடம் வருகையினால் சமாதானம் நிலை வேண்டுமென்று நான் வேண்டுகிறேன்.

இப்பொழுது நாம் முக்கியமாகக் கவனிக்க வேண்டியது நம் நாட்டின் நிலைமை. ஒருவாறு தளர்த்திருந்தால்தான், உயர்வுக்கு வழி ஏற்படும். எந்த நாடும் குற்றம் குறை இல்லாமலில்லை. நம் நாட்டில் குற்றங்குறைகள் அதிகமாக இருக்கலாம். இருந்தாலும், முயற்சி செய்வது பெரிய முயற்சியாக இருக்க வேண்டும். நம் நாடு வறுமையே குடிகொண்ட நாடு. இருக்கிற மக்கள் ஏழை மக்கள். நூற்றுக்கு 90 பேர் சிறு சிறு நிலங்களை வைத்துக் கொண்டு பயிர் செய்கிறார்கள். கிராமங்களில் மக்கள் இரண்டு மூன்று ஏக்கர்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பயிர் செய்கிறார்கள். தினமும் பாடுபடுகிறார்கள்; ஆனால் சாப்பாட்டிற்குக் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். முன்பு அரை ரூபாய் கூலி, இப்பொழுது ஒரு ரூபாய் வாங்குகிறார்கள். இருந்தாலும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஏன்? விலை வாசி அதிகமாகிவிட்டது. ஒருவரையொருவர் பழி சொல்லிக் கொண்டோ, கேலி செய்து கொண்டோ இராமல், எந்தவிதமாகப் பாடுபட்டால் நம் நாட்டை முன்னேற்றம் அடையச் செய்ய முடியும் என்று யோசித்து, அதற்குத் தக்கபடி வேலை செய்ய வேண்டும். நாம் செய்யும் வேலை என்ன, நாம் சரியாக வேலை செய்கிறோமா என்று சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். ஒரு கதை படித்திருக்கிறேன். தெய்வலோகத்தில் கடவுள் ஒருவரைக் காண்பித்து, "இவர் என்ன செய்தார்?" என்று கேட்பாராம். "சத்திரம், கோயில் கட்டினார், குளங்கள் வெட்டினார்" என்று

23rd January 1961]

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

பதில் வருமாம். "செய்த வேலை சரி; செய்ய வேண்டிய வேலை என்ன; எந்த வேலையைச் செய்யவில்லை? என்று கேட்பாராம். "பிச்சைக்காரன் வந்தான்; சாப்பாடு போடவில்லை" என்று பதில் வருமாம். "தள்ளு கதவுக்குப் பின்னால்" என்று உத்திரவு வருமாம். அதேபோல் செய்ய வேண்டிய வேலை என்ன, அதை எந்தவிதமாகச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதை உணர வேண்டும். அதை யார் உணர வேண்டும்? சுயராச்சியம் வந்த பிறகு, அரசியலார்தான் இதை உணரவேண்டும், வேண்டிய காரியத்தைச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று நாம் நினைக்க முடியுமா? திட்டமிடுகிறோம். திட்டம் இல்லாமல் நாம் காரியம் செய்வதில் என்ன பயன்? படித்தவர்கள் வருகிறார்கள். இருந்தும் கையில் பணம் இல்லாமல் என்ன செய்வது? கைப்பொருளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு வேலை செய்தால் நல்லது. "கைப்பொருள் உண்டாயின் யானைப் போர் கண்டற்றால்" என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வரி போட்டால், எதிர்ப்பு இருக்கிறது. கடன் கேட்டால் தொல்லை. இவ்வளவையும் சமாளித்துக்கொண்டு நல்ல காரியம் செய்வது நற்பண்புகளைக் காட்டுகிறது. அரசியலை நடத்துவது யார்? நம் அமைச்சர்கள். அவர்கள் பல இடங்களுக்கும் போய் வருகிறார்கள். அவ்வாறு போய் வருவது சுகமான வேலையல்ல. காலையில் 6 மணி முதல் 10 மணி வரை ஆகிறது. அப்படிச் செல்லும்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்தின் தேவைகள் என்ன என்பதைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். செய்யவேண்டிய உதவிகள் காலாகாலத்தில் செய்யப்பட்டனவா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். எத்தனை மனுக்கள் போடப்பட்டன என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். பணத் தொகை கொடுக்கப்பட்டதா? விதைகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டனவா என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். ஒரு இலாகா செய்கிற வேலையை இன்னொரு இலாகா கண் காணிக்க வேண்டும். அதிகாரிகள் காலாகாலத்தில் செய்ய வேண்டிய வேலையைச் செய்வதில்லை. இதற்கு யாரைக் குறை கூறுவது? அரசாங்க முறை (சிஸ்டம்) சரியாக இல்லை. அதை நாம் சரி செய்யவேண்டும். சட்டங்களை அதிகமாகப் பயன்படுத்தாமல், அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அதிகாரம் கொடுங்கள். உதாரணமாக, ஒரு கிணறு வெட்ட வேண்டுமென்றால், அல்லது மாடு வாங்க வேண்டுமென்றால், ரெவின்யூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் வருவார், பிறகு தாசில்தாரிடம் பேப்பர் போகிறது. இவ்வாறே காலம் கடந்து போகிறது. இதற்கும் மூன்று நான்கு மாதங்கள் ஆய்விடுகின்றன. நினைத்துப் பார்த்தால் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. நாம் எல்லோருடைய ஒத்துழைப்பின் பேரில் காரியங்கள் செய்ய வேண்டுமே தவிர, குஸ்தி போட்டுக்கொண்டிருப்பதில் பயன் இல்லை. "பிளாக் டெவலப்மெண்ட்" வேலை ஆரம்பிக்கிறோம். இதற்காகப் பஞ்சாயத்துக்கள், பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் கவுன்சில் ஆகியவை இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை நிர்வாகம் செய்ய வேண்டியது பி.டி.ஓ-க்கள் "பிளாக் டெவலப்மெண்ட்" ஒரு தனி இலாகா. அது முதல் அமைச்சர் கைவசம் இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு நிறைய பணம் வேண்டும். அதிகாரிகளுக்கு "டி.ரெய்னிங்" கொடுக்க வேண்டும். "பிளாக் டெவலப்மெண்ட்" ஏரியாக்களில் பணத்தைப் பூராவும் செலவழிப்பதில்லை. இப்பொழுது

[Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar]

[23rd January 1961]

மார்ச்சு மாதத்தில் எவ்வளவு பணம் செலவழிக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று கட்டாயமாக உத்தரவு போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வேண்டாதவரைக் கூப்பிட்டுப் பணம் கொடுப்பது, அவர் உபயோகப்படுத்தாமல் பணத்தைத் திருப்பிக் கொடுப்பது என்ற வழக்கம் இருந்து வருகிறது. நாம் ஒவ்வொருவரும் கிராமங்களுக்குப் போய் இம்மாதிரி வழக்கத்தை நீக்க வேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்யாமல், அதிகாரிகளையும் அரசி யலரையும் குறை கூறுவதில் பயனில்லை. குறை கூறவேண்டியது தான். ஆனால் மிகைப்படுத்திக் கூறக் கூடாது.

அடுத்தபடியாக சுகாதார நிலைமை What is the health of a nation? நம் நாட்டில் ஆஸ்பத்திரி வசதி போதுமானதாக இல்லை, படுக்கை வசதியில்லை, என்று சொல்கிறோம். உடம்பை சுகாதாரமாக வைத்துக்கொண்டால், ஆஸ்பத்திரி எதற்கு? தடுப்பு முறையை அனுசரிக்காமல், மற்றது பேசிப் பிசயோசனமில்லை. “மலேரியா எரடிகேஷன் பிரோகிராம்” நிறைவேற்றிக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம். World Health Organisation வந்திருக்கிறது. அதைப் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும் “Prevention is better than cure” “பிரிவென்ஷன்”-க்கு ஒருவரும் முன்வருவது கிடையாது. இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமைக்கு யார் பொறுப்பு You are responsible for the condition.” ஆதலால், ஒவ்வொருவரும் தன் கடமையை உணர்ந்து உதவி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

இப்பொழுது மக்கள் பெருக்கம் அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டு வரு கிறது. 1950-இல் 3 சதவிகிதம், 1970-இல் 8 சதவிகிதம் உயர்வு இருக்கும். குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாட்டு முறையை ஒவ்வொருவரும் கடைப்பிடிக்க வேண்டும். குடும்பக் கட்டிப்பாடு, ஆரோக்கிய நிலை இரண்டையும் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். உயிர் நாடியாக இருக்கும் விஷயங்களில் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும். கட்சிகள் இருக்கவேண்டியதுதான் கொள்கைகள் இருக்க வேண்டியது தான். எந்த ஊரிலும் இல்லாத கட்சி நம் ஊரில் இருக்கிறது. மதிப்பு, மரியாதை இல்லாமல் திட்டுகிறார்கள். ஆவேசத்தினாலும் அறிவின்மையாலும் எல்லாப் பண்புகளையும் இழந்து, நமது மக்கள் சீர்கெட்ட நிலையில் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நமது மேன்மை, மரியாதையைக் காப்பாற்றிக்கொண்டு நமது மக்கள் உயர்ந்து வாழ வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக நாம் பாடுபடவேண்டும். எனக்குப் பேச சந்தர்ப்பம் அளித்த உதவித் தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு வந்தனம் செலுத்திக்கொண்டு நான் என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Is any other hon. Member going to speak?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : No, Sir.

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

The House then adjourned.

[23rd January 1961]

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

* 175. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4938, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 26th October 1960, appointing Inspectors for the purposes of the Madras Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXXIII of 1958).

* 176. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3535, Revenue, dated 7th September 1960, extending the Madras City Tenants Protection Act, 1921 (Madras Act III of 1922) to the Municipal Town of Srivilliputhur in the Ramnathapuram district with effect from 28th September 1960.

* 177. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3771, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 1st August 1960, regarding amendments to the Madras Factories Rules, 1950.

* 178. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3943, Home, dated 1st December 1960, cancelling the exemption from payment of tax leviable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931) in respect of 1956 Willys Jeep, Station Wagon, belonging to the Co-operative for American Remittances Everywhere Inc.

* 179. Notification issued by the Regional Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards relating to certain panchayats in Thanjavur, Mannargudi, Pattukkottai, Orathanad and Nannilam taluks in Thanjavur district.

** 180. G.O. Ms. No. 1281, Public (Partition) Department, regarding decisions of the Zonal Ministerial Committee as approved by the Southern Zonal Council relating to safeguards to be afforded to the Linguistic minorities.

** 181. Statement XXVIII showing further replies received in regard to the assurances included in the Statements appended to the second, third and fifth reports of the Committee on Government Assurances.

* Laid on the table of the House on 20th January 1961.

** Laid on the table of the House on 21st January 1961.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Tuesday, the 24th January 1961.

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

I.—EXPRESSION OF SORROW AT THE DEMISE OF SRI M. NARAYANA MENON, A FORMER MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to announce to the House the death of Sri M. Narayana Menon, a former Member of the Legislative Council, on the 19th January 1961. He was an elected Member of the Legislative Council from 1937 to 1950 from the Malabar General Constituency. He was a Member of the Municipal Council, Palghat, and Vice-President of the Malabar District Board for two terms.

We express our sincere sorrow at his demise which I shall convey to the Members of the bereaved family.

I now request hon. Members to stand in silence for a few minutes as a mark of respect to the deceased.

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

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Transfer of Thalwadi to the Mysore State

* 17 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any communication has been received from the Government of India regarding the transfer of Thalwadi to the Mysore State from Madras State; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

[24th January 1961]

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : தால்வாடியை மைசூர் மாநிலத்தில் சேர்க்க வேண்டுமென்று கிளர்ச்சி நடந்துவருவது அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியுமா? அது சம்பந்தமாக அரசாங்கம் ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : யாரோ சிலர் கிளர்ச்சி செய்கிறார்கள் என்பதற்காக, அதையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் கவனத்தில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள முடியாது. சென்னை இராச்சியத்தைப் பொறுத்த வரையில், நம்முடைய எல்லைகள் எல்லாம் நிரந்தரமாகத் தீர்க்கப்பட்டுவிட்டன. இனி எந்த மாறுதலும் செய்வதற்கில்லை என்பதைத் திட்டவட்டமாகச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I take it that the Hon. Minister shares the view of the Hon. Finance Minister that as far as the present situation is concerned, there is finality?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : That is what he said in Tamil. (Laughter.)

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I am sorry, Sir.

Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue

* 18 Q.—**DR. A. SREENIVASAN :** Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the post of the Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue has been abolished and, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) : Yes. There was a post of Development Commissioner in the grade of Member, Board of Revenue, and Sri R. A. Gopalaswami, I.C.S., was holding that post. When Sri Gopalaswami proceeded on leave with effect from 5th October 1960, the Chief Secretary has been appointed to discharge the functions of the Development Commissioner and there was no need for the post of Fourth Member, Board of Revenue, which was accordingly abolished.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that the Secretary to the Government, Finance Department, is also one of the Members of the Board of Revenue and have they been amalgamated as a measure of retrenchment?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : No, Sir, he is on the super-time scale.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is he drawing an allowance? And does it not stand in the way of another officer of the Government drawing the acting allowance of Rs. 250?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I think the Government save on account of this.

[24th January 1961]

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, the Finance Secretary is the Second Member of the Board of Revenue. Does it mean that he performs the functions of the Secretary to Government, Finance Department, as also Second Member, Board of Revenue?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : No, the point is this. The Finance Secretary is not a Member of the Board of Revenue but he is on the super-time scale and would be drawing the pay and allowance as if he were a Member of the Board of Revenue.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is he drawing salary as Secretary, Finance Department, or Member, Board of Revenue?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : When I said 'He is on the super-time scale', it means that he draws his salary that is payable to the Member, Board of Revenue.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : If that Member of the Board of Revenue can look after the two jobs, then why not abolish the post itself?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : If I may explain, the Finance Secretary is also the Development Commissioner now. The Development Commissioner holds the status of the Member, Board of Revenue. There are five posts on the super-time scale, namely, three Members of the Board of Revenue, the Chief Secretary to Government and the Development Commissioner and persons seniormost and competent enough, would occupy those posts. There is no question of any one losing the pay and allowances and all that. There is also no question of anybody being paid extra pay or allowances because of this arrangement.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is there any proposal before the Government to abolish the Board of Revenue?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : A separate question should be put.

Oriental Colleges

* 19 Q.—**SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number and the names of Oriental Colleges as on 1st April 1960?

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

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, of these 15 colleges may I know how many are under the control of the Government and how many under the control of local bodies and aided institutions?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am sorry I do not have the particulars as to how many are under the different managements.

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SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: May I know whether the pay scales are uniform in all these colleges?

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

II-A. Vidwans

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

(a) the number of applications received from II-A Vidwans for admission to the Pandits Training Course during 1959-60; and

(b) the number selected for the course?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) 12, Sir.

(b) None, Sir.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Was none admitted to the college?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Nobody has been selected, Sir.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is it a fact, Sir, that of late a decision has been taken to admit Grade II-A Vidwans for this course?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The difficulty is they do not have the Tamil qualification which is necessary for this purpose. If properly qualified Vidwans in Tamil are not available we have said that such people also might be considered. But now I am afraid there are already too many Vidwans waiting to undergo the training. That is why it is not possible to select these Vidwans. And, Sir, no useful purpose will be served by selecting them because they do not get employment.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, my information is some of these Vidwans have been selected for the latest course. Will the Government see that the rest are selected?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The question relates to 1959-60. None was selected and that is why we said that if qualified persons were not available these people could be selected. Under the circumstances then existing a few might have been selected but the position now in 1960-61 is quite different.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Is this course open to Sanskrit pandits?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Government see that the others are also given admission?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have told the hon. Member many times that he should put it in the form of a supplementary question.

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VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: இந்தச் சம்பிரதான வித்துவான்கள், தமிழிலும் நல்ல பாண்டியத்வம் உடையவர்களல்ல, சமஸ்கிருதத்திலும் பாண்டியத்துவம் உடையவர்களல்ல. ஆகையால் இவர்களைப் பயிற்சிக் கல்லூரியில் அனுமதிக்கக் கூடாது என்று உத்தரவு பிறப்பித்து விடுவது நல்லதல்லவா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is another suggestion.

Groundnut crops

* 21 Q.—SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state whether it is a fact that groundnut crops in Chingleput district have been affected by pests during the month of June 1960 and if so, the measures taken in this regard?

பதிலைத் தமிழில் சொல்லுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: கேள்வி ஆங்கிலத்தில் இருந்தால், ஆங்கிலத்தில் பதில் சொல்வது வழக்கமாக இருப்பதால், முதலில் ஆங்கிலத்தில் சொல்லிவிட்டு, பிறகு தமிழிலும் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

There was no widespread outbreak of any pest of groundnut in Chingleput district. There was a stray appearance of Red Hairy Caterpillar in the village of Sengadu in Sriperumbudur block. The Agriculture Department staff undertook proper control measures in time by spraying Folidol and eradicated the pest.

செங்கல்பட்டு மாவட்டத்தில் வேர்க்கடலைப் பயிரைப் பூச்சி ஒன்றும் அதிகமாகப் பற்றவில்லை. ஆனால் ஸ்ரீபெரும்புதூரிலுள்ள செங்காடு என்னும் கிராமத்தில் பயிர்கள் பூச்சியினால் பாதிக்கப் பட்டிருப்பதாகத் தகவல் வந்திருக்கிறது. உடனடியாக விவசாய இலாகாவின் அதற்குத் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொண்டனர். “போலிடால்” என்ற மருந்தைப் பயிர்களுக்கு அடிக்கும்படியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டு அந்தப் பூச்சி தவிர்க்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: எவ்வளவு ஏக்கர் பூச்சி யால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டன?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: செங்காடு என்ற ஓரே ஒரு கிராமத்தில்தான் பயிர்கள் பாதிக்கப்பட்டன. எவ்வளவு ஏக்கர் என்று சொல்வதற்கில்லை. அதிகமாக இல்லை.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: செங்கல்பட்டு தாலுகாவில் மட்டும் 500 ஏக்கருக்கு மேல் பூச்சியால் பயிர்கள் பாதிக்கப்பட்டது அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: எனக்கு வந்திருக்கிற தகவலிலிருந்து செங்கல்பட்டில் ஸ்ரீபெரும்புதூரில் செங்காடு கிராமத்தில்தான் அந்தப் பூச்சி அரித்ததாகத் தெரிகிறது.

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SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR : பூச்சி மருந்தை விவசாயிகளுக்கு இலவசமாகக் கொடுக்க முடியுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : இலவசமாகக் கொடுப்பதில்லை. கன்ஸெஷன் ரேட்டில், பாதி விலையில் கொடுக்கிறோம்.

3-10
P.M.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is it a fact, Sir, that on account of the residue of pesticides like Folidol in grains many people died after eating the grains and in fact one of the persons who just spread this Folidol got suffocated and died in our State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I have not heard of this case. It may be so. One has to be careful. The Agriculture Department has been taking due care to educate people about the proper use of this Folidol.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Cannot the Government just think of other pesticides which are less harmful to human beings?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : It is a question of science. I have been told that even in Japan they are using this Folidol.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR : பூச்சியால் அழிக்கப்பட்ட பயிர்களுக்காக விவசாயிகளுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கப்படுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுப்பதில்லை. அந்தப் பூச்சி மருந்துகள் சலுகை விலைக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றன.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, have the Government any proposal to set up a committee just to go into the question of the residue effects of poisonous pesticides like Folidol?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not think there is any need to appoint a committee to go into this question. The Government have been taking all precautionary care in this matter.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Sir, has the Hon. Minister read the report of the Agricultural Research Council in Great Britain regarding the use of the pesticides to control pests on agricultural crops?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I am sorry I have not read that report. I shall be grateful to the hon. Member if he will send it. I will certainly go through that report.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, has the hon. Minister received any communication from the Collector of Madurai that groundnuts in Dindigul and other taluks has been damaged by caterpillar?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I do not have any particulars with me. The groundnut crop has been affected by this pest only in Chingleput district. As regards other districts, I have no particulars with me.

[24th January 1961]

Conference of the State Ministers for Agriculture

* 22 Q.—**SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state the decisions arrived at the Conference of the State Ministers of Agriculture held in the last week of August 1960, at New Delhi, to increase agricultural production during the next five years?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : A copy ^a of the "Conclusions and Recommendations" of the Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture held on 26th and 27th August 1960 at New Delhi, received from the Government of India is placed on the table of the House.

Disposal of bills

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

(a) whether any time-limit has been fixed for the disposal of salary bills, travelling allowance bills and contingent bills by the Pay and Accounts Office and, if so, what it is; and

(b) the procedure prescribed for return of bills under objections?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) (1) No.

(2) Does not arise.

(b) Bills, which are found to be defective in any respect, are returned to the drawing officers with a memorandum indicating the objections in detail. They are duly informed of the return of the bills with objections. The token numbers of the bills returned with objections are also exhibited in the notice board of the Pay and Accounts Office.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact, Sir, that the clerical staff of the Pay and Accounts Office wait till the end of the month when some bill is received and then raise some flimsy objections so that they may delay payment as much as possible?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I have no such information, Sir.

Aided elementary schools

* 24 Q.—**SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the conditions, if any, to open aided elementary schools in the State?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The conditions are embodied in Chapter I of Part II of the pamphlet "Rules relating to Elementary Schools", a copy of which is available in the Library of the Legislature.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Is it a fact, Sir, that no aided elementary school is allowed to be opened now, and may I know also whether under exceptional circumstances permission is given now?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Even now under exceptional circumstances permission is being given.

Wells

* 25 Q.—SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to dig more wells in the area around Tiruvalangadu?

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

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: May I know the number of wells sunk around Tiruvalangadu?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I understand, Sir, that sanction has been accorded for sinking 45 wells during the year 1960-61.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: May I know, Sir, how many have actually been sunk?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Only orders have been issued.

Madras Land Ceilings Bill

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

(a) whether any complaint was received in April 1960 from a resident of Pagalmedu village, Pennalurpettai taluk, Chingleput district, about the orders issued by a Tahsildar of Tiruvallur taluk to forestall the Madras Land Ceilings Bill; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: (a) & (b) In April 1960, a petition was received from Sri D. Gnanamurthi, ex-Karnam of Pagalmedu group, Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, containing allegations against the Tahsildar, Tiruvallur. An enquiry was made and it was found that the allegations related to certain proceedings of the Tahsildar, dated 21st March 1960, ordering transfer of registry of certain lands in Kadirvedu village. The proceedings were found to be in order and the matter was, therefore, dropped.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: May I know, Sir, who conducted the enquiry?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: It should be the Revenue Divisional Officer.

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DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, is it a fact that the Tahsildar himself against whom the complaint was made was the enquiring officer?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I thought the hon. Member referred to the enquiry about the transfer. If it is an enquiry about the Tahsildar, an officer above the Tahsildar only can enquire.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: I want to know who is the officer here—the Revenue Divisional Officer or the Tahsildar himself—who enquired into the complaint of the gentleman?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The complaint against the Tahsildar is enquired into by the superior officer and the complaint against the transfer of land was enquired into by the Tahsildar himself.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, I want to be specific. My information is that the Tahsildar himself wrote to the Revenue Divisional Officer saying that there is nothing against him, and the Revenue Divisional Officer seems to have simply come to the same conclusion as the Tahsildar. I want to know specifically whether the Revenue Divisional Officer conducted the enquiry or the Tahsildar himself did it. I would like the Hon. Minister to place a copy of the report on the table of the House.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The enquiry was by the Revenue Divisional Officer. I may go a step further and say that the Collector agreed with the Revenue Divisional Officer and dropped further action.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: May I ask, Sir, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the table of the House for the information of the public?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: It is not usually placed on the table of the House. Sufficient information has already been given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions are over.

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

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

* SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: தலைவர் அவர்களே, மேன்மை தங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்களைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். அவர்களுடைய உரையைப் பாராட்டுவதற்கில்லை. நமது நாட்டுக்கு மாட்சிமை தங்கிய பிரிட்டிஷ் ராணி அவர்களும், அவருடைய புருஷரும் தம்பதிகளாக வருவதில் மகிழ்ச்சி தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். நாம் காமன்வெல்தில் நாமாகப் போய் சேர்ந்திருப்பதாக உரையில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறது. நம் நாட்டில் பங்காளிகள் பாகம் பிரிக்கிறபோது எழுதுகிற ஒரு எழுத்தைப்

[Sri A. K. Thangavel Mudaliar] [24th January 1961]

போல் இருக்கிறது. நாம் பிரிந்து விட்டோம். ஆனால் சூதக பாத்தியம் தவிர மற்ற எல்லா தனநொண பாகத்திலிருந்து விடுவித்துக் கொண்டோம் என்று எழுதுவார்கள். அது போலத் தான் பிரிட்டிஷ் காமன்வெல்த்தில் நாம் சேர்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறோம்.

அடுத்தபடியாக இப்போது இரண்டு ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டங்கள் போட்டு காரியங்களைச் செய்து வருகிறோம். இந்த மாநிலத் திட்டங்கள் போட்டு சர்க்கார் செய்கிற காரியங்கள் எல்லாம் மக்களுக்கு நல்ல சுக வாழ்வு வாழ்வதற்காக ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்ட திட்டம். இப்போது பத்து வருடங்களுக்குத் திட்டம் போட்டு செய்கிற காரியங்களினால் உணவுப் பொருள்கள் அகவிலை இறங்கவில்லை. நாளுக்கு நாள் அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டுதான் வருகிறது. திட்டங்கள் போட்டு காரியங்கள் செய்வதில் பல இலாகாக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஒரு இலாகாவில் மாத்திரம் போட்ட திட்டங்களைச் சரிவர நடத்தி மக்களுக்கு பயன்படக் கூடிய காரியங்கள் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அது எலக்ட்ரிசிட்டி, டிபார்ட்மெண்ட். மற்ற இலாகாக்கள் அம்மாதிரிச் செய்து நல்ல பலனை ஏற்படுத்தவில்லை. அதனால்தான் சர்க்காரில் ஏதோ கோளாறு இருக்கிறது என்று தெரிகிறது. நிர்வாகக் கோளாறு இருக்கிறது. நிர்வாகம் சரிவர நடைபெறவில்லை. உணவுப் பொருள்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அவை நாளுக்குநாள் அதிகமான விலையில் போவதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? அதை சர்க்கார் நன்றாக ஆராயவேண்டும். மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம் போடப்பட்டு அது அமுலுக்கு வர இருக்கிறது. இத்திட்டத்தில் 191 கோடி நமது மத்திய சர்க்காரால் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. தூறு கோடியை வரி போட்டோ அல்லது வேறு வகையிலோ நாம் வருவாய் தேடவேண்டும். வருவாய் எந்த வழியில் தேடமுடியும்? இப்போது சர்க்கார் வரிபோட்டு போட்டு ஜனங்கள் கட்ட முடியாத நிலைமையில் வாழ்க்கை நடத்தமுடியாத நிலைமையில் தவிக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சமயத்தில் சர்க்கார் என்ன வியாபாரம் செய்து பணம் சேர்க்கப்போகிறார்கள்? வரிபோடப் போகிறதா என்று தெரியவில்லை. வரிபோட்டால் இனி மக்கள் தாங்க முடியுமா? வரி வரியென்று போட்டு கட்ட முடியாது. மக்கள் அழுத கண்களோடு இருக்கிறார்கள். குடும்பம் நடத்த முடியவில்லை. உத்தியோகம் செய்கிறவர்களும் நடுத்தர மக்களும் குறிப்பிட்ட வருமானம் உள்ளவர்களும் கூட குடும்பத்தை நடத்த முடியவில்லை. வெளியேயிருந்து கடன் வாங்குகிறார்கள். அப்போதுதான் நடத்த முடியும். கடன் வாங்கியபின் நாணயத்தைக் காப்பாற்ற முடியவில்லை. அதனாலும் அதிகத் துன்பப்படுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கம் தனக்குத் தேவையான 100 கோடியைக் கடன் வாங்கவேண்டும், அல்லது வரி போடவேண்டும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டத்தைப்பற்றிப் பேசப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. சென்ற வருடம் 8 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. இவ்வருஷம் 4 கோடி ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தத் திட்டங்களுக்காக போர்வெல் வைத்து சிறிய நீர்ப்பாசன

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திட்டங்களை ஏற்படுத்தினால் இதுவரை பயிராகாத இடங்களிலும் நன்றாக நெல் பயிர்களை உற்பத்தி செய்து நெல்லை அபிவிருத்தி செய்ய முடியும். அதைப்பற்றி இங்கு ஒன்றும் சொல்லவில்லை. சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டம் என்று போட்டு ஒரு திட்டம் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அந்தத் திட்டத்திலே ரொம்ப அனுபவம் இல்லாதவர்கள் நிர்வாகத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள். நான் பார்த்தவரை நல்ல அனுபவம் உள்ளவர்கள் அதில் இல்லை. அதனால் பல கேடுகள் சம்பவிக்கின்றன. ஆகையால் எவ்வளவு அதற்காக நாம் செலவழித்தாலும் அதற்குத் தக்க பலன் இல்லை.

அடுத்தபடியாக கூட்டுறவுத் திட்டத்தில் தொழிலாளர்களைச் சேர்த்து சில திட்டங்கள் தயார் செய்து அவை நடந்து வருகின்றன. தொழிலாளியை தொழிலாளியாகவே இருக்க அவை ஏற்பாடு செய்கின்றனவே தவிர அந்தத் தொழிலுக்கு அவன் சொந்தக்காரராகவோ முதலாளியாகவோ வர அவை துணை செய்ய வில்லை. இந்தக் கூட்டுறவு முறை இப்பொழுது வேறு ஒரு முதலாளியிடம் வேலை செய்கிற ஒரு வேலைக்காரனைக் கொண்டு வந்து கூட்டுறவு மூலமாக வைத்து வேலை வாங்குகிறதே தவிர அவன் அங்கும் வேலைக்காரன். கூட்டுறவுக்கு வந்தும் வேலைக்காரனாகத்தான் இருக்க முடிகிறது. சர்க்கார் ஏற்படுத்தும் கூட்டுறவு முறை அவனுக்குப் பிழைப்பு கொடுக்கிற அளவோடுதான் வேலை செய்கிறது. கம்யூனிச முறையிலும் அப்படித்தான். கூட்டுறவு என்று பேரை மாற்றி நம் அரசாங்கம் கம்யூனிசம் செய்வதை செய்கிறது. இரண்டுமே பாஷை ஒன்றுதான். இந்த முறை மாறவேண்டும். அதற்கு சர்க்கார் தக்க வழி செய்ய வேண்டும். வேலைக்காரனை வேலைக்குச் சொந்தக் காரனுக்குவது வேறு, முதலாளியாக்குவது வேறு. சர்க்கார் செய்யும் வேலையில் இப்போது வினைத்திட்டம் இல்லை. வினைத் தூய்மை இல்லை, வினை செய்யும் வகை இல்லை என்பதைத்தான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நமது அரசாங்கம் மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்போகும் பல வேலைகளைப்பற்றி கவர்னர் உரையில் குறிப்பிட்டிருப்பது மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சிக்குரிய செய்தியாகும். அதிலே ஒரு ஏமாற்றம்தான் இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கம் எதிர் பார்த்த 400 கோடி ரூபாய்க்குத் திட்டம் தீட்டப்படாமல், கிட்டத்தட்ட 108 கோடி ரூபாய் வெட்டப்பட்டிருப்பது ஏமாற்றத்தைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. மேலும், அந்த உரையிலே முக்கியமான பிரச்சினைகளில் விலைவாசி ஏற்றத்தைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டதும், அதைத் தடுக்க என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப் போகிறார்கள் என்பதைக் குறிப்பிட்டதும் மிகவும் வருத்தத்தக்கதாகும். விலை வாசிகளைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிடும்போது, கவர்னர் அவர்கள் எதிர் பார்க்கப்படும் அதிக உற்பத்தி "பம்பர் ஹார்வெஸ்ட்" விலை வாசிகள் இறங்குவதற்குக் காரணமாக இருக்கலாமென்று ஹேஷ்யமாக நம்பிக்கை தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார். கடந்த 10 ஆண்டு காலத்தில் நடைமுறையைப் பார்ப்போமானால், அந்த மாநில

[Sri S. K. Sambandhan] [24th January 1961]

நடந்துவந்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இந்த விலைவாசிகள் சாதாரணமாக ஒரு சில காரணங்களை முன்னிட்டதான் ஏறுகின்றன. அத்தியாவசியமான உணவுப் பொருளாக இருந்தாலும், அவசியமில்லாத பொருளாக இருந்தாலும், இதே நிலைமைதான். ஒன்றிரண்டு மாதங்களிலே ஒரு சில காரணங்களால் விலை ஏறி விடுகிறது. அரிசியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், ஒன்றிரண்டு மாதங்களில், மூட்டைக்கு நான்கைந்து ரூபாய் விலை ஏறிவிடுகிறது. விலைவாசி ஏற்றத்தைத் தடுக்க அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்போகிறது என்று தெரிகின்ற சமயத்தில், விலைவாசி இறங்குமுகம் காட்டுகிறது. இரண்டு, மூன்று ரூபாய் ஏறியதற்கு நான்கை, எட்டை அல்லது ஒரு ரூபாய் இறங்குகிறது. இவ்வளவு தூரம் இறங்கி அந்த நிலையிலேயே அந்த விலை நின்றுவிடுகிறது. பிறகு அடுத்த ஆண்டிலே மழையின்மையாலோ அல்லது அதிக மழையினாலோ, விலை மேலும் ஏறிக்கொண்டே போகிறது. 1950-ல் ஒவ்வொரு பொருளுக்கும் இருந்த விலைவாசியையும் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் விலைவாசியையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பார்த்தால், 50 சதவிகிதம் அதிகமாகியிருக்கிறது. இதைத் தடுக்க அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, தூல் விலையைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். கடந்த ஆண்டிலே 40-ம் நம்பருக்குக் கீழ்ப்பட்ட நம்பர் தூலுக்கு விலை நிர்ணயித்தார்கள். அதை மில் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் ஒப்புக்கொண்டார்கள். அந்த விலை நிர்ணயம் நெசவாளர்களுக்கு உபயோகமாக இல்லை. நாற்பதாம் நம்பர் தூலுக்கு 28 ரூபாய் சொச்சம் விலை அரசாங்கம் நிர்ணயிப்பதற்கு மில் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் ஒப்புக்கொண்டார்கள். அது 40-ம் நம்பர் தூலுக்கு மட்டும் நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டது. அறுபதாம் நம்பர் தூலுக்கு விலை நிர்ணயிக்கப்படவில்லை. அறுபதாம் நம்பர் தூலை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால்தான் 40-ம் நம்பர் தூல் கொடுப்போம் என்று மில்காரர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அந்த 60-ம் நம்பர் தூலுக்கு இரண்டு ரூபாய் விலையேற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். அதனால் விலை நிர்ணயித்ததன் பலன் நேரிடையாக நெசவாளிக்குப் போய்ச் சேரவில்லை. அவர்கள் தேவையில்லாத 60-ம் நம்பர் தூலை வாங்க வேண்டியிருந்தது; விலையும் இரண்டு ரூபாய் கூட்டிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டியிருந்தது. ஆதலால், அரசாங்கம் நினைத்தபடி 40-ஆம் நம்பர் தூலுக்கு விலை குறையவில்லை.

அடுத்த ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலே, விவசாயத்திற்கு அதிக முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுத்திருப்பது மிகவும் பாராட்டத்தக்கது. அறுபத்தி ஏழரை லட்சம் டன் உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று குறிப்பிட்டிருப்பது சந்தோஷப்பட வேண்டியதுதான். ஆனாலும் அந்த இலக்கு அடையப்படுமா? இரண்டாவது திட்டத்திலே நிறைவேற்றிய திட்டங்களைப் பார்க்கும்போது, இது சந்தேகத்துக்கு உரியதாக இருக்கிறது. விவசாயத்திற்கு முக்கியமான தண்ணீர், ரசாயன உரம் ஆகியவற்றில் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும். ரசாயன உரம்தான் முக்கியமாக இப்பொழுது மிகவும்

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கட்டுப்பாடாக இருக்கிறது என்று எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களுமே சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அது கட்டுப்பாடாகத்தான் பல ஆண்டுகளுக்கு இருக்கும். இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகள் முன்பு இருந்ததைவிட அதிகமாக ரசாயன உரத்தைப் போட்டுப் பயிரிடுவதற்கு முன்வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குத் தேவைக்கேற்றபடி ரசாயன உரம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. நெய்வேலி போன்ற திட்டங்களால் உற்பத்தியாகும் ரசாயன உரங்கள் போதுமானதாக இருக்காது என்பது எனது கருத்து. ரசாயன உரம் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில், வெளிநாடுகளிலிருந்து அதிகமாக இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்தால், நலமாக இருக்கும்.

கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் மூலமாக ரசாயன உரம் விநியோகிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இருந்தபோதிலும், அதில் பல குறைகள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்த உரம் சரியான காலத்தில் விநியோகிக்கப்படாமல் இருந்துவருகிறது. ஆண்டு முழுவதும், 12 மாதங்களிலும், ஒவ்வொரு ஊரிலும் ரசாயன உரம் விநியோகிக்கப்படுகிறது. அரசாங்கம் ஏன் இப்படி விநியோகிக்க விட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பது ஆச்சரியமாக இருக்கிறது. எந்த மாவட்டத்திலும் 12 மாதமும் ரசாயன உரம் தேவைப்படாது. இரண்டு, மூன்று பயிர்கள் பயிரிடக்கூடிய நிலங்களாக இருந்தாலும், அந்தந்த காலத்திலே, அதாவது இரண்டு மூன்று மாதங்களில்தான், ரசாயன உரம் தேவைப்படும். அந்தக் காலத்திற்கு மாத்திரமல்லாமல், 12 மாதங்களிலும் விநியோகிக்கப்படுவதால், அது விவசாயத்திற்கு வேண்டியவர்களுக்குப் போய்ச் சேருவதில்லை. ஆகையால் அந்த உரத்தை அரசாங்கக் கிடங்கிலே வைத்திருந்து, விவசாயத்திற்கு வேண்டிய காலத்திலே, அதை விநியோகிப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் உத்தரவு பிறப்பிக்க வேண்டும்.

சென்ற ஆண்டு மழை பெய்ததினாலே எல்லா ஊர்களிலுமே பாசன வசதி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. தண்ணீருக்குப் பஞ்சம் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. சென்ற ஆண்டைப் போலல்லாமல், மழையில்லாத காலத்தில், தென்னாற்காடு போன்ற மாவட்டங்களிலே, விவசாயிகள் நீர் ஊற்றுக் குழாய்கள் மூலம் தண்ணீர் இறைத்து உபயோகப்படுத்திக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் பல நீர் ஊற்றுக் குழாய்கள் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுத்ததற்காக அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நான் மாவட்ட மக்கள் சார்பிலே நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். இருந்தபோதிலும், இன்னும் அதிகமாக பூமிக்கு அடியிலே நீர் எங்கள் மாவட்டத்தில் இருப்பதால், இன்னும் பல திட்டங்கள் மூலமாக பல நீர் ஊற்றுக் குழாய்களைத் தென் ஆற்காட்டு மாவட்டத்தில் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுத்தால், உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு நலமாக இருக்கும்.

வட்டார வளர்ச்சித் திட்டங்கள் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில், கூட்டுறவு குறித்து ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றி மக்களுக்கு நல்லது செய்யவேண்டு

3.30 p.m.

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[24th January 1961]

மென்ற ஆர்வம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் செய்கின்ற திட்டங்களால் மக்களுக்கு என்ன பயன் ஏற்படுகிறது என்பதை அறியாமல், திட்டங்களை விஸ்தரித்துக்கொண்டுபோவதில் அர்த்தம் இருக்காது. எந்தக் காரியத்தைச் செய்தாலும், அதனால் பலன் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். திட்டங்களில் முழுப் பலன் மக்களுக்குப் போய்ச் சேரும்படியாகச் செய்ய முடியுமா என்பதை முடிவு செய்து, மேலும் மேலும் திட்டங்களை விஸ்தரித்தால், நலமாக இருக்கும்.

மின்சாரம் சம்பந்தமாக, மற்ற அங்கத்தினர்கள் அரசாங்கத்தைப் பாராட்டியதுபோல், நானும் மின்சார இலாகா அமைச்சரையும், மின்சார இலாகாவினரையும் பாராட்டுகிறேன். நாள்தோறும் பல கிராமங்களுக்கு மின்சாரம் விஸ்தரிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இன்னும் அது விஸ்தரிக்கப்படப் போகிறது. ஒரு விஷயம் முன்புகூட குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறேன். ஒரு ஊருக்கு மின்சாரம் விஸ்தரிக்கப்பட்டால், அந்த ஊரிலே விஸ்தரிக்கப்பட்ட அளவு போதுமா, அது நல்ல விதமாக உபயோகிக்கப்படுகிறதா என்பதைக் கவனித்துக்கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். அடுத்தபடியாக சுகாதார சம்பந்தப்பட்டமட்டிலும் மக்கள் அவதிப்படுவதையும் சென்னையிலே கூட்டம் அதிகம் இருப்பதைப் பற்றியும் பலர் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். எனவே நான் அதைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிடாமல் மற்ற நகரப்புறங்களிலே, கிராமப்புறங்களிலே சுகாதார வசதிகள், ஆஸ்பத்திரி வசதிகள் மக்களுக்கு மிகமிகக் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது என்பதை கூறுவேன். கிராமங்களுக்குச் சிறுசிறு ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் இருந்தபோதிலும்கூட அவற்றில் போதுமான அளவுக்கு மருந்து சப்ளை இல்லாததால் ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருந்தும் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் இருக்கிற மருந்துவ விடுதிக்குப் போதுமான மருந்துகள் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக இத்திட்டத்தின்கீழ் நெய்வேலி அதிக விஸ்தாரமாக வேலை செய்யப்போகிறது என்பதை நானும் எங்கள் மாவட்ட மக்களைப்போல் மகிழ்ச்சி அடைந்தவனாக இருக்கிறேன். நெய்வேலி எங்கள் மாவட்டத்தில் இருந்தபோதிலும் சாதாரண சிறிய வேலைக்குக்கூட எங்கள் மாவட்டத்தில் இருக்கிறவர்களுக்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்காமல் இருந்துவருகிறது. இதை அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். அது தனிப்பட்ட கார்ப்பரேஷனாக இருப்பதால் கிளார்க் வேலைக்கோ அதற்கும் குறைந்த வேலைகளுக்கோ வெளிமாவட்டங்களிலிருந்து அழைக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். அதிலும் அங்குள்ளவர்களின் சொந்தக் காரர்கள் என்ற முறையிலும் கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். இதை நான் குறுகிய மனப்பான்மையில் கூறுவதாகக் கொள்ளக்கூடாது. பல மாவட்டங்களிலிருந்து இந்த மாவட்டத்திற்கு வருவதை வரவேற்கிறோம். இருந்தாலும் வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் அதிகமாக உள்ள இக்காலத்தில்

24th January 1961]

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : பிறகு நெய்வேலி கிராமத்தில் உள்ளவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்க வேண்டுமென்று வரும், யாருக்கும் வேலையில்லை என்று சொல்லாமல் இருப்பது நியாயமானது.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN அதற்குச் சொல்லவில்லை. அங்கு இருப்பவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படாமல் மற்றவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. நடைமுறையில் சரியாக இல்லை என்றுதான் சொல்கிறேன். அதனால் குறிப்பிடவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் இன்று அதிகமாக படித்தவர்கள் நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. பாலிடெக்னிக் போன்ற பள்ளிகள் அதிகமாகத் திறக்கப்படவேண்டும். எங்கள் மாவட்டத்தில் நெய்வேலி ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. இருந்தாலும் பாலிடெக்னிக் இரண்டு மூன்று விரைவில் ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் முயற்சி எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

தூத்துக்குடி துறைமுகம் சீர்திருத்தம் சம்பந்தமாக அரசாங்கம் முயற்சி எடுத்திருப்பது மகிழ்ச்சிக்குரிய ஒன்றாகும். ரயில்வே லைனருக்கான நம்பிக்கை தெரிவித்திருப்பதும் வரவேற்கத் தக்கதாகும். அதைத் தெரிவித்ததோடு நின்று விடாமல் காரியத்தில் நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

இந்த உரையில் நமது மாநிலத்தில் விவசாயத்திற்கு அடுத்த படியாக வேலை கொடுக்கக் கூடிய ஒரு தொழிலைப்பற்றி எதுவும் குறிப்பிடாதது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கதாகும். அதாவது கைத்தறித் தொழிலைப்பற்றி எந்தவிதமான குறிப்பிடும் இல்லாதது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கதுதான். இந்த மாநிலத்தில் உள்ள அத்தனை நெசவாளர்களுக்கும் ஏமாற்றமாகத்தான் இது இருக்கிறது. முக்கியமாக 'பிளீடிங் மதரஸ்' துணியின் நிலைமை ஓராண்டிற்கு முன்பே மந்திரி அவர்களின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது. மந்திரி அவர்கள் இனிமேலாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்வார் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். நடைமுறையில் எந்த விதமான ஒரு relief-ம் நெசவாளர்களுக்கு இன்றைய வரையில் வந்து சேரவில்லை. பலபேர் அவரவர்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்திருக்கிற துணியை ஈடாக வைத்து அந்தப் பணத்தை வாங்கி வேலையில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மூன்று ரூபாய்க்கு அடக்கமாகக் கூடிய துணியை 15 அணவுக்கும் 14 அணவுக்கும் விற்று வருகிறார்கள். அழைச்சர் அவர்களிடத்தில் இதுபற்றிப் பல முறை குறிப்பிட்டும் இதுவரை நடவடிக்கை எடுக்காதது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கது. இன்னும் அவர்கள் சகித்துக்கொண்டதான் வாழ்கிறார்கள். அதை நிவர்த்திக்க உடனடியாக ரூ. 10 லட்சம் கடனாகக் கொடுப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் கூட்டுறவு சங்க மூலமாகவோ அல்லது நேரிடையாகவோ கொடுத்து உதவவேண்டும். பத்து லட்சம் என்பது

[Sri S. P. Sivasubramanya Nadar] [24th January 1961]

In this connection, I wish to point out another thing. The Act of 1958 came into force on 1st January 1960 and Rules have not yet been framed under the Act. There is a lacuna here. Even after the new Act has come into force, in some spheres the provisions of the old Act are applied still. We could understand such application as a transitional arrangement. As regards the rule-making power of the Government, once the new Act comes into force, the Rules must be under that Act. Very few Rules have been framed under the Act so much so the Courts are at a loss to know under what rules they have to decide cases. The old Rules have gone and no new Rules have been framed. There is difficulty particularly in regard to elections and disqualification of members. If it is the new Act, then no Rules are there. This must be looked into and either the old Rules should be re-enacted and issued under the new Act or new Rules should be issued so that people may not suffer.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

3-50
P.M.

SRI V. M. SURENDRA RAM: தலைவர் அவர்களே, கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய உரைமீது என்னுடைய சில கருத்துக்களைத் தெரிவிக்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். கவர்னர் அவர்கள் உரையில் விலை வாசியைப்பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். வரவேற்கத் தக்க அம்சம். அதே சமயத்தில் விலைவாசி இப்போது உயர்ந்து கொண்டு போவதைப் பார்த்தால் பயமாக இருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக நீலகிரி ஜில்லாவில் பார்த்தால் அரிசி ஒரு ரூபாய்க்கு இரண்டு படி விற்கிறது. இரண்டு படி என்றால் பட்டணம் படிக்கு ஒன்று.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: அங்கு potatoes விலை அதிகமாக இருக்கிறதே.

SRI V. M. SURENDRA RAM: அதுவும் இப்போது விலை குறைந்துவிட்டது. அரிசியின் விலை அதிகமாகிவிட்டது, வருவாய் கிடையாது. உருளைக்கிழங்கு விலை அதிகமானால்தான் அரைப் படி. அரிசியாவது வாங்கமுடியும். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில்தான் பட்டணம்படி ஒன்று என்று விற்கிறது. இந்த அரிசி விலையைக் கம்மிபண்ண சர்க்கார் தலையிடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக நியாயவிலைக்கடைகள் இருக்கின்றன. நீலகிரி ஜில்லாவில் அரிசி விவசாயம். மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களில் இருந்துதான் வரவேண்டும். அதனால் விவசாயிகள் அவற்றை இஷ்டம்போல் உயர்த்தி விற்கிறார்கள். அங்கு நியாய விலைக் கடைகள் கம்மியாக இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் 50 சதவிகிதம் அதிகமானால் பொது மக்களுக்குக் குறிப்பாக எஸ்டேட்டில் இருப்பவர்களுக்கு வசதியாக இருக்கும். இதை சர்க்காரிடம் பணிவுடன் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக ரோடுகளைப்பற்றிச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். எங்கள் ஜில்லா மலைப்பிரதேசம். இரண்டாவது திட்டம் முடிந்துகூட இன்னும் அங்கு ரோடுகள்

24th January 1961] [Sri V. M. Surendra Ram]

மோசமாக இருக்கின்றன. இப்போது சர்க்காருடைய திட்டப்படி முதலில் formation அடுத்து மெட்டல், மூன்றாவது தார் போடுவது என்பதாகும். மழை வந்தால் சிரமம். இரண்டு வருஷங்களுக்குப் பிறகு ரோடு இருக்காது. ஃபார்மேஷனுக்குப் (formation) பிறகு இரண்டு வருஷம் கழித்து மெட்டல் போடும் போது அங்கு ஒன்றும் இருக்காது. தார் போடும்போது இரண்டு முறை செய்ததும் அங்கு இருக்காது. ஆகையால் மூன்றையும் சேர்த்து ஒரே முறையில் போடவேண்டும். அது மாதிரி இல்லாவிட்டால் நஷ்டம்தான். மற்ற மாவட்டங்களில் ஒரு ரோடு ரூ. 2,000, 3,000-த்தில் போடவேண்டும். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு மைலுக்கு 10,000 ரூபாய் வேண்டும். மூன்று தடவை ரோடு போடுவதால் கஷ்டமும் நஷ்டமும் தான் ஏற்படும். ஃபார்மேஷன், மெட்டல், தார் இம்மூன்றையும் ஒன்றுக்கிப் போட்டால் சர்க்காருக்குப் பெருமளவில் லாபம் கிடைக்கும். இப்போது பஞ்சாயத்து முறைப்படி தலைக்கு 47 நயா பைசா பர்காபிடாவில் வேலை நடந்துவருகிறது. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் வருமானம் கம்மி, குறிப்பாக ஒரு கிராமத்திற்கும் மற்றொரு கிராமத்திற்கும் இடையில் வயல்தான் அதிகம். ஜனத்தொகை குறைவு. அதனால் ரெஸினியூ ரொம்பக் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களைப் போல இல்லாமல் ரோடு வசதியில் தனிச் சலுகை கொடுக்குமாறு சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தபடியாக இண்டஸ்ட்ரீஸ். கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் வந்தபிறகு எங்கள் மீது கருணைக்காட்டி. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் கைத் தொழில்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடையக்கூடிய ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்து இப்போது நாங்களும் கொஞ்சம் மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களைப்போல் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்தோம். துரதிருஷ்டவசமாக காதி போர்டு வந்தது. எங்களை அது பாதிக்கிறது. Village Industries Office ஒன்று இருந்தது. காதி போர்டு ஏற்பட்ட பிறகு அதை கோயம் புத்தூருக்குக் கொண்டுபோய்விட்டார்கள். நீலகிரி ஜில்லாவை அடிஷனல் சார்ஜாகப் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லா மிகப் பெரிய ஜில்லா.

மந்திரி அவர்கள் உருளைக்கிழங்கு நிலையைப்பற்றித் தெரிவித்தார்கள். கடந்த மூன்று, நான்கு வருடங்களாக நீலகிரி ஜில்லாவில் உருளைக்கிழங்கு விவசாயம் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நாளுக்கு நாள் சீழே உள்ளவர்களும் உருளைக்கிழங்கு விவசாயம் செய்ய ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டதால் முன்பெல்லாம் ரூ. 40-க்கு விற்பனை இப்போது ரூ. 20-க்கு கூட விற்கமுடியாமல் இருக்கிறது.

கச்சா பிலிம் பாக்டரி நடைமுறையில் வந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. அது மாத்திரம் நீலகிரி ஜில்லாவுக்குப் போதாது. Village Industries வந்த பிறகு கூட்டுறவு இண்டஸ்ட்ரீஸ் மூலமாக 13 சிறு கைத்தொழில் சாலைகள் ஆரம்பித்தார்கள். அது நடக்கும் நல்ல சமயத்தில் காதி போர்டு வந்தது. அதனால் நாம் எதிர்பார்த்த அளவு முன்னேற்றம் அடையமுடியாது. முன்பு இருந்ததைப்போல்

[Sri K. M. Ramasamy Gounder] [24th January 1961]

அடுத்தபடியாக டிசம்பர், ஜனவரி, பிப்ரவரி மாதங்களில் வேண்டியிருக்கும். மற்ற மாதங்களில் தேவையில்லை. தேவையில்லாத மாதங்களில் பிஞ்சியுள்ள உரம் தேவைப்படும்போது கறுப்பு மார்க்கெட்டிற்குப் போகாமல் தேக்கி வைப்பதில் சர்க்காருக்கு அதிகப் பொறுப்பிருக்கிறது. மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திலேதான் சர்க்கார் அதிக உரம் உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியுமென்பதைவிட இப்போதுள்ள விநியோக முறையை உடனடியாக கவனித்து ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக சிறுதொழில்களை எடுத்துக் கொள்வோம். சர்க்கார் சிறு கைத்தொழிலுக்கு முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்கும் முறையில் ரூ. 11 கோடி ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறது. இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் உள்ள பல இடங்களில் எந்தெந்த இடங்களிலே தண்ணீர் வசதி, போக்குவரத்து வசதி முதலியவைகள் இருக்கின்றனவோ அவைகளை எல்லாம் தொழிற்பேட்டைகளாகவும், தொழிற்சாலைகளாகவும், தொழிற் பரிமனைகளாகவும் பரவலாக அமைத்து கொடுக்க அரசினர் ஆவன செய்யவேண்டும்.

கவர்னர் உரையில் இங்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படும் புதிய இருப்புப் பாதைகளின் பெயர்கள் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. சத்தியமங்கலம்—சாம்ராஜ் நகர் இருப்புப்பாதை எத்தனையோ வருடங்களுக்குமுன் சர்வே செய்யப்பட்ட பாதை. அதைப்பற்றிப் பேச்சே கிடையாது. சென்ற ஆண்டு என்ன கேள்வி ஒன்றிற்குப் பதில் கூறும் முகத்தான் மூன்றாவது திட்டத்தில் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள ஆவன செய்யப்படும் என்று உள்துறை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அவ்வாறே செய்வார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்குகிறேன்.

கல்வித்துறையில் 6—11 வயது குழந்தைகள் எல்லோருக்கும் மூன்றாவது திட்ட பூர்த்தி காலத்திற்குள் இலவசக் கல்வி வசதி அளிக்கப்படும் என்று கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அம்முயற்சியில் கல்வியின் தரம், அத்தன் சிறப்புக் குன்றாது பரந்ததுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இன்றைய நிலை பரிதாபகரம். மேலும் உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளி, கல்லூரி இவைகளிலும் கல்வியின் தரம் குன்றி விட்டது. எஸ். எஸ். எல். சி. படித்தவர்களுக்கு வாழ்க்கைக்கு எந்த அளவில் அந்தப் படிப்புப் பயன்படுகிறது? அதிக பள்ளிகள் ஏற்பட்டு வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தை அதிகமாக்கி இருக்கிறது. அது வன்றி உண்மையிலேயே வாழ்க்கைக்கோ, சமூகத்திற்கோ பயன்படும்படியாக அது இப்போது அமையவில்லை. சிறந்த கல்வி யாளர்கள் எவ்வளவோ யோசனை செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். வெறும் எட்டுப்படிப்பு என்று இல்லாமல் தொழில் முறையிலே படிப்பு அமைந்தால் உபயோகமாக இருக்கும். இண்டஸ்ட்ரியல் பள்ளிகளாக அவைகளில் பல அமைந்து தொழில் படிப்புக்குப் பெரும் பகுதியினரை ஈர்த்துச் செல்லும் முறையில் கல்வித் திட்டம் தீர்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

ஆங்கிலத்தின் தரம் இப்போது குறைந்திருக்கிறது. அது உயரவேண்டும். எப்படி உயர்த்துவது? மூன்றாவது வகுப்பிலோ நான்காவது வகுப்பிலோ, ஆரம்ப வகுப்பிலோ ஆங்கிலத்தைப்

[24th January 1961] [Sri K. M. Ramasamy Gounder]

போதிக்க முயற்சிப்பதால் தரம் உயர்ந்துவிடும் என்ற நம்பிக்கை எனக்கு இல்லை. அந்த வகுப்புகளில் ஆங்கிலம் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய ஆசிரியர்கள் இப்போது இருக்கிறார்களா? பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலே தமிழுக்கு நிபுணர்களைத் தேடி நியமிப்பதை விட்டு, ஆங்கில நிபுணர்களைப் பொறுக்கி எடுக்கவேண்டும். எந்த வகுப்பாக இருந்தபோதிலும் ஆங்கிலம் பேசிக்கக்கூடிய சக்தி யுள்ளவர்களாலே ஆங்கில பாடம் போதிக்கப்படவேண்டும், ஆரம்ப வகுப்பு முக்கியம் அன்று. ஆசிரியர்களின் திறமைதான் முக்கியம். முதலில் யார் யார் ஆங்கிலம் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்க தகுதியுள்ளவர் என்று தேர்ந்தெடுக்கவேண்டும். பின்னர் அவர்களுக்கு ஸ்பெஷல் ட்ரெயினிங் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இதுவரை நடந்துவந்தவைபற்றி பரிசீலனை செய்ய நிபுணர்களைக்கொண்டு கமிட்டி ஒன்று உடனடியாக நியமிக்கவேண்டும். இவ்விஷயமாக அரசாங்கம் செலவு செய்யும் பணம் வீணாகாத வழியைத் தேட வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I read several times the Governor's Address delivered to the joint session of the Madras Legislature and I must confess it was difficult for me to pick out any particular point which might throw some light on the policy of the Government and the future development of this State. Perhaps this was deliberate and they have reserved all their proposals to the Budget session so that they might unravel their plans at that time.

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p.m.

Now, Sir, the chief thing that has been mentioned by the Governor was with regard to the Third Five-Year Plan. His Excellency has stated that the size of the Plan has been provisionally fixed at about 291 crores of rupees with the Central assistance of Rs. 101 crores. There is a comfortable thought in the minds of the Government that somehow or other this may perhaps be sufficient and they will be able to proceed with the implementation of the many plans that they have already adumbrated. Sir, when the Plan had been pruned to the extent of Rs. 100 crores of rupees there is necessity for the Government to take the legislature into their confidence and tell them exactly in what way and under what heads the pruning is to take place. Sir, we had a session in September when we discussed the plan of Rs. 400 crores which the Government had then put up. Today it is only Rs. 300 crores and this is a very material alteration. Therefore this House and the other House should be kept informed of the proposals of the Government in regard to the pruning that the Government are likely to undertake. It is not a mere question of pruning here and there, pruning a little to cover a deficit of Rs. 10 crores or 15 crores. When the pruning has been made to the extent of Rs. 100 crores necessarily the Plan has got to be radically revised.

Sir, in regard to the Third Plan as in regard to the First and Second Plans I have always taken the stand and I am sorry to say I cannot help taking that stand that the States have not been given

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar] [24th January 1961]

that freedom and latitude that they have a right to expect from a super-cabinet called the Planning Commission which is not within the framework of our Constitution. I have respectfully stated that I have very great respect for some of the Members of the Commission who have done exceedingly well. But as a Planning body I must once again say that it is not in the fitness of things that the responsibility of the States should not have been appreciated to the extent to which it ought to have been with the result that today all the States are in the position of having to go with the begging bowls more than once to the Planning Commission to get this, that or the other thing, or some allotment made. This has led to a great deal of rivalry between the States if not ugly misunderstanding between one State and another. And hon. Members who speak in the legislatures, if only hon. Members here have followed their speeches, would have realised that more often than not, the criticism is that such and such a State has not taken all the steps necessary whereas a neighbouring State has stolen a march. This is not the way in which the unity and the oneness of this great sub-continent could be preserved. However, Sir, we must be thankful for small mercies.

Now, suddenly we hear that the plan target which was fixed at Rs. 10,500 crores and which was repeatedly suggested was the maximum has been raised to Rs. 12,000 crores. All of us are anxious to get more money and so far as the necessities are concerned there can be no question whatsoever that any amount of increase in the plan allocation will satisfy the interests of this country. Further I would like to utter a note of warning. It has to be remembered that all plans depend upon a certain world situation which we cannot possibly ignore. Therefore even the best laid plans may go agley if conditions become difficult so far as the world situation is concerned. This is therefore a very serious matter and even with regard to the Third Plan it would be advisable to have a background, a certain skeleton form of a plan to be implemented if unfortunately—I hope it will not be—fate ordains that different conditions should prevail in this world.

Now, it has been suggested that the railways are developed here, there and everywhere. But we know to our cost that so far as the southern region is concerned there is not much scope for railway development under the Third Plan. Many appeals have been made and just now my hon. Friend spoke about the Satyamangalam railway and others have spoken about other railways. But to the extent to which the proposals have been made public, there is very little justification to hope that any such large scale development of the railways in the South is at all contemplated. And it is in this connection that we have a ray of hope that perhaps the development of the Tuticorin port may be taken up under the Third Plan. I see no evidence of it except fortunately for the definite stand taken by the Hon. Prime Minister of India that he would try and include it in the Third Plan. I am surprised to find—I do not know if I am correctly informed about this—from the statement in

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the press that a sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been given towards the initial stage of this project. We use the word 'soporific' for this in the medical parlance by which term we mean the man is lulled into thinking that this Rs. 1 lakh would work wonders. I think we may hear more about it when the Budget is discussed shortly.

I have one other suggestion to bring to the notice of the Government. Hon. Members would have noted that on the west coast, on the Arabian Sea coast, a free port has been started in the State of Gujarat. I appeal to the Government to take up with the Central Government the necessity for having a free port on this side of the Bay of Bengal, particularly along the coast line of Madras State where there are many ports which could be converted easily into a free port. Pondicherry can be easily converted into a free port for example. There should be a free port on this side so that industrial development here may progress. I do not know if the hon. Members fully realise the implication of the free port system. It is a port where no customs would be levied for certain specific purposes and the development of industries will be greatly accelerated by the free port. I see no reason why our Government should not take up the stand for a free port. This requires very little money to be given by the Centre. One of the existing ports—I mentioned Pondicherry as an obvious choice—could be made into a free port so that we may be in a position to get these goods that are very necessary for us from the eastern side, the south-east Pacific, or from Australia, from New Zealand, from Japan and from many other countries with which countries we have now trade relations and from where we have requested much of the heavy machinery to be imported into this country.

Sir, we have all been told that the Finance Commission is visiting this State shortly as it will visit all States. I would like to know whether the State Government have any proposals to be placed before the Finance Commission and if so would they kindly take the Legislature into their confidence before placing them before the Finance Commission. We have been—I must confess—let down badly by the previous Finance Commission in regard to allocation of funds to this State. Have the Government any proposals now and if they have proposals would they give an opportunity to the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council to consider their proposals and advise Government? I realise we can only advise Government. Whether that advice have any effect is a different matter for them to consider. I would therefore request the Government to let us know whether they would take the Legislature into their confidence. I think there is yet time for that. The Finance Commission is not likely to come in the next few months. I understand there are many problems to be dealt with. On the last occasion when the Finance Commission visited this State, I was told that education, particularly higher University education, went by default because no representation was made to the Finance Commission. On that ground the Universities have decided to wait on the Finance Commission and present their case.

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I know the Universities now have little influence or no influence in the present state of things. However, it is a suggestion that we plead with the Government to consider carefully.

Hon. Members have spoken about the Panchayat Raj. I was a little surprised that a reform which was initiated with so much trumpet and so many bugles sounding has even within the short time aroused some little doubts in the minds of those who voted strongly for it that the Panchayat Raj is not already the success that it was hoped to be. For me and people of my way of thinking who never had any doubts about its success, it is not a surprise whatever. However, as the reform has been instituted one would not like to stand in the way of such a reform if it is useful. Therefore may I suggest to the Government to issue a periodical report every year or if possible twice a year about the working of the panchayats and the benefits it has conferred on the people, on the toiling millions as we would like to represent them, and as to how far they have been efficient in carrying out their duties which their predecessors were not in a position to carry out efficiently?

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Sir, I am very glad that the Finance Minister has taken such a prominent interest in sports, dramas, theatres, etc. To his many sided accomplishments, this is one more accomplishment. But I would like however to remind the Government and the Finance Minister, if I may, about the incident that recently occurred, with which the country is familiar, in the cricket match, played in the Corporation Stadium, Madras. It was a disaster which could have been a hundred times or a thousand times worse reminding us of the great disaster in the People's Park in the seventies. God in His mercy was kind to us. I understand that thatched sheds were put up all over the place, where the way out was one narrow gully through which women and children, who had gathered in their hundreds and thousands, would have been mercilessly slaughtered if anything had happened. I ask the Government to take steps immediately to see that in any function where large numbers of people are congregating thatched sheds are not put up. If we cannot afford to give better protection, let us rather boil in the sun than have the so-called shed which is certainly a sort of bait to get into great difficulties. I know that frequent outbreaks of fire take place in huts. Whether they are unauthorised huts or not is not the consideration.

I do not know what steps have been taken about slum clearance. I have been hearing about this slum clearance from the year 1952, when the Bill was just introduced for slum clearance as an emergency measure assuring us that a new vista was opening before our very eyes and that slums would be cleared. All that I can say is that I have lived to see that there are more slums than ever creeping into the City and in the whole of the country.

Sir, means of transport have been one of the big problems. I am very happy to learn and I hope I may one day have the privilege of enjoying a ride on the new buses that the Hon. the Transport Minister has introduced. I understand that they are

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very much like the greyhound buses of the United States where one can go in comfort throughout the night as in an aeroplane having halts at various motels, as they are called. I hope the visit of the Hon. Minister to the United States will make him devote some of his attention and thought to this matter and make travel more comfortable. One thing I must bring to his notice. The Government buses continue to defy all rules and regulations that have ever been laid down. We enquired into the matter. I personally tried to ascertain why it was so. I understand that the Police cannot interfere with the Government bus drivers. Are they a class by themselves? Even the Members of the Legislature cannot be under the control of the Police only when they are in this little area which the Hon. the Leader of the House has defined. But the Government transport drivers are a law unto themselves. They can go on the wrong side. They can overtake other buses, and their speed limit is unlimited. I do request the Hon. Minister to pay attention to this and to see that all people are treated alike and that none defies the law or breaks the law. (Interruption by the Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu) I am very glad to hear (he did not say it aloud) another Hon. Minister also joins in my plea to the Leader of the House. That shows a very healthy change in him, and so now I will come to his portfolio. (Laughter.)

The health of the people is none too satisfactory. Friends have already spoken about the crowded hospitals, outbreak of infectious diseases, outbreak of typhoid fever, a very large prevalence of leprosy, etc. But here again the health authorities are very good. They believe in the new modern therapy which is known as the tranquillizers. I hope the Hon. the Health Minister knows the meaning of the word 'tranquillizers'. Tranquillizers are drugs which are given to tranquillize one's feelings so that one may not feel overexcited. So it is seen in the papers that there has been a slight recrudescence of small-pox and that there were about 52 cases and 13 deaths. I am sure day after tomorrow there will be a statement saying that small-pox has subsided. They would not say that it has subsided. But they will say that the virulence has subsided and that there are fewer cases to report. They will come again in a few days with another statement. It has been repeatedly emphasized that there is only one method for treating these diseases, and that is a mass onslaught to prevent the spread of this disease. That is what is happening in all other countries. I will not say more about this, because at present I am very much concerned with the measures that are to be taken on a large scale and probably the report will deal with the lines on which the great international organization has suggested it.

It has been stated in the Second Five-Year Plan that the total outlay of health programmes was stepped up from Rs. 140 crores for the whole of the country in the first plan to Rs. 225 crores in the second plan and now to Rs. 300 crores in the third plan. It would appear at first sight that there has been a very generous increase of Rs. 75 crores in the third plan. In reality let me say

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that consequent on the drop in the value of the rupee, this Rs. 75 crores will largely go towards fulfilling the difference in the rupee value and not serve any useful purpose. At the same time, may I point out what is very important? While in the first plan the public sector outlay was Rs. 1,960 crores, we had Rs. 140 crores. In the second plan of Rs. 4,600 crores, we had Rs. 225 crores. In the third plan, we have Rs. 8,000 crores and the increase is only Rs. 75 crores. While the total plan has risen from Rs. 10,500 crores to Rs. 12,000 crores, only a sum of Rs. 300 crores is set apart for health. A sum of Rs. 300 crores for all the necessities of health in a total outlay of Rs. 12,000 crores certainly defeats one's imagination as to the profligacy of the Government, who have given this huge sum. Why is it so? Has this State Government done anything to ask the Planning Commission the mystery about this sum that has been allotted in the Third Five-Year Plan? It is even more important to know that this sum of Rs. 300 crores for the health programme includes water supply, rural and urban. The Hon. the Lady Minister, who is the Chairman of the water-supply scheme for the whole of India, is going through the work with great energy I am sure. But I am sorry she is not here now to enlighten us as to how many lakhs of rupees it would require to ensure urban and rural water-supply for the whole of India. It is on that basis that they must have included the whole sum. The sum includes provision for urban and rural water-supply, primary health centres, hospitals, control of communicable diseases, professional education, family planning and all other schemes connected with health. There is no doubt that the plan outlay so far as health is concerned is ridiculously small, and he would be a bold man to come and say that this sum will meet even the fringe of the problem of the health of the community.

Sir, looking into the plan and all the details, I feel that it would be far more easy to get Rs. 500 crores allotted for a steel plant or a hydro-electric project than to get Rs. 5 crores or Rs. 10 crores for health. This is the way of life. May I in this connection refer to a statement made by a former Planning Commission Member who was in charge of health (Sri J. C. Ghosh) when he concluded his address by saying "Planning for prosperity is not enough. Planning for a cultivated mind in a healthy body is equally important. While we are planning for the so-called prosperity for the future generation, too much stress on prosperity may result in the effacement of much of our previous heritage". This gentleman is no more, but his statement deserves to be emphasized and cultivated. I now come to a subject which is a little more important from the point of view of the State. In what I am going to say, I hope I will not be considered as criticising the Government. I am here merely to point to facts and if unfortunately I feel strongly about certain things, then, having been connected for ever fifty years with problems of health and medical education and medical relief, I must consider it my misfortune and not my fortune. Sir, to a question asked by my hon. Friend, Mr. Raza Khan—I think it was in March or April last—the Hon. Minister for Revenue said that 85 gazetted

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medical officers had resigned between 1957 and the end of May 1959, that is, in the course of about two years roughly. How many more have resigned since has not been ascertained, but it will be material for thought. (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan: We must put a question.) At that time, the Hon. Minister said that the resignations were due to various factors like seeking other jobs, not willing to serve in the primary health centres and taking up higher studies. These are the stereotyped replies that are generally given to the Ministers by their secretaries to be read out here. That is so in all Legislatures. What I hoped for was that after having given these stereotyped answers, which of course did not permit of counter-questions, the Hon. Minister would take some little care to go and find out what exactly the reasons were for such resignations. The Government could have ascertained the reasons from those who had resigned. Persons who had put in a service of twelve years, ten years and eight years resigned their jobs. Here I have got the statement. But I shall not trouble the House by referring to it in detail. Is there any other period in the history of the Medical Service in this State during which such a large number of doctors resigned their jobs? It is true that attractions are there for some medical men elsewhere but that cannot be the whole story. May I not request the Hon. Minister to find out why such people resign in such large numbers? I believe they continue to resign even after the improved scales of pay have been announced. It may be that even these scales of pay are not sufficient. Yet there may be other causes also. There are things which make a person sometimes feel that Government service is prison. The treatment that he receives is such that with the loss of his self-respect he does not want to continue in Government service. Has the Hon. Minister enquired into these causes? Let me say this. Sir, you and I have been members of the Medical Service for many years. I was a Government servant for 33 years and for ten years later I was an honorary, thanks to the Ministry of the day. I know I would not have continued under present conditions but that is another story. In spite of the fact that I had the temerity to propose a member of the service—a Civil Surgeon, Dr. M. R. Guruswamy Mudaliar—as Chairman of the Board of Studies against the Surgeon-General who was competent enough for that job, and got the latter defeated and the former elected as Chairman, I did not suffer for that act. On the other hand, I gained in prestige. So did my friends for having stood by me for the sake of a principle that an Indian ought to be the Chairman of the Board of Studies. I do not know whether such things would be possible under the present conditions.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Oh, yes.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: தலை போய்விடும்.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR: Is it 'Oh, yes' or 'oasis'? (Laughter).

I come to another question. Why are people not given opportunities to get facilities for post-graduate education? Have the Government passed any order that if a person found it not possible

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to continue in Government service, he should not be selected for post-graduate studies? There has been a case where a person actually found it not possible to continue in Government service. It may be because he was posted somewhere he did not like it and resigned his job. When he applied for admission to a diploma course and was selected and actually paid his fee, he was told that he could not continue his studies. This happened three days after he had joined the course. He lost the fee he paid and lost the course also. Now I ask, Is there any Government Order to that effect? If not, why was this person sent out? Why are persons who are very well-trained not Selected? Sir, as you know, a Master of Surgery degree in Ophthalmology is a rarity. It is very rare to find Masters of Surgery in Ophthalmology, more rare than even the occasional bird that visits Tirukalikundram. And yet is it right that a Master of Surgery in Ophthalmology should be sent to a place where there are no facilities for work in that speciality? I think this requires looking into. I do not blame anybody but I think the whole thing requires a certain amount of careful consideration to see that the best use is made of the best talents in the profession.

I now come to another point. I understand that an order has been issued by the Government to regulate the services of honorary medical officers and honorary assistant medical officers. Formerly, these officers used to be appointed for five years and at the end of the five-year period, they had to seek appointment again. Suddenly this order has been changed and the term has been reduced to three years. I was one of those who was appointed for five years at a time and my appointment was renewed for another five years later. This happened after my retirement. That is why I said it would not have been possible to do anything under the present conditions. What is the object of the revised order? Why was it issued? The Hon. Minister should bestow a little thought on this question. Are the honorary medical officers a nuisance to the Government or to any particular section of the Service? There are certain people who believe that honoraries are not wanted. As President of the Services Association, I had to fight tooth and nail against the Services' mentality that it would not treat the honoraries on a par with them. But those days are over. Today you have under this Government 450 honoraries in our hospitals. They are better because the best of the medical men have accepted honorary jobs in these institutions. Do you want these people to come before you every year with bended knees and whispering humbleness and say 'We beg of you to continue us for another three years'. We have had doctors like Dr. C. P. Viswanatha Menon, Dr. Nambiar and Dr. Mohan Rao, who have the highest qualifications in particular specialities. Do you want such doctors to come to you and say 'We should be appointed for three years.'? What is the mentality that has led to this change in the term of honorary medical officers, who are doing such excellent work? I would like the Hon. Minister to see the work done by the honorary medical officers. There are the returns, annual returns, about their work,

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the number of operations they have performed and investigations carried out. Let him see those returns and say whether this term of three years is good enough. Is it good on the part of the Government which want to play fair between all sections of the people? I feel very strongly that this is a very unfortunate step taken by the Government in the administration of the Medical Department.

I do feel that the Government, in the Department of Medicine, must take effective steps to see that well-qualified personnel are available for the teaching and research duties that have to be carried out in medical colleges. Sir, we have five medical colleges under the control of the Government and one more is expected in the Third Plan period. May I beg to inform the Hon. Minister that for each one of these colleges, we require from 120 to 150 qualified medical personnel of whom at least one-third or one half should be persons possessing highest qualifications for discharging college and hospital duties associated with post-graduate education? Within the last three years, I have found one significant thing. Let me say this frankly without being offensive. Many States have developed their resources in regard to medical education to an extent I would never have dreamt of. But in this State what is the position of the oldest and the best of institutions in the country whose reputation has gone far beyond the confines of this State? Well, I will send a copy of the report of the Inspectors of the Medical Commission. They have very strongly criticised the fact that except for one solitary swallow, there is nobody else who possesses post-graduate medical qualifications in many of the subjects which are being taught in the medical college. I am unfortunately in a dual position. My position here does not worry me. But I cannot forget that I have responsibility in another place and a knowledge of what is going on from that place. I feel it is most unfortunate that education, medical education in particular, is not given that amount of consideration that it ought to be given to get people trained, to give facilities, to utilise the talent that is available in the honorary service and to give them equal facilities with the paid services so that we may have a large number of well-trained people who would be useful for the purpose for which they are expected to run these hospitals.

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Sir, let me again quote my late lamented and esteemed friend, Sri J. C. Ghosh. In 1955, speaking about education, he says: 'In the First Five-Year Plan all the Engineering Colleges and technical colleges which were preparing students for the degree course have been upgraded beyond recognition by capital grants for building and equipment and more generous but tapering recurring grants for improvement in the conditions of service of the staff. I hope we may likewise have grants for the medical colleges in the Second Five-Year Plan'. Can we not have a standing committee appointed consisting of representatives of the medical colleges and the University to go into this question? I know as I happen to be intimately connected with the Engineering and technical education and unfortunately with medical education also, what a strange contrast there is between the two. As Chairman of the Southern

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Regional Committee, I know crores of rupees have been given to engineering colleges and polytechnics. So much so our hon. Friend from South Arcot wants not one polytechnic for his district but three or even four. Let him have it by all means. I have questioned it. In fact on a former occasion I said as a member of the Committee, 'I will not allow my preconceptions to interfere with the other things, the development of technical education'. But I would like to know, 'Has medical education lost importance simply because it concerns the health of the people and not with the prosperity of the people?' It is a very unfortunate state of affairs. Sir, I do not want to pursue this matter.

There is however a silver lining and I would very sincerely thank the Hon. Minister for Health and the Secretary of the Department for giving me this opportunity. Just before I went to Hongkong I wrote to the Secretary of the department to obtain the permission of the Government for me to enter into negotiations with the Vice-Chancellor of a very famous University. These negotiations had been carried on for nearly two years and it came to a point where we were going to settle it. I had asked that I should be permitted to enter into negotiations with the McGill University of Canada—from which University a great Neurologist came here, Mr. Pennfield. The Hon. Minister very kindly, very readily and within the shortest time obtained that permission. I had gone to that University, had conversations and we both, the Vice-Chancellor of that University and myself, have drawn up a scheme to which both of us attached our signatures. I have presented that to the Government. I am glad and grateful to the Government. They have promised to give very sympathetic and very early consideration. The gist of the matter is that they will be sending certain very experienced, highly qualified persons to us for a year or so at their own expense. They are to be paid everything by that Government. All that our Government have to pay is their living expenses and transport charges within the State. They will on the other hand take our men there and train them in the particular subjects in which we want our men to be trained. I do not want to go into the details now. But I can assure the House and I hope you will agree with me, Sir, having had some knowledge of the scheme that it will be one of the most beneficial things for us in the present state of affairs to take full advantage of this agreement. I am grateful therefore that the Hon. Minister for Health has blessed the scheme and I hope it will be possible for us to derive the maximum advantage out of it.

Sir, my own view is that medical education requires special care and I would appeal to the Hon. Minister for Health to see that there is a Director of Medical Education to look after medical education. He should be in sympathy with the various aspects of medical education and with research, and give every encouragement to young men—700 or 800 are going to be appointed for the various colleges to benefit by post-graduate education and other.

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Sir, I have on more than one occasion spoken somewhat frankly that all these are carefully documented and recorded in this, shall I say red book or rosy book. But the effect of it is not at all rosy. We never know what has happened to these suggestions. The Hon. the Leader of the House will naturally reply to the debate and when he has got to reply there are so many suggestions made by so many hon. Members and it inevitably happens that he cannot deal with everything. I admit it is the case. But may we not have at some later day some little reaction of the Government to the many suggestions that have been made on the floor of this House? I do not mind in what way they deal with them. You can say: 'The hon. the Leader of the Opposition made some foolish statements which the Government are not able to accept'. Or they might put it as softly as they do at question time. But still it will be of great relief for us to know where we are so that we may not repeat those same suggestions if the Government are not to take note of them whatsoever.

Sir, one last word and I will finish. I am grateful to you for giving me the time to participate in this debate. A great deal has been said about the Heads of Departments and their attitude in regard to the various aspects. I have also been a Head of a Department. I know exactly what we are expected to do. We were expected to be seen but not heard. That was the case to a very large extent till recently under the old regime but unfortunately owing to certain causes, political rather than other, some of the Heads of Departments were allowed to speak and explain the policies of the Government. I do not know whether there are any political classes for the Heads of Departments to explain the policy of the Government now because we are having it straight from them in no small measure. In fact all the trouble they take to tour for 25 days in the month as was pointed by the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan are meant for the political education. Sir, I would only say that there is no necessity for any Head of a Department to get mixed up in policy statements. On the other hand I would strongly plead both with the Government and with the Heads of Departments that there should be no hesitation on their part to express their views frankly and fairly and strongly to their Chief so that their chief might know what their views are. Their views might be overruled as very often our views are overruled. That is the way in which any Government can possibly continue.

Sir, I have taken a little time and I must ask your forgiveness. But I hope what I have said about some of the matters concerning the administration of the Medical Department will be understood not as criticism of any particular individual or individuals, certainly not a criticism of the Hon. Minister, but as a constructive suggestion. I do hope the Hon. Minister will consider the possibility of appointing a special committee to go into these questions and see

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how far that committee can help in the improvement of medical education. At present, I must confess the Medical Department is the most unfortunate department of all departments.

Thank you, Sir.

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p.m.

* SRIMATHI SARASWATHI PANDURANGAM : சபைத்தலைவர்

அவர்களே, கவர்னர் பெருமான் அவர்களுடைய உரையைப் பாராட்டி இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். முக்கியமாக நம்முடைய நாட்டிற்கு வந்திருக்கும் எலிசபெத் ராணி அவர்களுக்கு நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தின் சார்பாக நல்லதொரு வரவேற்பை அளிப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்திருப்பது மிகமிகப் போற்றத்தக்கது. அவர்களை 'வருக' என்று நாம் வரவேற்கிறோம். நம்முடைய மந்திரிகள் முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தையும் இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தையும் வகுத்து நல்லதொரு பணியை ஆற்றி இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நம்முடைய வணக்கத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். கல்வியைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் இப்போது 6 வயது முதல் 11 வயது வரை உள்ள குழந்தைகளுக்கு இலவசமாக கல்வியளிக்கப் போவதாக இருக்கிறது. பதினொன்று வயது வரையுள்ள குழந்தைகள் எட்டாம் வகுப்பு எட்டாம் நிலையில் இன்றில்லை. எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் இருக்கிறது. எஸ். எஸ். எல். சி., பி. ஏ., எல்லாம் படித்து விட்டு இருக்கிறவர்களுக்கே எங்கு சென்றாலும் வேலை இல்லை என்ற நிலை இருக்கும்போது எட்டாம் வகுப்பு படித்த பிள்ளைகள் எந்த விதமான தொழிலில் ஈடுபட முடியும் என்று சந்தேகமாக இருக்கிறது. குழந்தைகள் நன்றாகப் படிக்கவேண்டுமென்ற கருத்தில், பிள்ளைகள் தேசந்தினுடைய செல்வங்கள் என்ற காரணத்தால் பத்தாவது வரையிலும் இலவசக் கல்வி அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்று மிகவும் பாராட்டக்கூடிய அளவிலே நமது முதன் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூறி வருகிறார்கள். அதன்படி எஸ்.எஸ்.எல்.சி. வரை இலவசக் கல்வி அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

முன்னாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்ட காலத்திற்குள் எல்லா கிராமங்களுக்கும் மின்சாரம் விஸ்தரிக்கப்படுமென்று இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அதே நிலையில் நம்முடைய சென்னையைப்பற்றி நினைக்கிற போது மக்கள் நெருக்கடி அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. இருபது லட்சம் என்ற எண்ணிக்கை வளர்ந்துகொண்டே போகிறது. இந்த நெருக்கடியைப் போக்க செங்கற்பட்டு வரையிலும் மின்சார ரயில் விஸ்தரிக்கப்பட இருக்கிறதென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். அதே விதமாக அரக்கோணத்திலிருந்து சென்னை வரையிலும் விட வேண்டுமென்று மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடம் போராடிப் பெறவேண்டும். அந்த அளவுக்கு எலெக்ட்ரிக் டிரெயின் விட்டால், வேலை செய்கின்ற உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் பரவலாக வாழ்க்கை வசதியைத் தேடிக்கொள்வார்கள். முக்கியமாக, அரக்கோணம் வரையிலும், எலெக்ட்ரிக் டிரெயின் விடவேண்டும்.

24th January 1961] [Srimathi Saraswathi Pandurangam]

சென்னையை பொறுத்த மட்டிலே, ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் இருந்தாலும், தொத்து வியாதியஸ்தர்களுக்குச் சிகிச்சைக்குப் போதுமான வசதியில்லை. அடுத்தபடியாக, தாய்மார்கள் குழந்தைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். குழந்தைகளுக்குத் தனியாக வைத்தியசாலை இருக்குமானால், நன்றாக இருக்கும். இப்பொழுது பெண்களுடைய ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் குழந்தைகளின் சிகிச்சைக்காக ஒரு பக்கம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. குழந்தைகளுடைய சிகிச்சைசாலை பெண்கள் ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் இணைக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு வைத்தியசாலையாக இருப்பதால், குழந்தைகளுடைய வியாதியைக் கவனித்துச் சரியாகச் சிகிச்சை செய்ய வசதியில்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. இருபது லட்சம் ஜனத்தொகையுள்ள சென்னை நகரில் குழந்தைகளுக்காகத் தனியாக ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருக்கத்தான் வேண்டும். அதற்கு ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

இணைப்பு வைத்தியக் கல்லூரியைப்பற்றி ஒருசில வார்த்தைகள். சுகாதார அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் நன்றாகத் தன்னுடைய வேலையைச் செய்து வருகின்றார். இருந்த போதிலும், அவர் இந்த இணைப்பு வைத்தியக் கல்லூரிக் குழந்தைகளின் கண்ணீரைத் துடைக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அந்தக் கல்லூரியை மூடிவிட்ட பிறகு, அந்த மாணவர்களின் கல்வி வளர்ச்சிக்கும், பின்னால் அவர்கள் வாழ்க்கையைச் செவ்வனே செய்வதற்கும் உரிய ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யாமலிருப்பது யாருடைய குற்றம் என்று தெரியவில்லை. யுனிவர்சிடியின் குற்றமா அல்லது அரசாங்கத்தின் சங்கடமா என்று தெரியவில்லை. இரு சாராருடைய உள்ளங்களும் ஒன்று சேரவேண்டும். விடுதலை பெற்ற இந்தியாவில் அரசாங்கமும் யுனிவர்சிடியும் இணைந்துதான் போகவேண்டுமே தவிர, பிரிந்து போக முடியாது. ஆகையால், ஒன்று கலந்த மனப்பான்மை யுடன், அந்தக் கல்லூரிப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு வாழ்வு அளிக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய தாய்மார்கள் தங்களுடைய காரர்களையும் மற்றச் சொத்துக்களையும் விற்றுப் படிக்க வைக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் பிற்காலத்தில் நல்ல நிலைமை எய்துவார்கள் என்ற எண்ணத்தில் அவ்வாறு செய்கிறார்கள். அந்தப் பிள்ளைகள் எந்தப் பட்டதாரிப் பட்டியலிலும் சேர்க்கப்பட முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலையில் அரசாங்கமும் யுனிவர்சிடியில் இருக்கிற உத்தமர்களும் ஒன்றுசேர்ந்து ஒரு முடிவு செய்து, அந்தப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு உதவி செய்ய வேண்டும். யாருடைய குற்றம் என்று மக்களுக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. ஏன் இப்படி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று மக்கள் வேறுவிதமாக நினைக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், இந்த விஷயத்தில் சீக்கிரத்தில் ஒரு முடிவு காணவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. to-morrow. 5-00
p.m.

The House then adjourned.

[24th January 1961]

IV. PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

* 182. Notification issued with G.O. No. 3759, Revenue, dated 19th September 1960, regarding amendments to the Madras General Sales Tax Rules, 1959.

† Bill passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council—

The Madras Cinemas (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1960 (L.A. Bill No. 32 of 1960) (As passed by the Assembly).

* Laid on the table of the House on 23rd January 1961.
† Sent by special messenger to all M.L.Cs. all 21st January 1961.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 19 asked by Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 24th January 1961, page 117-118 supra.]

Madras—

- 1 Madras Sanskrit College, Mylapore.
- 2 Madras—Jamalia, Perambur.

Chingleput—

- 3 Sanskrit College, Sriperumbudur.
- 4 Sri Ahobila Mutt Free Sanskrit College, Madurantakam.

South Arcot—

- 5 S.S.B. Tamil College, Mailam.

Thanjavur—

- 6 Rajah's College of Sanskrit and Tamil, Thiruvaiyaru (Un-aided).
- 7 T. A. A. D. Karanthai Pulavar Kalloori, Thanjavur.
- 8 S.K.S.S. Senthamil Kalloori, Tiruppanandal, Thanjavur district.
- 9 Oriental College, Dharmapuram.

Madurai—

- 10 Rameswaram Devasthanam Patasala, Madurai (Un-aided).
- 11 Senthamil Kalloori, Madurai.

Tiruchirappalli—

- 12 Ganesar Senthamil Kalloori, Melasivapuri.

North Arcot—

- 13 Jamia Darussalam Arabic College, Oomerabad.
- 14 Bakiath-Ua Saliahath College, Vellore (Un-aided).

Coimbatore—

- 15 Santhalinga Adigalar Tamil Kalloori, Perur.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 22 asked by Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 24th January 1961, page 121 supra.]

Conclusions and recommendations of the Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture held in New Delhi on the 26th and 27th August 1960.

1. Integrated Agricultural District Programme.—Realising the importance of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme in stepping up agricultural production, the Conference welcomed the

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decision to extend it to one district in each State and one Union Territory. As it would not be possible to accommodate the financial provisions required for this programme within the ceiling contemplated for the Agricultural Sector, the Conference recommended that additional provision of Rs. 25 crores should be made separately for this programme in addition to the ceiling of Rs. 625 crores for the agricultural programme.

2. *Fertilisers.*—The Conference noted that although the demand for chemical fertilizers has been going up rapidly in recent years, it is not being met in full because of the inadequacy of internal production and non-availability of foreign exchange for import of fertilizers. As fertilizers are the surest and quickest means of increasing the agricultural production, the Conference stressed that the supply of adequate quantities of fertilizers should be assured under the Third Five-Year Plan. It was noted that the Planning Commission had already intimated the State Governments the yearly break-up of the supply of fertilizers during the Third Plan period. To achieve the target of 100–105 million tons of foodgrains, the need for providing adequate foreign exchange for import of fertilizers was emphasized.

3. The Conference took note of the suggestion of the West Bengal Government for regulating the movement of fertilizers from one State to another and suggested that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture might undertake an examination of the various issues involved in the regulation of the inter-State movement of fertilizers.

4. In order to ensure timely distribution of available supplies of fertilizers, the Conference recognized that there should be suitable storage facilities for stocking fertilizers at appropriate places in different States, from where they could be distributed to cultivators speedily and in time. The assistance available in the form of grants and loans under the co-operative sector for building up of storage godowns might be availed of.

5. *Agricultural requisites.*—The Conference noted the shortage of agricultural machinery such as tractors, bulldozers, power-sprayers and dusters, as also of pesticides, nylon nets, etc., within the country and recommended that the possibility of manufacturing them should be explored as this shortage is retarding the progress of agricultural production. It also recommended that adequate foreign exchange should be provided for the import of these agricultural requisites till such time as their internal production could be organized.

6. *Improved implements.*—Recognizing the need for propagating improved agricultural implements on a large scale, the Conference recommended that steps should be taken to arrange for adequate manufacture and popularisation of these improved implements. In one centre in each State improved implements might be kept for dissemination of knowledge regarding these

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implements. The Conference felt that selective mechanisation has a definite place in Indian agriculture and should be promoted. Pilot machines and implement centres should be set up on regional basis in each State.

7. *Allocation of iron and steel.*—The Conference noted that although allocations of iron and steel have recently been raised, the position regarding the actual supplies has continued to be unsatisfactory. It, therefore, recommended that the existing arrangements for the distribution of iron and steel should be streamlined and that adequate supplies should be made available in time. In view of the proposed drive for large scale popularisation of improved agricultural implements, the Conference recommended that adequate supply of iron and steel for their manufacture should be assured and that there should be a separate quota for agriculture. Although iron and steel for agriculture was proposed to be included in the 'core' of the Plan, it was not subsequently done. The Conference emphasised that iron and steel for agriculture should have the same priority as for the 'core' projects under the Plan.

8. *Co-ordination between various departments.*—As the implementation of agricultural development programmes is being hampered by lack of co-ordination between the various departments the Conference stressed that steps should be taken in each State for ensuring proper co-ordination between the departments dealing with agricultural development, namely, Irrigation, Co-operation, Community Development and Agriculture at all levels. To eliminate divided responsibility, it was suggested that all these departments might be put in charge of one Minister.

9. *Agricultural Commodities Advisory Committee.*—The Conference welcomed the proposal to set up an Agricultural Commodities Advisory Committee and felt that this was a step in the right direction. With a view to providing adequate incentive to the farmers for the adoption of improved agricultural practices and thereby increase production, the Conference also recommended that minimum prices should be fixed for principal agricultural commodities and that these should be announced well before the sowing season.

10. *Agricultural Demonstration on Cultivators' fields.*—The Conference noted the important role played by agricultural demonstrations on cultivators' fields in ensuring adoption of improved agricultural techniques and practices by the farmers and felt that such demonstrations should be organized on a large scale during the Third Five-Year Plan period.

11. *Ravine Reclamation.*—Realising the urgent need for undertaking ravine reclamation work on a big scale, the Conference recommended that proper surveys should be made for ascertaining the extent of area affected by the ravine erosion and that a

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comprehensive programme of reclamation should be chalked out on the basis of this survey and included in the Third Five-Year Plan. The Conference was of the view that the development of these areas will not only lead to greater agricultural production, but also contribute to the improvement of law and order situation.

12. *Water-logging*.—The Conference noted that the problem of water-logging in Punjab has been assuming serious proportions and urged that increasing lengths of drains should be constructed to relieve water congestion.

13. *Flood-control*.—In view of the severe damage caused to crops, property and life by frequent floods, the Conference recommended that highest priority should be given to measures relating to flood control and drainage in the vulnerable areas.

14. *Hybrid Maize*.—The Conference recognized the need for special arrangements for augmenting the production of hybrid maize and supported the proposal of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for the setting up of a Central Seed Corporation at all-India level. Further, it was recommended that appropriate organizations should also be set up in the States so that maximum possible fillip is given to the production of hybrid maize in the country.

15. *Development of Horticulture*.—Realising the important place occupied by the development of horticulture and vegetable seeds in the hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh, Kashmir and Assam, the Conference recommended that high priority should be given to horticulture and vegetable seed programmes in these areas, as apart from contributing to improved nutritional standards, this would also result in earning or saving valuable foreign exchange. The development measures needed for this purpose should also include provision for transport and marketing facilities.

16. *Potato cultivation*.—The Conference recognized that greater attention should be paid to the improvement and expansion of potato cultivation in the country and that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture should consider the question of setting up suitable organizations for the development of production and marketing of potatoes.

17. *Jute Seed Development Programme*.—In view of the great importance of good quality seed in jute development programme, the Conference recommended that the States should promulgate Seed Acts for ensuring rapid spread of approved varieties.

18. *Tubewells*.—The Conference suggested that the feasibility of State Governments procuring their own rigs and having suitable organizations for tubewells construction might be explored.

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19. *Soil Tests and Analysis*.—Recognising the importance of soil tests and analysis, the Conference recommended that the soil testing work should be continued and expanded, where necessary, and that proper co-ordination of the work done in the various States should be ensured.

20. *Rural Universities*.—While recognizing the need for the development of more Rural Universities in the country, the Conference suggested that programmes in this regard should be carefully drawn up, keeping in view the limited resources made available for this scheme and the relative state of preparedness of different areas.

21. *Development of Animal Husbandry*.—The Conference emphasized the need for paying greater attention to programmes for development of animal husbandry, with particular reference to breeding of cows.

22. *Veterinary Councils*.—Recognizing the importance, of Veterinary Councils, the Conference recommended that the State Governments should expedite action for the establishment of State Veterinary Councils.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 25th January 1961.

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.

Campaign in Kanyakumari district

* 27 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that a campaign has been started in Kanyakumari district to urge the Prime Minister and the President of India for a plebiscite to decide whether the district should remain in Madras State or be retransferred to Kerala; and

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

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

(b) The Government do not propose to take any action.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Did the Government receive complaints from people that they were treated not with respect by our officers?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That is a general complaint that we hear from time to time. If there are specific cases, Government would look into them.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Did the Government receive from the teachers and headmasters of Government and private schools that they were treated very badly by the officers of the Department of Education?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We have no information like that.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM : கேரளத்துடன் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் “அஜிடேஷன்” நடத்தினார்கள் என்பது அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியுமா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : தெரியும். இதைப் பற்றி நாம் அதிகமாக விவாதம் பண்ணுவது அவசியமில்லை என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஏனென்றால், இதற்கெல்லாம் செவி சாய்ப்பதில்லை என்று இறுதியாக முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is it a fact that the Government, in order that people may not have any grievances, are trying their best to help these people in the matter of developmental activities and also representation in Services?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I am thankful to the hon. Whip of the Opposition. Frankly, Government are trying to undertake special works to see that the area which are now merged in our State are given adequate facilities in all matters.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Are the Government aware of the news that appeared in 'The Mail' that there is a strong move on the part of these people to cut away from us?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : There was a move but it was neither strong nor effective.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Is the Hon. Minister aware that a big agitation is carried on by the people of Malabar which was till yesterday with Madras that they are neglected by Kerala Government?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We do not encourage that also.

Secretary, Finance Department

* 29 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Secretary of the Finance Department is also a Member of the Board of Revenue and if so, the reasons for combining these two posts?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) : Sri T. A. Varghese, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Finance Department, was promoted as Member, Board of Revenue, in his turn from 18th January 1960 to 21st October 1960, without prejudice to his appointment as Secretary to Government, as his services were required in the Secretariat on administrative grounds. The posts of Member, Board of Revenue, and the Secretary to Government, have not been combined.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Why did the Government think it proper to appoint a person as Member of the Revenue Board when his services were so indispensable to the Finance Department in the Secretariat?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : He earned that promotion and he was eligible for it. Because he was indispensable to the Finance Department, he was retained in the Finance Department.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Does it mean that if a gentleman were to leave the service, the Secretariat will go without a Finance Secretary? Is there anybody so indispensable in the world?

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THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We were in the midst of planning and the officer concerned had been preparing the plans for our State. Therefore, we thought it was not good on administrative grounds to change the man in the middle when we were preparing the plans for the State.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Why did not the Government think it proper to appoint somebody else to the Board of Revenue retaining the services of this officer in the Department of Finance itself?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That is what exactly has been done.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I take it that an I.A.S. officer also is being trained to take over the responsibility in case Mr. Varghese takes up another post and that the standard will be maintained?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Yes, Sir. We have an excellent Deputy Secretary in the Planning Department.

B.T. Colleges

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

(a) the names of B.T. Colleges run by the Government; and

(b) the sanctioned and the actual strength of each college during the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) and (b) A statement^a is laid on the table of the House.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : மூன்றாவது திட்டக் காலத்தில் இன்னும் ஆசிரியர்கள் அதிகம் வேண்டுமென்ற காரணத்தால், இன்னும் புதிய பயிற்சிக்கல்லூரிகளை திறக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படுமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : சென்ற ஆண்டு வரையில் இருக்கக்கூடிய கல்லூரிகளுக்குப் போதுமான ஆசிரியர்கள் வரவில்லை. சம்பள உயர்வுக்குப் பின் போதுமான மாணவர்கள் வந்து சேர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Have the Government any proposal to give them decent stipends to attract them?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : They are already attracted. I do not think stipends are necessary.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : இந்தப் பட்டியலில் தமிழிலே பெண்கள் கல்லூரிகள்தான் இருக்கின்றன. பயிற்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியர்கள் அதிகம் வேண்டுமென்ற காரணத்தால், இன்னும் அதிகப் பெண்கள் கல்லூரிகள் தொடங்க ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : ஆண்களின் எண்ணிக்கையைப் பார்க்கும்போது, பட்டப்படிப்புக்கு வரும் பெண்களுடைய எண்ணிக்கை குறைவு. அந்த அளவுக்குத்தான் ஏற்பாடு செய்து வருகிறது.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : There are also a number of aided training colleges. May I know whether their strength was full?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir, during this year.

School Assistants

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

(a) the number of vacancies advertised in the post of School Assistants in 1958-59 and 1959-60 in the Madras Educational Sub-ordinate Service to teach Mathematics, Science and Social Studies;

(b) the number recruited in each subject; and

(c) the number of trained graduates among them?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) to (c) A statement^a is placed on the table of the House.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : From the statement it is found that the number of posts advertised were 74 in the case of Mathematics, 67 in the case of Science and 91 in the case of Social Studies and that the number of persons recruited were 67, 67 and 90 respectively. The number of trained graduates recruited is just half the number that is required. A number of untrained people have been employed. If we employ untrained graduates, will not efficiency go down?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Suppose we do not appoint anybody? So, we have to employ the men available. I am sure from this year many more B.T's will come out and the position will ease.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Even then, I am afraid it may not improve. We will get less than the number required. About this particular question, what happened to the remaining seats. Did they remain unfilled throughout the year?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : If men are not available in sufficient numbers, posts must remain unfilled. But as I have stated already, I hope the position will improve during this year.

District Magistrate, South Arcot

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that the District Magistrate (Judicial) of South Arcot district is practising medicine;

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 198 infra.

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(b) if so, whether he has obtained the permission of the Government; and

(c) his qualifications for the same?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) The District Magistrate is not practising medicine.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) He does not possess any qualifications in medicine.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that the District Magistrate applied to the High Court for permission to practise Siddha Medicine?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : No, Sir.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that the gentleman has been permitted by the High Court to draw travelling allowance and that he has drawn some thousands of rupees by way of travelling allowance while practising medicine?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : He has been permitted to draw travelling allowance, but not for practising medicine.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I am very definite about the information. I would request the Hon. Minister to make proper enquiries and find out whether the gentlemen ever drew any travelling allowance for this purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is not a supplementary question.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I know the whole case. This Magistrate has made a study of Sidha Vaidya. Knowing this, the Hindu Religious Endowments Board approached him for advice in regard to the opening of a Research Institute by a temple in Tirunelveli and another by a temple in Thanjavur. The matter was referred to the High Court and it permitted him to visit the centres and draw travelling allowance for the journeys.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that there have been several complaints against him by the medical practitioners in South Arcot district?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Neither the Government nor the High Court is aware of such complaints.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : May I know from whom the travelling allowance was drawn?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : From the temples concerned.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : This question pertains to two departments. The Hon. Minister for Home has replied. Will the Hon. Minister for Health also reply?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: This is about a District Magistrate. I have made a thorough enquiry and no other Minister need reply.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is there a bitter complaint against him by local practitioners? Will the Government make an enquiry in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have already stated that Government are not aware of any such complaints. Therefore, no enquiry need be made.

Women Police

* 32 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 46 on 18th December 1959—

(a) whether the idea of recruiting women police for Madras State has since been given up; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: போலீஸ் படைக்குப் பெண்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுப்பதற்குத் தாமதம் ஏற்படக்காரணம் என்ன?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: காரணம் தகுதியுள்ள பெண்கள் கிடைக்காதது. ஒருமுறை விளம்பரம் செய்யப்பட்டு, தகுதியுள்ளவர்கள் கிடைக்கவில்லை. மறுபடியும் விளம்பரம் செய்யப்பட்டது. வந்த 46 மனுக்களில், 22 பேர் “இண்டர்-வியூ”-க்கு வரும்படி கோரப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். “இண்டர்வியூ” ஆன பிறகு தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படுபவர்கள் தெரியும்.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: ஏற்கனவே விதித்திருக்கும் தகுதிகன்படி பெண்கள் இப்பதவிக்கு கிடைக்காததினால் அவற்றை ஓரளவு தளர்த்தும் நோக்கமுண்டா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: நிபந்தனைகளைத் தளர்த்துவதாக இல்லை. நிபந்தனைகள் நிச்சயமாக வற்புறுத்தப்படும்.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: பெண் போலீசாருடைய வேலைகள் என்ன?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The duties are: Patrolling areas where undesirable women may frequent, rescue of young girls found homeless and in danger of becoming prostitutes; accompanying Police on Immoral Traffic Act raids; Escorting to court and guarding in court female prisoners; escorting remand and female under-trail prisoners; assisting investigating

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officers and questioning complaints in cases, such as assaults on women accused and women and child witnesses; patrolling large Railway stations and meeting trains to deal with, control and assist women passengers; dealing with stray children; and bandobust, duties at large gatherings where women congregate, e.g., big public meetings where there are separate women enclosures should there be a large festival at a place where there is a Railway station and women congregate, a detachment of women police could be sent to the railway.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: If these are the duties of the women police officers, why should the Government insist on particular standards when women with such standards are not available throughout the whole State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: It was a matter which was considered and it was felt that for discharging satisfactorily these duties, certain standards must be insisted upon.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Have the Government decided upon the dress they should wear?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: That is a minor matter. There should be no difficulty in deciding about it. If hon. Members have any suggestion, I would take them. (Laughter.)

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: As most of the applicants were found to be sub-standard in the matter of physical fitness and other things, will the Government undertake security measures in order to protect these officers from molestation?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not a supplementary question.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Government do insist on some standards.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway, that is not a supplementary question.

Transfer of Collectors

* 33 Q.—SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of District Collectors transferred from Chingleput district since January 1957 till date; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: (a) Four.

(b) The changes were made on administrative grounds.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: பதிலைத் தமிழில் சொல்லுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : இது நிர்வாகத் தேவைக்காக செய்யப்படுகிறது.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR : அடிக்கடி மாவட்ட கலெக்டர்களை மாற்றுவதால், மாவட்ட நிர்வாகம் சீரான நிலையில் இல்லை என்பது அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : இதிலே மாற்ற வேண்டிய அவசியம் இருந்தது. ஒன்றிரண்டு பேருக்கு மேல் உத்தியோகத்திற்கு பிரமோஷன் வருகிறது. அதை எப்படித் தடுப்பது? தடுக்க முடியாது. (சிரிப்பு.)

Tiruvallangadu

* 34 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN (on behalf of SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to shift the headquarters from Manur to Tiruvallangadu in Tiruttani taluk?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : No, Sir.

Poonamallee Panchayat

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

(a) the number of occasions of failure of electricity in Poonamallee Panchayat from January to March 1960;

(b) the duration of failure on each occasion; and

(c) the causes for the failure?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : (a) Forty-six.

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

(c) Break-down of feeder, pre-arranged shut-down, emergency shut-down for rectification of switch, tripping of the feeder to clear temporary faults, load shedding and low tension shut-down for carrying out minor rectifications on lines.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it not a fact that electricity failed in the Poonamallee Panchayat on a number of occasions for hours together and some times for even days? If it is only a question of repair, how can electricity fail for hours on end?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I have placed a statement^a on the table of the House. If the hon. Member would go through it he will find that his supplementary question that electricity failed for days together is not warranted. Neither was inconvenience caused for hours together. The longest period at one time was eight hours. It must be due to repair being carried out on some lines.

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 199-200 infra.

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Accidents

* 36 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state the number of accidents caused by lorries and motor cars in August and September 1960 in the City of Madras?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH :

	August 1960.	September 1960.
Lorries	41	45
Motor Cars (including Jeeps and Station wagons)	168	131

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know whether these accidents were due to overspeed or due to the drivers not obeying the traffic rules?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I do not have these details with me.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know how many of these accidents proved fatal?

THE HON. V. RAMAIAH : I do not have these figures.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Is it a fact that some of these lorry and motor car drivers are unlicensed and that most of the accidents or a good number of them were caused by these drivers?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : The hon. Member has stated the reason for these accidents. Particularly in lorry traffic we find the accidents are due to these unlicensed drivers taking over driving. We are trying our best to put an end to that.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Is there any department or section of the department to go into the causes of the accident, the time of accident and the place of accident, whether in the case of cars, it was owner-driven and so on?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : These are attended to by the Regional Transport Authority.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know how many of the lorries involved in the accidents belong to the Government?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I do not have the information with me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

[25th January 1961]

II. ANNOUNCEMENT *re* :

Election of a Member of the State Library Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to announce to the House that—
Srimathi Mary Clubwala Jadhav, M.L.C., is the only candidate duly nominated for election to the State Library Committee. As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancy to be filled, namely, one, I hereby declare her duly elected to the State Library Committee.

III. DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS—*cont.*

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the first place I must thank you for giving me an opportunity to clarify some of the points raised by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition with regard to the administration of the Health and Medical Departments. It is true that the provision made for Medical and Public Health Departments is low, namely, Rs. 300 crores, when the total outlay of the Plan is in the order of Rs. 10,500 crores and when it is to be raised to Rs. 12,000 crores or so. So far as this State is concerned, the provision is about Rs. 41.5 for Medicine and Public Health including Water-supply Schemes. This provision has been cut down to Rs. 24.5 crores. Now the axe has fallen heavily not so much upon Medical and Public Health as on the water-supply schemes. We had provided about Rs. 27.5 crores for water-supply schemes and this has been reduced to Rs. 6.5 crores. So, it will be seen that the major cut was only in respect of the water-supply schemes and not in regard to Medical and Public Health Departments.

3-20
p.m.

Sir, before the Plan for the whole country was formulated, the State Health Ministers met, months ahead of the formulation of the draft outline of the Plan, in order to impress upon the Planning Commission and the Central Government the necessity for providing a greater amount under the head 'Public Health and Medicine'. This Conference of the Health Ministers discussed all the problems arising out of the health requirements of the people and finally passed a resolution that at least 10 per cent of the total outlay should be earmarked for the Health Department. But unfortunately that did not take place and I again say the provisions under this head is very low. Now the Leader of the Opposition has said that there is more emphasis on planning for prosperity. That seems to be so. He has also quoted Sri J. C. Ghosh in his support. He has said that Sri Ghosh considered that a cultivated mind in a healthy body is very necessary and that such a thing should be encouraged. I also agree. But the trouble is the necessity for that changed outlook is not really thought of. Therefore more men of Ghosh temperament and Ghosh outlook and also more leaders like the hon. the Leader of the Opposition should be emphasising. . . .

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR : In the Planning Commission?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Not in the Planning Commission. They should be emphasising this point so that some time or other the necessity for greater provision for health services will be felt. Sir, I am a believer in constantly making reference to this aspect of the question, that is, that planning for prosperity alone would not do. Because, after all, why is the replanning for prosperity? It is there so that people may live healthily and enjoy the fruit of schemes. What is the use of planning for prosperity if people are not healthy and free from disease? How can they enjoy the fruit of the plans and schemes motivated by planning for prosperity? Not only this. Even in order effectively to carry out the schemes of planning for prosperity, people must be healthy and able-bodied and free from disease. From this point of view I think a greater provision on this item is such more useful and important than mere planning for prosperity alone. So I do not think that anybody, if he looks at this problem from this standpoint, will differ. The only hope I have is in the Tamil proverb of quoted, namely,

“ அடிமேல் அடித்தால், அம்மியும் நகரும் ”

Therefore if those people of this outlook constantly bring this aspect to the notice of either the Planning Commission or other authorities, I am sure much more provision will be made in course of time.

Then, Sir, reference was made to the overcrowding in our hospitals. It is true that we are doing our best to make more beds available. But still the pressure on hospitals is very great not only on account of the increase of population but also more on account of the changed outlook on the part of people seeking medical treatment in hospitals than before. Previously people went to the hospitals only as a last resort. Now even for very minor ailments, people go to hospitals. So, there is now a greater pressure on hospitals. If we have to adopt the very strict rule that patients could be admitted only to the extent of the sanctioned bed strength, many would be denied admission and that will be a very difficult problem. So many people who are seeking admission will be completely denied this opportunity. That is why the Government tolerate and the doctors also tolerate to some extent the admission of more patients than the bed strength would admit. Though the patients may not get cots, at least on the mats or bed sheets they are given accommodation from the mere humanitarian standpoint and not from any other. After this overcrowding was brought to our notice, we are trying to restrict the admissions at least in the teaching hospitals to the minimum possible. Thus matters are now improving. To give an idea of the number of beds that have been increased. I will just now give the figures. The bed strength in 1951 was 9,812. The bed strength in 1961 is 16,672. During the third plan we propose to increase the number to 28,602. In the case of doctors also, there is a progressive increase in their number. In 1951 their number was 4,218. In 1961, it is 5,635. In Third Plan the increase will be about 7,665. Therefore, it will be seen that all steps are being taken to see that the difficulty of overcrowding in hospitals is solved. It is a question of not only

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having trained personnel but also it is a question of finance. In the circumstances, the Government are doing their very best in solving this overcrowding problem.

As regards the question of resignation by doctors, I will save the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan the trouble of having to put question to get the necessary information. Yesterday he said that he would have to put a separate question to elicit this information. The number of resignations then was 85. Up to the end of the year 1960, the number is 125—about 40 more. (Sri P. T. Rajan : Improving!). Now the reasons given for these resignations are private, domestic reasons, and other things. But if we dive deep into the matter and find out the real reason we will see that the doctors are not willing to go to the rural parts and work there. Another reason is that people do not want to go outside Madras. Many prefer to work only in Madras City. Now we are forced to have the regular degreeholders in medicine—M.B.B.S.—in the mofussil centres for the primary health centres, because we are getting grants from the Central Government and also aid from international agencies. They insist upon a regular medical graduate and, therefore, at least to the primary health centres we are forced to post regular M.B.B.S. doctors. The further difficulty is this. Formerly there were not so many amenities given in the matter of medical treatment in the interior parts of our country. But now the primary health centres in order to cover the rural population are located in far away remote places in the interior, and there are no amenities available there as in the towns. So people fight shy to go there. Therefore, these resignations are coming in. We are trying to give every inducement. We have given extra allowances also. But still the difficulty is there. The difficulty will be there as long as those doctors who resign can earn more by way of private practice and as long as more graduates are not turned out.

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With regard to post-graduate studies, there are facilities provided. Now, there are only three posts wanting men with post-graduate qualifications, viz., Professor of Pharmacology in the Tanjore College—the present incumbent does not possess these qualifications—and Professors of Bio-Chemistry both at Tanjore and in Kilpauk Medical College. So against 84 posts requiring persons with post-graduate qualifications, only three are vacant. So, there is no dearth of properly qualified people for manning these institutions.

Reference was made to the appointment of honorary medical officers and it was said that their term had been reduced from five to three years. Sir, this does not stand in the way of appointments being renewed again and again. There are, in fact, officers who have served for ten years, twelve years and fifteen years. Why the term has been reduced is there is a large number of doctors offering honorary service and, therefore, we have to provide turns for all people who come forward to serve in Government

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hospitals. There are a few doctors—they are very rare—who do not conduct themselves in a desirable way and complaints are received against such honorary medical men. But luckily they are quite a few. So, considering all these factors, the term has been reduced to three years. The honoraries are doing their work properly and there is no difficulty at all with them. There is no question of their coming before the Government with bended knees and all that as was said by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. A mere written application will do.

As regards the prevalence of small-pox, the Government of India have taken it very seriously and want to see to it that the disease is not only controlled but completely eradicated. In so many other countries, especially in Western countries, this disease has been completely eradicated.

The Government of India have given us the necessary air to try a pilot project in each district to that end. We have selected the Chingleput district for working the scheme. It has a population of about 20 lakhs and I understand that about 60 to 65 per cent of the population have already been either vaccinated or revaccinated. I hope in a couple of months or so the entire population will be vaccinated. There are schemes now to extend the programme not only to other parts of the State but throughout the country. But the main difficulty in undertaking such schemes in the City is that it is in the charge of the Corporation health staff. It is regrettable—I also regret it personally—that we should hear periodical reports about attacks of small-pox. We are not happy about it. Especially in a premier city like ours, it should not be so. Recently we had an experience. Some Russian or German delegation which visited this country was staying at Bangalore in Mysore State. They must have seen some reports in the newspapers about the prevalence of small-pox in our City and so they sent frantic telegrams making enquiries about it. We had to say that they need not be worried or afraid as it had become a regular thing here (laughter). What we meant was it was not so very 'catching' or contagious and that they might visit the City safely. From that time onwards we have taken every step possible to see that the City is free from small-pox. Since the Corporation could not cope with the work we have asked the Director of Public Health to work the scheme in the City so that vaccination and revaccination could be done quickly. The scheme has been sent to the Corporation and we are awaiting its approval. We are determined to see that small-pox is wiped out completely and this is possible by the only method—vaccination and revaccination. I am glad that the hon. Leader of the Opposition mentioned about it.

As regards the scheme for the exchange of professors, it is taking a very good shape and only details have to be worked out. In a short time we will be able to inform the hon. Leader of the Opposition that it is in operation.

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Now, mention was made about the usefulness of a separate Director of Medical Education in the State. I submit, the difficulty is, medical education is intimately connected with hospitals in the matter of clinical study and all that. Therefore, the full direction must be in the hands of one who is in charge of both medical education and hospitals. But we have got a separate Assistant Director of Medical Services who is in charge of medical education. He is of course working under the Director of Medical Services and we have no difficulty. I think this system is working all right.

With regard to the constitution of a committee to go into matters connected with medical education, we have already appointed three committees. In one of these, the hon. Leader of the Opposition himself sits as Chairman. Two reports have already been sent to us and one more is awaited and that will be forthcoming very soon. So, when all these reports are received, they will be studied and whatever improvements can be made will be made.

Coming to individual cases, I am of course very reluctant about referring to them. But still mention has been made and I will answer some of the charges. One doctor, qualified in Ophthalmology, an M.S., was said to have been transferred from the City to a mofussil town. Now the whole idea of medical service to be rendered to the general public is having a reorientation. Formerly all kinds of services including specialist and highly advanced were available only in the metropolis. But now the Government want that all these amenities should be available not only in the hospitals in the City but also in the District Headquarters and, to a small extent, in the taluk headquarters hospitals.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it so?

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

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Where are the facilities?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : So, we are thinking in terms of some sort of decentralisation in the matter of affording facilities to the people so that they may not have the trouble of going from Cape Comorin or Ootacamund to the metropolis. We are strengthening all departments from that point of view. We wanted to upgrade the Ophthalmic Department in the Tiruchirappalli headquarters hospital and, therefore, this gentleman was sent. Of course, he was here—Madras—for a long time, for nearly twelve years.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Now you have the facilities?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : We want to build up.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Say, 'to improve things'.

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Another point was raised about a gentleman joining a post-graduate course and then withdrawing from it.

Now, it happened this way. The gentleman sent in his resignation and joined the post-graduate course. But before accepting the resignation, there were certain financial recoveries to be effected from him and the resignation could not be accepted before the recoveries were effected. When this question was pending the gentleman thought it was prudent to get away from the course itself. So we are not responsible for that. 3-40 p.m.

Sir, these are the points I was able to collect with regard to the criticism made about the Department. Any other suggestions that may be made now and then will be carefully looked into and we will try to rectify as far as possible having regard to the financial aspect also and availability of technical personnel and other things.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : On a point of information, Sir. At present the Government of India are instituting a number of scholarships for doctors to go to foreign countries where they are given facilities to specialise in different branches. Is it a fact that many doctors who apply to go there for foreign studies are not allowed to go there with a lien on their service here? Have such cases been brought to the notice of the Government and do our Government think that the facilities available in our State are sufficient for higher studies and therefore they need not be sent to foreign countries for training there?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Whenever there is necessity for people to get trained in foreign countries, we allow them to go and get the benefit of the training there. But when it is at the cost of our own people here we cannot relieve them. I can cite instances where people want to have more and more qualification in quick succession. Within a year of passing their M.B.B.S. examination they want to go for post-graduate studies. Even the hon. the Leader of the Opposition said the other day that they must have two or three years practical experience and then they could take to post-graduate studies. But it is not like that with these people. They won't allow any time to gain practical experience. They want to go on learning (Laughter). What is the use of reading if they are not to be useful in actual life?

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the task of replying to the debate has been rendered very easy by the contribution which the Hon. the Minister for Revenue made in clarifying some of the important points raised during the course of the debate. I also thank and compliment the hon. the mover of the motion of thanks for the detailed facts he placed before the House of the progress made by the State in several sectors. For once I think he disappointed my esteemed Friend Sri Raza Khan by not criticising the Government.

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Sir, the suggestions and criticisms made during the course of the debate can be classified under three heads, those relating to the Plan, those relating to the economic conditions in the country and those relating to the administration of particular departments. Since this House has no occasion to discuss the administration in particular departments as the other House has on a motion for Demand for Grants every effort is being made to meet the points raised in the course of the debate in respect of the administration of departments also. But I must confess that within the short time—namely that about an hour or so—the Government have to reply to the many points raised in a debate which ran for three or four days, and if it is not possible to meet all the points and to reply all the questions that have been raised during the course of the debate, Sir, it is not on account of any lack of willingness on the part of the Government to place the facts before the House but very largely due to the lack of time that it is so. If I have to reply to all the points raised during the course of the debate perhaps I should take half the time that has been taken by all the hon. Members who participated in the debate and that I do not think is either necessary or even proper. Therefore, as I said, I will try to meet the points raised during the course of the debate under those three heads I have already mentioned and if I leave out any of the very important points raised by the hon. Members, I hope they would forgive me and appreciate the handicap under which I have to function.

Sir, dealing with the question of the Plan, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and also the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition specifically referred to the reduction in the total outlay of the Plan for this State. It is true that the Plan expenditure has been reduced from Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 291 or probably Rs. 300 crores. Hon. Members are aware, when we framed the Plan for Rs. 400 crores we mentioned it as the tentative Plan of this State. Similar tentative plans for other States were prepared and the Planning Commission and the Government of India had to co-ordinate all these Plans and bring out the final Plan for the whole country. Much as we would like to have as large a Plan as possible for each State there are very serious limitations to the size of the Plan. If we do not pay attention to the limiting factors, then the Plan itself may fail.

Sir, the first limiting factor of the Plan is the availability of resources and the second limiting factor is the ability of the administration to utilise the provisions made usefully and profitably. It is not very difficult to squander away money but if we want to get the full money's worth for the expenditure, it has got to be matched by the ability of the particular department to spend that money in a very useful manner deriving sixteen annas worth on each rupee spent. And this depends on a number of other factors like the availability of skilled artisans, trained administrators, engineers, doctors, professional men and so on and every one of us knows that we are not surfeit with people who

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possess these high qualifications. Therefore, taking all these into account the Planning Commission has approved of a Plan of about Rs. 300 crores for the Madras State.

It is true, as the hon. the Leader of the Opposition said, that the reduction of the Plan necessitates a pruning or cutting down of some of the Plan provisions already made in the draft outline. That would mean as has already been pointed out, reduction of about 25 per cent of the schemes which we have already prepared. If this House is anxious to discuss the final Plan as it emerges, Government would consider the suggestion. Government would also consider whether the Planning Committee which was originally constituted for preparing the draft outline for Rs. 400 crores could not be called again before the plan was reduced to Rs. 300 crores. Sir, I will have the valuable suggestion made by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition carefully examined by the Government and we will try to carry with us in this task the various shades of opinion in this House as well as in the other for the common good of the State and its people.

Then, Sir, the second aspect of the criticism about the Plan is this. The hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar said that the Plan has not laid enough emphasis on agriculture, and that there was a lopsided emphasis on industry and industrial development. The amount of resources allocated for agriculture under the Third Five Year Plan does not bear out the criticism. If you will kindly refer to page 28 of the draft outline of the Third Five-Year Plan of the Government of India you will find that for agriculture, minor irrigation and Community Development the sum allocated is Rs. 1,025 crores and for major and medium irrigation, which again is expenditure for increasing agricultural production, it is Rs. 650 crores. That makes up a total of about Rs. 1,675 crores. As against this, the allocation for industries and minerals is Rs. 1,500 crores. Actually there is a balance after the allocation of the resources to these two sectors. I think that this deployment of the resources is in the best interests of development of both the sectors of our economy. We all know that in the countries which have a higher standard of life and countries which are economically strong, the emphasis on industrial development is very great. It is considered by economists that the best or the ideal state of society is one in which fifty per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture and the other fifty per cent in industry. Now I include under 'agriculture' the allied sectors, and in industry, transport and other similar things. Therefore, I would think that the Third Plan in making this major basic development of its resources has taken this factor into consideration and has made an appropriate provision for these two important sectors.

Then, Sir, the question was raised, 'How are we really planning for the industrial development in the manner in which we have done in the face of the political and international conditions in the world?' Sir, the plan is bound to succeed only on two basic

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grounds or the two basic prerequisites. One is the seasonal conditions of monsoon. We must be free from drought and pest. Given this condition, the agricultural plan will succeed. We have to have international peace. Otherwise it is not possible for us to carry out the industrial plan. The industrial plan is based on the availability of not only foreign exchange, not only aid and assistance from foreign countries but also assistance in the shape of machinery and equipment and technical skill from foreign countries. In the catastrophic event of any major conflagration in the world, I am quite sure that it would not be possible for us to fulfil the Plan targets. This explains also why of all the countries in the world, weak as we are, poor as we are, and under-developed as we are, we still talk very much more about international peace than other countries who are able to contribute to it or maintain it. The question of international peace is of greater importance to under-developed and less developed countries in the world than to the developed ones. So I quite agree that unless international conditions are propitious, it would be difficult for us to fulfil the Plan targets. At the same time I would venture, though it is not part of the duty of a politician to prophesy, to think that the conditions are really tending to be propitious for the maintenance of international peace at the present moment.

Then, Sir, another question is raised, namely, that we are always planning for industrial development on the basis of external resources and that we have not made any provision for repayment of the loans. Both in this House and outside people ask this question, 'How are you going to repay all the foreign loans?' Any one who has had anything to do with the development of industry in this country knows that he has to get a clearance from the Capital Goods Committee before he is allowed to start an industry. Another Committee which goes into the question is the Committee on Foreign Exchange. Unless the industry which is proposed to be started is able to earn when it goes into production, and unless it produces sufficient goods to effect a reduction in the import thereof and thereby effect savings in foreign exchange, it is not allowed to operate or to enter into agreements for deferred payment. This is a factor which is very often forgotten by many people who criticise the Government saying that they are the prodigal borrowers who go about borrowing without any sense of responsibility about repayment. Most of our foreign loans are for industrial development. Barring a few aided programmes for other social services, the largest portion of our foreign borrowings is for industrial purposes, and these purposes are judged or at least scrutinised before the loans are granted. Sir, you would have seen a number of teams from foreign countries coming to India every year. The World Bank team comes. The Development Loan Fund team comes. The International Finance Corporation officials come. What do they do? They are not going round the country for sight seeing. They actually assess whether the country would be able to earn sufficient foreign exchange out of the investments which they make on these projects, and only if they are satisfied that these projects will produce sufficient goods so as to

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reduce the total volume of imports from foreign countries into this country, thereby effecting savings in foreign exchange, they would care to lend to this country. I venture to submit that the countries which are lending to this country are not so stupid as to go on lending to us if they think that we have no capacity to repay the loans at a future date. Sir, I have taken a little time to explain this, because I find in very many places a misconception is growing that we are borrowing for unproductive purposes. On the other hand our borrowings are for productive purposes, and the production which we envisage will be able to earn sufficient foreign exchange for us or at any rate reduce imports from foreign countries to that extent. I grant these are obligations. I have every confidence that the Government would be able to meet and fulfil all these obligations. I may venture to give even an instance. We have now received for the Madras Aluminium Company permission to pay our foreign exchange requirements by deferred payments and before that was given, the committee went into the question as to what amount of aluminium could be produced in this country, how much foreign imports would be saved on account of the production of this aluminium in this country, and therefore how much foreign exchange would be saved, how much would be the deferred payment instalment per year, and also whether it would be able to meet the obligations as and when they arose. After an examination of all these aspects only the Government of India agreed to allow the company to enter into a deferred payment arrangement. This is one instance I would bring to the notice of the House; and the same procedure is followed in respect of almost all the cases in which foreign aid is taken. Therefore, I venture to submit again that there is no fear of our borrowing beyond our capacity to repay and making ourselves look ridiculous in the world as people unable to honour their obligations.

Then, Sir, about the plan, one or two individual items were mentioned. Emphasis was rightly laid by a number of members on the development of the Tuticorin Port. I am happy to say that the Tuticorin Port has been included in the Third Plan. The question of allocation of resources is pending consideration by the Central Government. But as a project, it has been included in the plan, and the sum of Rs. 1 lakh, mentioned by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition as having been allocated for this Tuticorin Harbour, is the amount set apart for preliminary expenditure which this Government propose to incur on preliminary investigation, etc. It is not part of the investment by the Centre. The scheme is a Central scheme, and expenditure on this is likely to be met by the Centre. But in order to expedite the work in connection with this project, the Madras Government out of their own resources have set apart a lakh of rupees for preliminary investigation. If the Rs. 1 lakh set apart for the Tuticorin Port means all that this Government were going to set apart for it, it would certainly mean that the Tuticorin Port is as far away from us as the moon.

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I will now proceed to deal with our general economic condition. 4 p.m. There was a very interesting thought raised by Mr. Natarajan about the cost of living increasing at a higher rate. He referred to the ratio between the increase in the price indices and the increase in the *per capita* income. He said that the increase in the price indices was much greater than the increase in the *per capita* income and that it was not a healthy state of affairs. I must admit, as a student of economics, it has thrown open a new vista for investigation. None of our investigations has proceeded on these lines and certainly I am personally interested in following it up and seeing what the results of these calculations would show. Anyway, this is a matter which offers an interesting field of study. But then the conclusion is not borne out by the facts as presented to us. Though there has been a higher rate of increase in the cost of living index than in the *per capita* income, it is found from a statistical compilation made by the Food and Agricultural Organisation (F.A.O.) that during this period 1949-59, the consumption *per capita* in this country in terms of calories, which is the best test, has increased. In 1948-49, it was 1640 calories and in 1958-59 it rose to 2,380 calories. So, this would show that the real standard of life of the people has improved and that in terms of real income and consumption, there has been a radical improvement. I would read another figure by way of comparison. In Japan, the *per capita* consumption in 1948-49 was 1,900 calories as against India's 1,640. In 1957-58—the figures for 1958-59 are not available—Japan consumed *per capita* 2,220 calories as against India's 2,380 in 1958-59. Therefore, I venture the suggestion that, even apart from the figures we shall quote about the increase in food production and other things, our standard of life has improved. The F.A.O. compilation is one of the very valuable standards by which we can judge whether there has been improvement in this country or not. The figures compiled by the FAO are very revealing. Of course, there are other countries which started in 1948-49 with a higher *per capita* consumption. For example, the figure for New Zealand was 3,960 calories, which is well above the needs of a person. But my submission to this House is that there is a steady and modest increase in our consumption in terms of calories and that that records the real progress in the standard of life of our people.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : What is our normal need?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Roughly 3,200 calories. We are two-thirds fed.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : When the Hon. Minister refers to calories, will he tell us what substances went to make up so many calories? There are certain substances like biological proteins which are necessary for man. A man eating a bagful of ragi can make up so many calories but it should be a mixture.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : This is not the time when we can go into all those factors. They were taken into account by one of the great international organizations which is

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accepted as an authority. I refer to the F.A.O. itself. They have standards which they apply not only to India but to all the countries. When measured by a common standard applicable to New Zealand, the United States and India, they find that there has been an increase in consumption in terms of calories. I for one would not become a greater expert than the expert organization itself. Sir, I do not want to weary the House with statistical information about a number of other items like cloth, jute or cotton. But I was gratified to find that we stood third in the world in the matter of producing cotton textiles. The first country is the United States; then comes China and we stand third. That is a marked progress which this country has achieved during the Second Plan period.

Another question which worries this House and the general public is that in spite of this fairly steady increase in manufacture of material goods, there is a deterioration in the standard of life of certain classes. Nobody would say that there has been a deterioration in the standard of life of the working classes in this country. Anybody would agree that the working classes in this country have been able to maintain their pre-war real incomes and perhaps have been able to add to it a little. But the problem of the middle-classes is one in which we as Government—whether State or Central—have not been able to show any marked improvement. I have been thinking quite a bit about this. I am only venturing a suggestion when I say this. It is not only the cost of living of the middle-class that has increased but it is the standard of life of the middle-class that has also improved. With the increased amenities available in the country and with the improved ways of life that one has got accustomed to, the real cost of living of the middle-class has gone up. For instance, we cannot do without coffee or tea. We cannot do without better clothing than we had in the past; we cannot do without transport; we are unable to walk long distances. Therefore, in one sense the standard of life has improved. That is responsible for the difficulties of the middle-class. The second and more serious reason is this. Whereas the earning units in a working class family have increased in number the earning units in a middle-class family have remained stationary. It has led to a deterioration. Then, Sir, in computing the minimum wages required for any family a certain standard is observed all over the world. One standard is; What are the total consumption units in the family and how many wage earners are there in the family to earn the required money for meeting these consumption units? If you take into consideration the working classes, the number of wage earners, the earning units in a family have increased or at any rate it has been steady as in the past while in the case of middle class families the number of earning units are less. Therefore they have not been able to meet the increased cost of living. Therefore something should be done to provide some sort of subsidiary occupation for these middle class families to make up the earning and that appears to me one of the urgent necessities. I have now heard from the colonies which we have opened, as for instance the colonies in Tiru. Vi. Ka. Nagar and

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Sharma Nagar and other places, a number of these housewives of clerks and others have come and asked for the opening of Ambar Charka centres or some other handicraft or other centres so that they may augment the income of the family. It would be necessary to provide some facilities for these people so that they may augment the income of their families. I do not think a mere increase in wages alone would be able to solve the problem. We think, in view of the increased obligations of social life which the middle classes have to meet they have to increase the number of earning members and units in the family and this will have to be done. That I think is one of the reasons why the middle classes have been hit harder than the other classes of people.

Then, Sir, a number of points were made about the industrial development in the State. I must confess that the small scale industrialists have not had all that they wanted. The small scale industrialist had to meet with a number of shortages as the hon. Member Sri Srinivasavaradan said. They do not get iron and steel when they want them. They do not get the various other raw materials. They do not get the coal in time. These are many of the shortages which they are faced with. In one sense, I think, it is a blessing in disguise though I do not want them to suffer the shortage for all the time. The existence of shortages creates an artificial market for the small scale industrialists. It should not be forgotten that if all these scarce materials like iron and steel, coal and everything were available, the large industries would manufacture everything and they would stamp out the small scale industries altogether. Therefore the small scale industries to some extent have succeeded and they thrive on account of the shortages which prevails in the country. What we have been trying to do is to secure for the small scale industrialists some facilities by way of purchase through co-operative societies and distribution of at least 50 per cent of their needs and so on. While we start at least some Co-operative societies in industrial estates, people outside the estate have to face a great deal of difficulties. We are aware that in Madras owing to lack of supply of raw materials during the last quarter of 1960 quite a number of people were put to very serious handicaps and difficulties and coke and coal went up in price even to Rs. 200 which is most unconscionable. We have been persuading the Government of India to agree to fix a pool price for coal even as they have fixed a pool price for iron and steel and cement. If that is done it will go a long way to ease the situation. But until it is done, I am afraid we have to struggle with the difficulties we have. I can assure hon. Members that so far as the Government are concerned they would do their utmost to see that there is a steady import of these materials and a steady supply to the small scale industrialists. Having taken all the effort and so much pains to develop all these small scale industries, Government would not like them to suffer for want of raw materials. We would do our utmost to see that these industries get their due share.

In this connexion I would like to give one information. Steps are being taken steadily for the establishment of the iron and steel plant which a number of hon. Members made reference during

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the course of the debate. We are sending on the 27th January, 60 lb. of iron ore and 60 lb. high temperature lignite ore to Oslo to be tested in the electric furnace. This is the third step in the various actions we have taken one after the other. We had investigations on the laboratory scale. We invited experts to come and look into it. We are now going to do some pilot project tests. One more thing we have to do is to utilize a thousand pounds of Neyveli lignite and a hundred pounds of iron ore of Salem in one of the low shaft furnaces abroad. Another would be to use it in an electrical furnace. The most important consideration in the establishment of the plan is the cost. Whether the pig iron which is sought to be produced in Salem with the help of the low grade iron ore and the lignite would be competitive in India as well as abroad, is the question which has got to be decided and the pilot projects we expect will decide the question. We are taking steps in that direction one by one.

Then, Sir, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and I think the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan both referred to the Finance Commission and the raw deal that this State received from the last Finance Commission. I join with them in saying that we were thoroughly upset and very unhappy about the result but we were in company with Bombay. Bombay also did not get a pie from the last Finance Commission. The Finance Commission generally goes by the balance sheet of the State (Sri Raza Khan : Solvency.) (Another hon. Member : Mismanage if you want more money.) It is not solvency or insolvency of the State by which you get money. There two States, Madras and Bombay, were the most sound of the States and they suffered by not getting anything. I am quite sure that at the hands of the next Finance Commission we are bound to get a better deal. (An hon. Member : Is there any indication?) We do not know, because the Commission has not yet started receiving evidence and all that. Our condition has now become bad and we have to get some financial assistance. For instance we are being given some assistance by the Central Government for the pay increases we have been giving all along to our Government servants. If I do not anticipate the Hon. the Finance Minister, it would mean a deficit of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 crores if we do not get the Central assistance on this account. And therefore we have to be given a due share when the Finance Commission determines the respective shares of the States. We hope we will have a better deal this time. On the question whether the Legislature would be consulted on these, I understand that it is not the practice since these questions are treated as confidential both by the Finance Commission and the State Government. Therefore much as I would like to get all the help and assistance from my friend Sri Raza Khan, I am afraid I will have to deny myself the opportunity and the pleasure.

Sir, I have already taken a considerable time. I will try to finish within the next ten minutes. Mr. Chairman, the next point I wish to refer to is the training of the artisan class which is so necessary for industrial development. We have made considerable

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progress in the matter of starting engineering colleges and polytechnics. But in the matter of training artisans such as fitters, turners, mechanists and so on, our progress has to keep pace with the development that is taking place in the State. We have at present ten industrial schools. We propose to put up another 14 such industrial training schools for training these artisans. The present capacity is 4,500 artisans per annum and we propose to add to it another 4,060 with the result that during the Third Plan we hope to have as many as 8,560 artisans from these industrial schools every year. The hon. Member Sri Seshachariar referred to training of apprentices. At present there are only two such training schemes and we propose to increase them to five and we expect to have 1,500 apprentices trained every year.

4-20
p.m.

Lastly, Sir, I wish to deal with the question of 'Bleeding Madras', which the hon. Member Sri Sambandhan referred to. We all know that he takes a great deal of interest in the welfare of the handloom weavers and the handloom industry. We have very often told this House as well as the manufacturers of these handloom goods that finding the market is not the responsibility of the State. Finding the market should be the responsibility of the producers. Unless we agree to have a totalitarian state of affairs, in which the production and distribution would be controlled and finding the market would be arranged, it would not be possible for the Government to find the market. I do not think that Mr. Sambandhan or even the handloom weavers in this country, however much they may suffer on account of some of the difficulties, will agree to such a totalitarian control of both production and distribution and also marketing by the State. It is unfortunate that owing to a mistake committed by some speculators that this cloth has remained with us unsold. The Government are trying to purchase the goods. The Madras Government have requested the Government of India to allow them either to purchase the goods themselves or give some loans to the people so that they may tide over the present difficulty.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: What is the value of the cloth?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is estimated that there will be about 16 lakhs of yards of 'Bleeding Madras', and even at a price of Rs. 2 per yard, the cost would come to Rs. 32 lakhs. This is not a very large sum. But what the Government of India seem to be afraid of is that if they start buying at Rs. 2 per yard, new 'Bleeding Madras' would come into Madras and again the problem will be accentuated.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: There will not be any more production.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Unfortunately, Mr. Sambandhan does not control the entire trade though he does to some extent.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: It is not a fact, Sir, that the department also—I do not like to mention the names of officers—gave wide publicity that there was such a heavy demand in America and that people should rush their 'Bleeding Madras', and therefore to-day they are in the soup? Should not the Government officials be careful before making public announcements?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: At the time when the announcement was made, there was a great demand. If the market had not been spoiled by the speculators, we would have established a very sound trade on this particular item. When they found that there was a very great market for this type of goods in America, persons who had never seen handloom goods began to speculate on this trade. They went about buying all sorts of goods which did not answer to the description of 'Bleeding Madras' and exported them with the result the market had been completely ruined. We are trying to do our utmost to see that the distress is alleviated. We hope to hear from the Centre. The Madras Government are prepared to advance to the stockists of the 'Bleeding Madras', loans against their stocks to the tune of five lakhs of rupees, and I hope that this would be taken advantage of by the handloom weavers.

Sir, I am grateful to the Members of this House for all the kindness they have shown the Government. It is exhilarating to speak in this House, because the criticisms in this House are not offered from any party angle or from any of the preconceived prejudices by one or the other of the political parties that exist in this country. When we get honest and good advice, we feel grateful to them. I may assure the House, Sir, that the Government really appreciate all the suggestions made by hon. Members during the course of the debate and would endeavour their utmost to profit by them. Thank you, Sir.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Have the Government got any figures regarding the unemployed people, and how many of them they hope to get employed in the third five-year plan period?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I have reserved some of these things for the budget, because that is the time when we will be able to deal with all items.

Sir, I made a mistake. It is customary for the Leader of the House to request the mover of the amendments to withdraw them in view of the explanations offered by the Government. While I fulfilled the obligation to thank hon. Members, I forgot the other obligation to request my esteemed Friend to withdraw his amendment. I am quite sure he would readily agree to withdraw his amendment.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, at least in consideration of the concluding remarks, I am obliged to withdraw my amendment.

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The amendment of Sri Mohamed Raza Khan was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, I also withdraw my amendment.

The amendment of Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

That an humble Address be presented to the Governor that the Members of the Madras Legislative Council thank him for the Address delivered to the Members of the Legislature on the 19th January 1961.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

IV. DISCUSSION ON THE SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1960-61.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, after a very brilliant speech by the Leader of the House, convincing in some parts and not completely convincing in others, I am at a disadvantage to speak on the supplementary statement of expenditure. But, however, I would like to draw the attention of the House to some of the items of expenditure in the supplementary statement. Sir, I do admit or rather agree with the Finance Minister that because of the tempo of expenditure on the Second Plan, particularly when we are reaching the final year of the plan, it is likely that supplementary statements of this type may come in. But it cannot be a general affair always. Already, as per the statement of the Finance Minister, we had one supplementary statement of expenditure in August. We are now having a second, and it is likely that we may have a third one by the time the budget for 1961-62 is presented. There are certain items of expenditure for which there can be a valid justification that they were not anticipated at the time of finalising the main budget. There is also the possibility of some of these items being anticipated at the time of presenting the main budget itself. It is quite possible for the heads of departments to think, 'We are going to have two or three supplementary statements; even if we do not include an item of expenditure in the main budget, there is the possibility of including it in the first, second or third supplementary statement'. Therefore, the statement of the Hon. the Finance Minister is in a general way.

Now taking some of the items in the supplementary statement, the Leader of the House mentioned that things were taking shape in the matter of erecting a steel plant in the State of Madras. The visit of the Finance Minister and the Chief Minister to the various plants in the North and also the steps which are being taken in this behalf augur well. I am in entire agreement with the Leader of the House that it is not an easy thing to rush. It is a question of marketing. The price factor and other factors are there. The very fact that the Government have taken all necessary steps to have a steel plant in this State is really welcome. From what I have seen from the statement of the Minister for Finance in

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the Press, I think that what is sought to be done is to send 1,000 tons or even 2,000 tons of lignite and also about 1,000 or 2,000 tons of Salem iron ore abroad for test. The Government have appointed a young I.A.S. Officer in this behalf. There is a provision of nearly Rs. 10½ lakhs for the purchase of machinery. I do not know why this machinery is wanted, as, at present, we want to send these two items outside for a proper laboratory test.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Which item is the hon. Member referring to?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : On page 29 of the supplementary statement, it is stated that for the purchase of machinery and equipment a sum of Rs. 10.5 lakhs is provided. I know that the present officer is doing his best with all the drive and initiative. At the same time I would like to know whether he has got the assistance of a technical officer who will be in a position to assist him. Possibly the Government think that after a preliminary survey they can have a technical officer. Again at page 15, there is reference to the opening of a new school by the Government of Madras in the Kodambakkam area which has been very recently added to the City of Madras. I could understand the policy of the Government in opening new schools in congested areas like this, if there are no schools there, and solve the difficulties of parents in sending their children to far off places. But there is a private school there. I want to know whether the Government could not have taken over this and run it themselves as they did in the case of the Salem Municipal College or whether it is their policy to have a new school in addition to that. If it be the former, what was their difficulty in taking over the existing school from the private management?

At page 23, there is an item of expenditure relating to the Malaria Eradication Programme. The Health Minister was kind enough to speak about this work. While the Government are able to do much work in the districts in preventing epidemics like small-pox and controlling diseases like malaria, in the City of Madras, the entire thing is left to the Corporation. I do not like to enter into any controversy on this score. But I must point out that though malaria is not prevalent in Madras, yet the mosquito nuisance is very great in particular areas. Doctors are well aware that in the City there are areas which are notorious for promoting fevers like Kala azar. This is due to mosquitoes. I am referring to all this in order to point out the need for Government to do something either by themselves or through the Corporation for eradicating all these diseases.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

There is a reference at page 29 to the proposed steel plant and I have already dealt with it in the earlier part of my speech.

Now I shall come to roads. After the serious damage caused to the roads in the City of Madras, the Government became a little bit alive to the problem. They have given 30 lakhs of rupees to

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the Corporation—15 lakhs by way of subsidy and 15 lakhs by way of loan—for carrying out road works in the City. A question arises here. Should not the Government have a definite policy in this matter of maintenance of City roads? We find a good deal of deterioration in the condition of the City roads. If the Corporation is questioned it comes forward with a certain point of view and if I refer to it I should not be taken for pleading on its behalf. It says that the heavy vehicular traffic in City roads renders it impossible to maintain the roads from the existing resources of the Corporation. You must be aware, Mr. Deputy Chairman, of the news of the landing of certain heavy equipment at the Madras Harbour for being transported to Neiveli by road. A boiler weighing 100 tons, besides other equipment, has to be carried by road. So, there is always the likelihood of the City roads getting damaged quickly, and maintenance has become very difficult. The Corporation is making persistent representations to the Finance Minister and the Government that it should get a greater share from the proceeds of the Madras Motor Vehicles Tax. Let not Members from the mufassal misunderstand this request. The Corporation feels that it should get something more than what it gets now. The Hon. Minister for Finance said that the repairs done to certain roads with the 30 lakhs of rupees given by the Government might last for twelve years. That is not correct policy. I do not agree with him. There is no point in giving temporary relief. There should be a permanent arrangement whereby the Government should pay the Corporation something more for maintenance of roads. I heard a suggestion in this connection and how far it is true I do not know. I think it has been suggested that the Government might take over all trunk roads to the extent they lie within the City like the Poonamallee High Road and Mount Road, and that the Government, owing to some difficulty, could not proceed with the suggestion. A man owning a car or travelling in a taxi expects certain standards. There were a good number of breakages in the case of small cars during the recent damage to the roads. When people pay taxes, they expect better roads. The Madras State was once very famous for its roads. The story is quite different now. Whether it is Government or the Corporation that is responsible, I hope something will be done to improve the condition of roads.

It has been invariably our sad experience that once a road is re-formed, digging starts once again either for laying some water-pipe line or for drainage work or for something else. I feel that in carrying out repair or other works which involve road work also, there should be some sort of co-ordination between the respective agencies at the Governmental level. I hope this suggestion of mine will be considered by the Government.

At page 55, reference is made to a proposal of the Government to construct a building at Delhi called 'Madras House' for the use of officials and Ministers visiting Delhi on State business. The

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proposal is nice, but the question is whether we should incur such a huge expenditure. We know that the Hon. Finance Minister thinks a hundred times before giving sanction to building works and we have also been paying him tributes on this account. He must consider whether it is worthwhile spending five lakhs of rupees on a building. The reason given is that our officials do not have proper place to stay at Delhi during their visits. As far as we know, high officials from Madras visit Delhi hardly once a month or once in three months and it is not a big job for them to find accommodation either in the Constitution House or in Western Court or in some other place. Of course, our Ministers go to Delhi, but not very often. Forty per cent of their visits relate to Congress party work with which we are not concerned. I am not saying it is wrong. What I am attempting to say is for attending meetings of the National Development Council or the Planning Commission or other official bodies, they hardly stay for a day or two at Delhi and return immediately the meetings are over. So, they must consider whether such a huge expenditure is warranted. This is only capital expenditure. What about the recurring expenditure every year for maintenance, etc.? I hope the Hon. Minister will satisfy us with his explanation.

There is reference at page 57 to the College of Integrated Medicine, now called the Kilpauk Medical College. There were some letters appearing in newspapers addressed to their editors about the name of the college. It is said that it does not sound well. Sir, there should be some significance in the name, in any name, for that matter. You have the Stanley Medical College and the Madras Medical College. The names signify something. Here, the mere name of the locality will not carry any significance. 4-40 p.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : There is some significance also. (Laughter.)

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I know that but let me not explain that. Yesterday, the hon. Lady Member spoke about this College, at length. I would like to know what the policy of the Government is in respect of this matter. Is it their policy to have the new college always there? What happens to the college of integrated medicine? There was, I think, a committee appointed to go into the syllabus and other things and to make recommendations. I understand that they have also submitted a report. In case you so decide—I am sure the Government will decide to have a first-class college of integrated medicine, call it indigenous medicine or whatever you like—where will the Government locate that institution? I am told that there is a feeling that this particular place should be reserved for that college and the Government could find another place for the other college. This is all I wanted to bring to the notice of the Government in respect of this matter. 4-40 p.m.

Sir, on page 61 of the memorandum in regard to the Grants for further expenditure and detailed supplementary estimates thereof for 1960-61 there is a very important item which might be very

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pleasing to the many who have the good fortune or otherwise of using the State Transport. It is stated: 'The programme for 1960-61 is to purchase 100 Leyland vehicles and 23 Benz vehicles for the Madras Branch. The cost of the vehicles comes to Rs. 64,72,387.08 nP.' From a reading of the statement it looks very good that the Government of Madras are going to put up about 123 new buses on the roads in the City of Madras. But we do not know how many old buses have been withdrawn from service. If the Government withdraw 125 or 150 old buses because they have been serving for the past 5 or 6 years and they have no book value and they are substituting them with these 123 buses people won't be happy. Even if the old buses have no book value and still they continue to be on the road and these new buses are added then they will be happy. But I fear in fact there won't be any addition to the actual fleet strength of buses in the city particularly when you take into consideration the fact that always about 25 per cent of the fleet strength of the buses will not be on the road for some reason or other—for major repair or minor breakdown. Now it is the firm policy of the Government to have nationalised service in the city. By nationalisation I do admit there has been considerable improvement and opening of new routes. But during the past two or three months some complaint or other has been appearing in the columns of the newspapers particularly about the difficulty during the peak hours and the evenings. If you happen to pass along the Mount Road or Central Station you will see long queues standing. Sometimes it is possible they do not get a place in the bus for even 45 minutes or more and even if they get into a bus after waiting for such a long time it is standing and not sitting accommodation that they get. This has become a routine and we seem not to bother about it. Having regard to the volume of traffic which is increasing everyday and also the fact that there is no alternative transport available except these Transport buses, the Government should decide that the fleet strength of the City service should be so much and out of which so many will be on the road. A mere statement that the Government are going to purchase 123 vehicles will not solve the problem. However it is a matter for the Finance Minister and the Government to decide it. I leave it at that.

With regard to the item relating to handlooms I do not want to add anything new. Here also I would like there is some finality. It has been in the air for too long that the Government want to do something for these people. I submit it is not only a question of the Government helping these people. The present difficulty is partly due to these people's own mistake. I am not saying anything against the handloom weavers. Let not my hon. Friend Sri Sambandham mistake me. They ought to have been very careful in the matter. I hope at least they would have learnt a lesson out of this. Let not people rush to produce things. Let them first see whether there is a market for their produce. These are the few points which I wanted to bring to the notice of the Hon. the Finance Minister. Thank you, Sir.

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SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: உதவித் தலைவர் அவர்களே, உப மானியக்கோரிக்கையைப்பற்றி ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இதில் முக்கியமான ஒரு கோரிக்கை பஞ்சாயத்து கவுன்சிலுக்கு நிர்வாகம் நடத்துவதற்குரிய பணம். பஞ்சாயத்து ராச்சியத்தின் மூலம் ஜனநாயகத்தை வளர்ப்பதற்கு எவ்வளவு செலவு செய்தாலும் ஜனநாயகத்தின் மீது நம்பிக்கை கொண்ட யாரும் அதை மறுக்கமுடியாது. அந்த கோரிக்கை அவசியமானதுதான். இப்போது நடப்பது காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம். சமீபத்தில் நடந்த காங்கிரஸ் கூட்டத்தில் பஞ்சாயத்து ராச்சியங்களின் அமைப்பு வலியுறுத்தப்பட்டது. ஜனநாயகப் பண்பாட்டின்படி ஜனங்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட தலைவர்கள் நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்தினால், இந்த நாட்டில் ஒரு நல்ல சூழ்நிலையை உண்டாக்கமுடியும் என்ற தீர்மானங்கள் எல்லாம் அங்கே நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. பிற ராச்சியங்களில் இதேமாதிரி சட்டங்கள் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டு இதேமாதிரி நிர்வாகம் நடத்தப்படுகிறது. அங்கெல்லாம் உண்மையிலேயே ஜனநாயக நிர்வாகமாக, கிராமத்தில் பஞ்சாயத்து தலைவராக எலக்டட் பிரசிடெண்ட் வருகிற மாதிரி பஞ்சாயத்துக் கவுன்சிலுக்கும் எலக்டட் பிரசிடெண்ட் வருகிறார். ஜில்லா கவுன்சிலுக்கும் எலக்டட் பிரசிடெண்ட் இருக்கிறார். இங்கு நேர்மாறாக எலக்டட் பிரசிடெண்ட்டுக்கு மேல் ஒரு அதிகாரி இருக்கிறார். அமைச்சர் திரு. சுப்ரமணியம் மாதிரி உள்ளவர்கள், டாக்டர் லக்ஷ்மணசாமி முதலியாரைப் போன்ற அத்தனை பேரும் அதில் அங்கத்தினர்கள். அங்கு ஒரு அரசாங்க அதிகாரி சேர்மன். அவருக்கு மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட பிரதிநிதிகள் அடங்கி நடக்கவேண்டியது. இது ஜனநாயகப் பண்புக்கு உகந்ததா என்பதை மாத்திரம் சர்க்கார் இந்த நேரத்தில் சிந்திக்க வேண்டுமென்பதுதான் என்னுடைய சிறிய கோரிக்கை. ஜில்லா கவுன்சிலுக்கு சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகளை சேர்மனாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்களுக்குக் கீழே Non-officials அடங்கி இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதும், பஞ்சாயத்து ராச்சியத்தில் எல்லாவிதமான உரிமைகளையும் கொடுத்துவிட்டோம் என்று சொல்வதும் கேலிக் கூத்தாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்வதைத் தவிர உண்மையான ஜனநாயகமாக அது இருக்காது. இப்பொழுது பஞ்சாயத்துத் தலைவர்கள் எல்லாம் சென்னைக்கு அழைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கிராமத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் மற்ற இடங்களிலுள்ள மக்கள் எல்லாவிடத்திலும் தொடர்புகொண்டு அங்கங்கே என்னென்ன நடக்கிறது என்பதைக் கேட்டும் பார்த்தும் அறிந்துகொள்ள அது பயன்படும்; பாராட்டவேண்டியது அது. அவர்களோடு பேசும் போது ரெவின்யூ அதிகாரிகளுடைய ஆதிக்கம் அதிகமாக இருப்பதை, அவர்கள் உண்மையாக உணர்ந்ததைச் சொன்னார்கள். 2, 3 பஞ்சாயத்துக்களுக்கு ரெவின்யூ இலாகா அதிகாரி, "இதனால் உமக்கு அறிவிப்பது என்னவென்றால் இன்ன சேதி, இந்தனை மணிக்கு, இந்த இடத்தில் நீர் ஆஜராகவேண்டியது" என்று நோட்டீஸ் விட்டிருப்பதை என்னிடம் காண்பித்தார்கள். ஒரு

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] [25th January 1961]

ரெவின்யூ அதிகாரி ஜனங்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட தலைவருக்கு உத்திரவு போடக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் அதிகாரிகளின் போக்கு இருப்பதையும் அது வருத்தப்படக் கூடிய விஷயமாக இருக்கிறது என்பதையும் அரசாங்கத் திற்குத் தெரிவிப்பது அவசியமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். ரெவின்யூ அதிகாரிகள், 'தலைவராக இருப்பவர்கள் இவர்கள் யாரோ, எங்கோ இருக்கிறார்கள், நாம் நினைத்தபடி செய்யலாம். நம்மிடம் அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது' என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். ரெவின்யூ டிபார்ட்மெண்டுக்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது. ஒப்புக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மற்றத் தலைவர்கள் அந்த அளவுக்கு வர முடியாதா? அவர்கள் எல்லாம் ஓரளவுக்கு Training ஆகக் கூடாதா? நாமெல்லாம், மந்திரிகள் எல்லாம் பிறக்கும்போதேவா படித்துக்கொண்டு வந்தோம்? (ஒரு கனம் அங்கத்தினர்: இப்படி எங்காவது அதிகாரி நோட்டீஸ் அனுப்பியிருக்கிறாரா?) அனுப்பப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. நாங்குனேரி தாலுகாவிலிருந்து தாசில்தார் அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார். முன்பு காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் சர்க்கரை எங்களிடத்தில் கொடு என்று வெள்ளைக்காரனைக் கேட்டபோது இந்த கோவாண்டிகளா சர்க்கரை நடத்தப்போகிறார்கள் என்றெல்லாம் பேசினார்கள். இன்றைக்கு திரு. சுப்ரமணியம் நிர்வாகத்தை நன்றாக நடத்துகிறார் என்று புகழுகிறவர்கள் இந்தக் கோவாண்டிகளுக்கு அதிகாரத்தைக் கொடுத்தால் நடத்துவார்களா என்று நம்மை அன்று கேலி பண்ணினார்கள். ஆகையினால் எலக்டெட் பிரசிடென்டினால் நடத்தமுடியுமா முடியாதா என்று நாம் நினைப்பது மிகத்தவறு என்பது என் அபிப்பிராயம். அதை அரசாங்கம் மீண்டும் பரிசீலனை செய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். நமது அண்டை ராச்சியங்களில்கூட ஜில்லா கவுன்சிலுக்கு எலக்டெட் பிரசிடென்ட் சேர்மனாக இருக்கிறார். ஒரு ஆர்.டி.ஓ. செகரட்டரியாக இருக்கிறார். நமக்கு மாத்திரம் ஒரு சட்டம் இருக்க வேண்டுமா? அதிகார bureaucracy-ல் அதிகாரிகள் dictate செய்யக்கூடிய நிலையில் வைத்து பொது மக்கள் பிரதிநிதிகளை insult செய்யவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை.

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a.m. நண்பர் திரு. ரசாகான் அவர்கள், டெல்லியிலே "Madras House" கட்டவேண்டியது அவசியம்தானா என்று கேட்டார்கள். அது மிக மிக அவசியம். சென்னை சர்க்காருடைய பிரதிநிதி எப்போதும் அங்கு இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சுமார் 10 வருடங்களாக இந்த சபையிலே சொல்லி வந்திருக்கிறோம். சர்க்கார் பிரதிநிதி அங்கே இருக்கவேண்டும். சென்னையிலிருந்து போகக்கூடிய காரியங்களை அப்போதைக்கப்போது கவனிக்கச்செய்து சீக்கிரமாக மத்திய சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து உத்திரவு வாங்குவதற்கு சௌகரியமாக, நிரத் தரமாக, மந்திரி அந்தஸ்திலுள்ள ஒருவர் அங்கு இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று வெகுநாட்களாகச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். இப்போது "Madras House" கட்டி நிரந்தரமாக ஒருவரை அங்கு வைக்கவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இருப்பதைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

25th January 1961] [Sri K. T. Kosalram]

அடுத்தபடியாக, கார்ப்பரேஷனைப்பற்றி நண்பர் திரு. ரசாகான் அவர்கள் சொன்னார். அதை ஆதரிக்கிறேன். சர்க்கார் ஒரு முடிவாகத் தீர்மானம் செய்யவேண்டும். கார்ப்பரேஷனின் ஒரு அதிகாரி என்னிடத்தில் சொன்னார். கார்ப்பரேஷன் மூலமாக ரோடுகள் போடுவது என்றால் 33 சதவிகிதம்தான் ரோடு போடுவதிலே இன்வெஸ்ட் பண்ணப்படுகிறது. சர்க்கார் போடுகிற ரோடிலே 72 சதவிகிதம் இன்வெஸ்ட் பண்ணப்படுகிறது. கார்ப்பரேஷன் செலவு செய்வதில் wastage 67 சதவிகிதம். சர்க்கார் செலவு செய்வதால், wastage 28 சதவிகிதம்—என்று சொன்னார். அந்த wastage ஆவதற்கு என்ன காரணம் என்பதுப்பற்றிக் கவலையில்லை. எங்கோ ஒரு பூதம் அதைச் சாப்பிடுகிறது. கார்ப்பரேஷன் நிர்வாகத்தில் 67 சதவிகிதம் காணோம். இங்கு 28 சதவிகிதம் காணோம். உண்மையிலேயே கல், மண், சிமிண்ட், தார் எல்லாம் போடப்படுகிறது. அவைகளையெல்லாம் மறுக்க முடியாது. இருந்தாலும் சர்க்கார் செய்வதில் கொஞ்சமாக வினாக்கிறது. ஆகையால் இந்த ரோடுகளையெல்லாம் சர்க்காரே எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும் அவசியம் ஏற்பட்டால் மோசமான நிலைமை இருக்காது.

கார்கள் எவ்வளவோ டாமேஜாக இருக்கின்றன. எத்தனை கார்கள் பழுதாகிப் போயிருக்கின்றன என்று தெரியவில்லை. அதை வொர்க்ஷாப்பில் கேட்டால் சொல்வார்கள்.

இந்த ரோடுகளைப் போடுவதற்கு 15 லட்சம் ரூபாய் சப்ளிடியாகவும் 15 லட்சம் கடனாகவும் கொடுப்பதைவிட சர்க்காரே நேரிடையாக வேலையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு செய்திருக்கமுடியும். சர்க்கார் மிலிடரி இலாகாவிலிருந்து சாமான்களைக் கொண்டுவந்து வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் இந்த ரோடுகளைப் போட்டிருக்கமுடியும். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் இந்த வேலையைக் கார்ப்பரேஷனுக்குக் கொடுத்தது. நிதிக் கமிட்டி, ரோடு கமிட்டி முதலிய கமிட்டிகளினுடைய சாங்ஷன் பெற்று ரோடுகள் போடுவதற்குள் குறைந்தது 6 மாதம் ஆகிவிடும். அதைத் தவிர்த்து சர்க்கார் நேரிடையாகக் கமிஷனரிடம் பணத்தைக் கொடுத்து, வேலையைச் செய்யச்சொன்னதைப் பாராட்டுகிறோம். இருந்தாலும், சில குறிப்பிட்ட ரோடு வேலைகளை மாத்திரம் கார்ப்பரேஷனிடத்தில் ஒப்புவித்துவிட்டு, மற்ற எல்லா நகர ரோடுகளையும் சர்க்காரே தன் மேற்பார்வையில் எடுத்துக்கொள்வதுதான் நியாயம். கார்ப்பரேஷன் மீது குறை சொல்வதற்காக இப்படிச் சொல்லவில்லை. கார்ப்பரேஷன் அங்கத்தினர்கள் "மெயின்" ரோடுகளை மறந்து விடுகிறார்கள். தனித்தனியாக இருக்கும் தெருக்களையே அவர்கள் நினைக்கிறார்கள். மெயின் ரோடுகள் வழியாகக் கார்கள் போக வேண்டுமே என்ற எண்ணம் வருவதேயில்லை. கார்ப்பரேஷன் கமிட்டி ஸ்டாசுடரி கமிட்டியாகப் போய்விடுகிறது. அந்தக் கமிட்டி சொல்வதற்கு மேல் கார்ப்பரேஷன் கமிஷனர் ஒன்றுச் செய்யமுடியாது. பஸ் போகக்கூடிய ரோடுகளையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் நேரடியாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். கார்ப்பரேஷன் தனிப்

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பட்ட சட்டத்தின்கீழ் நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கிற ஒரு குழுவென்று சிலர் சொல்கிறார்கள். அந்தச் சட்டத்தின் 202-வது செக்ஷனில் சர்க்கார் எந்த வேலையை வேண்டுமானாலும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு செய்யலாம் என்று இருக்கிறது.

கோடம்பாக்கத்தில் ரோடு விஷயமாக அதிக கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும். கோடம்பாக்கம் டவுன் “எக்ஸ்பான்ட்” ஆகியிருக்கிறது. அங்கு “பிளான்” இல்லாமல் வீடுகள் கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்று எண்ணுகிறேன். அதனால் வீடுகளும் குடிசைகளும் தண்ணீருக்குள் முழுகியிருக்கின்றன என்று எண்ணுகிறேன். ஏரிகளும் குளங்களும் இருக்கின்றன. நுங்கம்பாக்கம், மாம்பலம் ஏரிகள் இருந்தன. அந்த ஏரிகள் இப்பொழுது தண்ணீர் மயமாகக் காட்சியளிக்கின்றன. சாக்கடை வசதியில்லை. அதனால் தண்ணீர் போக வழியில்லை. திட்டமில்லாமல் கோடம்பாக்கத்தில் புதிய காலனிகள் வந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. மராமத்து இலாகாவைக் கேட்டால், “ஒரு சர்வே பார்ட்டி போடவேண்டும்; அந்த சர்வே பார்ட்டி விசாரித்து ஒரு திட்டம் போட்டால்தான், தண்ணீரை வடிகட்ட வழி செய்ய முடியும்” என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். கார்ப்ப ரேஷனில் “இர்ரிகேஷன்” இலாகா இல்லை. ஆகவே, இதில் சர்க்கார் பொறுப்பு அதிகமிருக்கிறது. கார்ப்பரேஷனில் இருப்பவர்கள் சண்டை போட்டுக்கொள்கிறார்களா? யார் என்ன பேசினாலும், பொது மக்கள் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தை ஆதரிக்கிறார்கள். அதற்குக் காரணம் இந்த அரசாங்கம் பொது மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்வது. தன் கட்சிக்காக மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்வது என்பது இந்த அரசாங்கத்தினிடத்தில் இல்லை. மேயர் கட்சி என்று ஒரு கட்சி ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டால், அந்தக் கட்சிக்காரர்களுக்கே எல்லாச் சலுகைகளும் என்பதைப் பொது மக்கள் பார்த்துவிட்டார்கள். இம்மாதிரிக் கட்சி மனப்பான்மை வரும்போது, அரசாங்கத் திற்குப் பொறுப்பு அதிகமாயிருக்கிறது.

கோடம்பாக்கத்தில் தண்ணீர் தேங்காமல் இருப்பதற்கு ஒரு திட்டம் தீட்டவேண்டும். அந்தப் பகுதியில் மக்கள் குடியிருக்கக் கூடிய அளவில் திட்டம் தீட்டவேண்டும்.

என்னுடைய தொகுதியாகிய திருநெல்வேலியில் “வருட மத்தியில்” 1,200 உபாத்தியாயர்கள் மாற்றப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைக் கல்வி அமைச்சர் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். இவ்விஷயத்தை அவர் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் உரையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

5-00 p.m. * SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I shall confine myself to five or six minutes and just make some observations with regard to the various items indicated in this supplementary statement. I just wish to point out what ought to have been done with those things that had been done with some of the moneys that were spent and what can be done with more advantage in spending money on some of the other items. On

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page 15 of the statement I find that for establishing a Government High School at Kodambakkam, a sum of Rs. 72,900 is to be spent. I am very glad that the Government have taken over this school. But what I wish to point out to Government is that the Government could have taken all the teachers who were there in service. I hear only new teachers have been brought in and almost all the teachers who were in service there have been sent out, and when they applied to the department, they were asked to apply through the Employment Exchange.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : They have not taken over the school. They have started a separate school.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I quite appreciate the point that the Government started a school to provide educational facilities. At the same time they could have taken the prospects of these teachers into consideration just as they would have done in the case of the district board or Government high schools.

On page 16, I find that the net expenditure in respect of district board schools and panchayat schools is to be met by Government. This is a good policy. In respect of panchayat schools also, funds have been allotted for meeting the net cost. I am sure that the Government would see that hereafter at least, the panchayat elementary school teachers are paid their annual increments and prompt payments are made to them as has been done in the case of the local board teachers, and also see that payment is made to the teachers on the first day of the subsequent month itself, as they have just now ordered in the case of aided elementary schools, for which we thank them.

Sir, with reference to the starting of polytechnics, I would just insist upon some sort of co-ordination between the Industries Department and the Education Department. I hear that in Coimbatore and other districts some seventeen or eighteen teachers were handling bleaching and dyeing. On account of the changed syllabus for the 11th standard. . . .

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : What has that got to do with the supplementary statement under discussion?

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : These two subjects have been shifted on to the 11th standard. So much so, seventeen to eighteen teachers in bleaching and dyeing have, I think, to go out of service. I would just request the Government to take them in the Industries Department and to see that there is co-ordination between the Industries department and the Education Department.

With regard to the expenditure of about Rs. 40,000 as a grant towards a basic training school, I would impress upon the Government to spend the minimum possible on buildings and spend more on amenities for teachers. With regard to the sum of Rs. 1,500 in respect of each student who is admitted to the polytechnic, I should like some sort of statistics are maintained by the Government to

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show how many trained in the polytechnics have been absorbed by the Government. I had occasion to receive information from the Hon. Minister in charge of Education that there is a demand for all these trained people and that they are being absorbed. But at the same time I would just take this opportunity of pointing out that there are some trained people who are unemployed. Therefore it is better that we maintain statistics with regard to the requirements and then start polytechnics.

With regard to the expenditure on scouting, there is an increased grant of Rs. 21,000 this year. I welcome this provision. In fact the scout movement is fading and we would welcome a larger provision. There has been a request that there should be some sort of a provision for amenities in the case of scout masters, scouts and cubs. We would very much like to have details with regard to the allotment of Rs. 21,000 and how the amount of increased expenditure has been spent by the particular organization.

(Mr. Chairman in the Chair.)

I would submit that while we welcome the provision of liberal grants for playgrounds and other things, we would request that the inspecting officers should scrutinize the inventory of articles purchased from Government grant. The inventory of properties also should be scrutinized by these officers.

With these observations, Sir, I conclude.

* VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தத் துணை மானிய அறிக்கையில் 22-வது பக்கத்தில் "விவசாய இலாகா" என்ற தலைப்பின்கீழ் 6-வது பகுதியில் ரூ. 1,40,000 செலவு செய்து ஐந்து முதல் 7 வரை குதிரை சக்தியுள்ள 50 டீசல் என்ஜின்கள் வாங்கப்போவதாகச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நான் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கு ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். மின் வளத்தைப் பெருக்க வேண்டுமானால், விசைப் படகுகள் மிக மிக இன்றியமையாதன. அரசாங்கம் கொடுக்கும் சலுகைகள் தூதிரூஷ்டவசமாக உண்மையான ஏழைகளுக்குச் செல்வதில்லை. பணக்காரர்களுக்குத்தான் இந்தச் சலுகைகள் போய்ச் சேருகின்றன. இந்த விஷயத்தில் சற்று விழிப்புடன் இருக்கவேண்டும். சென்னை, செங்கற்பட்டு, தென் ஆற்காடு மாவட்டங்களில் ஆழ் கடல் மீன் பிடிப்பில் போதுமான கவனம் செலுத்தப்படவில்லை. கன்யாகுமரி, திருநெல்வேலி, இராமநாதபுரம் மாவட்டங்களுக்குத் தான் விசை படகு போன்றவை அதிகம் அளிக்கப்படுகின்றன. இப்பொழுது வாங்கப்போகின்ற 50 டீசல் எஞ்சின்களைச் சென்னை, செங்கற்பட்டு, தென் ஆற்காடு மாவட்டங்களுக்குப் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது விசைப் படகுகள் பணக்காரர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அவர்கள் மேலும் பணக்காரர்களாகிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்; ஏழைகள் மேலும் ஏழைகளாகிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

25th January 1961] [Vidwan T. Muthukannappan]

இந்தப் பணக்காரர்கள் சர்வாதிகாரிகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஏழை மீனவர்கள் அடிமைப்படுத்தப்படுகிறார்கள், இந்த சர்வாதிகாரப் பணக்காரர்களால். அரசாங்கத்தார் சற்று விழிப்புணர்ச்சியுடன் இருந்து, விசைப்படகுகளை ஏழைகளுக்குக் கொடுத்தால், ஏழை மக்கள் அதிகப் பயன் அடையலாம்.

மேலும் "Groups of Fishermen" என்று குறிப்பிடப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது நடைமுறையில் அப்படியில்லை. இந்தப் படகுகளை மீனவர்கள் குழுக்கள் அனுபவிப்பதில்லை. உண்மையிலேயே ஒருசில பணக்காரர்கள்தான் அனுபவிக்கிறார்கள். ஏழைகளை ஏய்த்து அடக்கி ஒடுக்கி அவர்கள் ஆளுகிறார்கள். இந்தச் சர்வாதிகாரிகள் இவ்விசைப் படகுகளைப் பெறவொட்டாமல் உண்மையான ஏழைகளே பெற்றுப் பலனடையத் தக்க நடவடிக்கைகளை அரசாங்கம் எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, as usual Sri Raza Khan was comprehensive in dealing with the supplementary statement. He mentioned that while there was a supplementary statement in August, one had come now and perhaps another might come in March. The hon. Member might remember that with reference to the recommendations of the Pay Commission and the consequent increase in expenditure, a supplementary statement became necessary. I think, Sir, we will have another statement in March also. He also mentioned that these items of expenditure could have been anticipated. I do not believe that everything should be finished within a particular period. As a matter of fact, we are attempting the scrutiny of things by a certain date. Scrutiny is not sometimes complete, and, therefore where it is not possible to include a certain item in the main budget itself, it is better we scrutinize the item at leisure and when ready bring it up in a supplementary statement. There is no charm to include everything in the beginning of the official year. If a scheme is good, and if it is scrutinized, it should be possible for the Government to take it up at any time. That is why we have provided for supplementary statements, and we have also created a Contingency Fund for that purpose.

With regard to the steel plant, the hon. Member wanted to know why equipment to the extent of about Rs. 10 lakhs was being purchased. I would like to point out that we are just now investigating the mining possibilities and the problems involved in them and also are finding out exactly the quantity of ore available. We will test the quality of the ore at various points. Therefore drilling equipment and various other equipment are absolutely necessary. That is why the figure of Rs. 10.5 lakhs is provided for.

As far as the Kodambakkam High School is concerned, the hon. Member is aware that litigation is pending in the High Court and therefore it has not been possible for the Government to take over the school. That is why a new school was started.

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [25th January 1961]

5-10
p.m.

With regard to the City roads, Sri Kosalram also pointed out the deplorable state of the City roads. Whoever has been responsible for this state of affairs, the reputation of the Madras State in respect of its good roads, has been completely shattered and spoiled by the roads in the capital. I do not think that any person who visited Madras City alone during this period would have gone with a good impression about our communications and roads. But we have taken up the question, and I am glad that work is proceeding apace. Particularly, there were certain difficulties in the Corporation taking up these works. These continue still and they have got to be looked into and the defects rectified. Somehow, decisions are not taken promptly in regard to acceptance of tenders. I do not know the reason for these delays but there are any number of delays not only in respect of road works. In respect of building works also, there is delay. For example, the time given for acceptance of a tender is three months. Within that period it should be accepted or rejected. In most cases, the period extends beyond three months. It is kept pending either before the Standing Finance Committee or in the Council. Such delays lead to all sorts of corrupt practices and will have to be avoided. Another point is, whenever proposals are made for taking up roadworks—I mean traffic roads which are nobody's responsibility as far as the councillors are concerned—they think the money should be spent on by-lanes. I am not saying that money should not be spent on such things. But they are more interested in those things because that is a better way of nursing the constituency than by attending to repairs on roads where traffic is heavy. Thus much of the funds is diverted elsewhere. Therefore, the main arterial roads starve. I am glad that the rains came for they exposed this state of affairs. We are quite alive to the problem and we have given thirty lakhs of rupees to the Corporation for this year. We are quite aware that this amount will not perform a miracle. It has got to be a continuing programme for four or five years. Whether the Corporation should maintain or the Government should take over the main roads is a matter for consideration and in due course a decision will be taken. At present, we have to get through the works and I am glad to find that the work is being done expeditiously. Particularly, the Commissioner is taking a personal interest. As a matter of fact, he anticipated the decision of the Council and took up the work. I do agree with Mr. Raza Khan that there should be co-ordination between the agencies responsible for digging up roads for various purposes. In fact, this is one of the difficulties in the way of the Government taking over the big roads. There are water-pipes running underneath; the sewage is running underneath; there are electrical lines also. How can Government co-ordinate all these things? Anyway, it is a matter for further consideration whether some arrangement could not be worked out. I may assure the House that the Government would not hesitate to take over the responsibility for maintenance of the arterial roads, if necessary.

25th January 1961] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

Then, Sir, mention was made about the "Madras House". This was under consideration for a long time. As a matter of fact, ten years ago, i.e., in 1952, a site was offered to us to put up a building but we resisted it. But now after full consideration, we have taken the decision that a house should be put up. It is necessary not only for lodging the Ministers—after all there are many friends to put up the Ministers—but for lodging the several officials who have to visit Delhi often. We have also got to have somebody there to look after the affairs of the Madras State. That is also under the consideration of the Government.

About the Kilpauk Medical College, it has now been converted into a full-fledged College of Modern Medicine. The question of teaching Indian Medicine has to be taken up separately. After a decision is taken, another institution will be opened. I would prefer a mufassal place to the City to house such an institution. The City is already overcrowded. I am only mentioning a passing thought in my mind, not that Government have taken a decision in the matter. There is also another aspect to be considered. If the institution is opened in the City, then the tendency would be for it always to ape the methods adopted in the first-rate Colleges of Modern Medicine in the City. Then we will get into difficulties. Even from that point of view, it may be necessary to locate the institution in some other place than in the City. But I am sure that the Minister in charge of Health will take into consideration all aspects and come to a proper decision at the appropriate time.

As far as the City Transport is concerned, we are trying to improve it. To the extent we put new buses on the road—even by way of replacement—service becomes efficient because there are too many sick buses among the old ones which interrupt the flow of traffic. New buses either by way of addition or by way of replacement are absolutely necessary and I have no doubt in my mind that the Minister in charge will look into all the aspects mentioned by Mr. Raza Khan. But I may mention this that in no part of the world the problem of peak hour traffic has been solved. We have to put up with it to a certain extent. That is inevitable in any City, particularly in a busy City like ours where too many offices are located.

Mr. Kosalram mentioned about District Development Councils with Collectors functioning as Chairmen. That is a matter fully discussed in this and the other Houses and the law has been passed. I would request Mr. Kosalram to wait for a year or two and find out how the present scheme works. If necessary, changes can be made then. It is not proper or good to be changing the law often. More so in this case because the law has only very recently been passed and we have no experience of its working. Even now, many officers do not respond to the various changes taking place within the country. The Government attach very great importance to the panchayats and the panchayat union councils. Leave alone the president, the panchayat members themselves are as important, if

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [25th January 1961]

not more, as members of the Legislature. We here do not come into contact with the actual problems of villages but the panchayat union members and presidents will have to tackle them directly and effectively also. Very many problems they have to face and my own view is, if democracy should survive here it has to be broad-based. Therefore, we are attempting to establish panchayats in the villages. It may be easily stated that there is faction, there is casteism and so on, in villages. After all, the same thing can be said about the Legislature and other things. What we want is proper functioning of these institutions. From the little experience we have had with reference to the functioning of these institutions, I have great hope in the success of the institutions. Once they succeed I have no doubt in my mind that many of our problems which we find difficult to solve to-day can be easily solved.

Incidentally Mr. Kosalram mentioned about the transfer of 1,500 teachers in the midst of the academic year. I think he was referring to district board employees. I have no information about it. If he has got any precise information about it, I would look into the matter.

Mr. Krishnamoorthy and Vidwan Muthukannappan have raised some points. All these will be borne in mind and I hope this explanation will satisfy all hon. Members, that the supplementary estimates are necessary, not only necessary but are also conducive to the growth and development of the State.

5-20 p.m. MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 30th January 1961.

The House then adjourned.

V. PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

183. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4919, Revenue, dated 30th November 1960, regarding amendment to rule 12 of the Madras Inams (Assessment) Rules, 1957.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 29 asked by Vidwan T. Muthukannappan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 25th January 1961, page 159 supra.]

Government Colleges.	1956-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.	
	Sanctioned strength.	Actual admission.	Sanctioned strength.	Actual admission.	Sanctioned strength.	Actual admission.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Teachers' College, Saidapet.	150	121	150	127	150	114
2 Government Training College, Vellore.	75	62	75	63	75	50
3 Government Training College, Pradukottai.	75	69	75	64	75	73
4 Government Training College, Komarapalayam.	75	69	75	58	75	54
5 Government Training College for Women, Coimbatore.	75	75	75	54	75	65
6 Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras.	110	110	110	110	110	110
7 Government Basic Training College, Orathanad.	..	..	50*	22	50	28

* The Government Basic Training College, Orathanad, was opened only in 1957-58.

[25th January 1961

Statement showing the number of breakdowns in electric supply in Poonamallee Area during January to March 1960—cont.

Serial number.	Date.	Period.		Duration of time.
		From	To	
		(3)	(4)	(5)
(1)	(2)	HRS. MTS.	HRS. MTS.	HRS. MTS.
34	21st January 1960 ..	13 15	13 45	0 30
35	25th January 1960..	15 00	16 00	1 00
36	26th January 1960 ..	15 00	15 30	0 30
37	26th January 1960 ..	9 15	9 30	0 15
38	28th January 1960..	15 00	16 30	1 30
39	5th February 1960 ..	15 00	15 30	0 30
40	5th February 1960 ..	13 30	14 00	0 30
41	12th February 1960..	8 00	16 00	8 00
42	20th February 1960..	9 15	9 25	0 10
43	20th February 1960..	16 00	16 30	0 30
44	2nd March 1960 ..	15 00	15 30	0 30
45	15th March 1960 ..	15 00	15 30	0 30
46	27th March 1960 ..	8 30	8 45	0 15

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Monday, the 30th January 1961.

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.

Appointments of Supreme Court Judges

* 37 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement said to have been made by Sri E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker, in the course of his speech at his birthday meeting at Tiruchirappalli reported in the 'Swadesamithran', dated 20th September 1960, in which he is alleged to have stated that he is approached for recommendation for appointments inclusive of Supreme Court Judges; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (on behalf of the hon. the Chief Minister): (a) The Government have seen the newspaper report.

(b) No action was considered necessary..

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is such inactivity on the part of the Government due to the fact that the gentleman is doing propaganda favour of the party in power?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, this is an insinuation and not an interpellation.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, is this propaganda now carried on by him gratuitous, spontaneous and voluntary?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It does not arise out of the main question, Sir. The hon. Member seems to have much ire against the Government.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: தனிப்பட்ட மனிதர்கள், தங்களிடம் பல பேர் பல சலுகைகளுக்காக வருவதாகக் கூறிக் கொள்ளும் உரிமையில் அரசாங்கம் தலையிட விரும்புகிறதா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: எத்தனையோ பேர் என்னவெல்லாமோ சொல்லிக்கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். சில பேர் "மந்திரிகளை நான்தான் நியமித்தேன்" என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் சில பேர், "கவர்னரை நான்தான் நியமித்தேன்" என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறார்கள். பிரதம மந்திரியைக் கூட நான் நியமித்ததாகச் சிலர் சொல்லிக் கொள்வதை நான் கேள்விப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். இதிலெல்லாம் அரசாங்கம் தலையிடவேண்டுமானால், அரசாங்கம் வேறு நிர்வாக வேலை செய்ய முடியாது.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know when the Hon. the Leader of the House replies to questions on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister, he himself replies to the question or after consulting the Chief Minister?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, this is an internal matter in which the hon. Member is not entitled to any information.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: It is the privilege of this House. The question is addressed to the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Leader of the House is replying on his behalf.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When a reply is given on behalf of some other Minister he is supposed to have consulted the Hon. Minister concerned.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: That the Hon. the Leader of the House can say, Sir, that he consulted the Hon. the Chief Minister.

State Transport Buses

* 38 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been received to run State Transport buses from Madras to Thirumazhisai; and

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

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

(b) The Madras State Transport Department is now operating one service on the route Madras to Thirupathi (via) Thirumazhisai. The Government as a policy have decided not to operate new short distance routes and hence it is not proposed to open a new route from Madras to Thirumazhisai.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: From the reply given by the Government, can it be taken that no route of shorter distance has been opened after that recommendation?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No; there are two things. The State Transport does not open any short routes. The private operators are certainly allowed to open routes wherever there is a demand.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: May I know the definition of a short route?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Tentatively we have decided that the State Transport will run buses on routes of over 120 miles only.

S.S.L.C. Public Examination

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

(a) the number of candidates examined for the S.S.L.C. Public Examinations held in March 1959 and in March 1960; and

(b) the number declared eligible for University Course in each of the above years?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) 54,828 in March 1959 and 56,555 in March 1960. Of these, 53,351 in March 1959 and 54,791 in March 1960, took subjects qualifying for entrance to the University.

(b) 23,941 and 27,466 in March 1959 and March 1960 respectively.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: May I know why there are so many failures and did the Board of Secondary Education go into the causes of the failures and send a report to the Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No, I have not received any report, Sir.

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

(a) the amount realised by way of examination fees from the candidates examined for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination held in March, 1959; and

(b) the amount paid by way of remuneration to paper setters, additional examiners and assistant examiners?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) Rs. 8,34,060.

(b) A sum of Rs. 4,63,435 has been paid by way of remuneration in connexion with the Examination held in March 1959.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the Government use a portion of the profit as it were to study problems connected with these large failures in the examinations?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No particular amount is used for any particular purpose. It all comes from the general consolidated fund. As far as particular schemes are concerned, if there are any schemes of merit, they can always be looked into.

SRI S. NATARAJAN: Is there any scheme to investigate the causes of the large number of failures in the examinations?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Generally we find there is a greater number of failures because they do not secure the necessary marks in the English subject. As a matter of fact, the majority of the failures is due to that. Therefore, it requires a better teaching of English in schools at various stages and as the hon. Members are aware we are taking steps to improve the teaching methods in English.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Were any representations received by the Government to revise the remuneration given to the examiners and those who value the answer sheets and cannot this surplus be used for grant of scholarships and so on?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There is no question of any particular fund being in surplus for any particular object. As I have already explained if there are any other projects which have to be implemented they will be got implemented and the money required made available from the consolidated fund. Therefore

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that question does not arise. Regarding remuneration for the examiners, at present there is no proposed to raise their remuneration.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Is it correct to say that the failure during this year is only in social studies rather than in other subjects?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: In the year 1959 the failure is generally attributed to the change in the pattern of questions set for the examinations. At that time the one answer questions were changed to essay pattern questions. The students are now getting accustomed to this type of questions. In March 1960 the results were better.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Apart from the fact that the failures were greater in English or other subjects, I would like to know whether there is any organization to go into the whole question and suggest methods for the improvement of the standard in schools?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is always kept in mind. It is not only at the school level. It is done even at the college level. There is a good deal of failures at the school as well as the college level and this is wastage of national resources and also the energy of the young pupils. Therefore this will have always to be kept in mind and better methods of teaching will have to be adopted for the purpose of improving the standards. A mere attempt at improvement of matter at the highest level alone may not yield results. Perhaps steps will have to be taken from the very beginning stages, from the elementary school stage onwards.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADHAN: Till five or six years ago were the Chief Examiners asked to send reports embodying the defects noticed by them in particular subjects and were they circulated to all concerned and if so, why such a practice has been stopped now?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I would like to have a separate question for that. I do not have that information now with me.

SRI S. NATARAJAN: Have the Government received any recommendation from the Government of India about the setting up of a bureau of evaluation or examination research in every Board of Secondary Education and if so what action have the Government taken on that?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not have the information with me now. If a separate question is put I will answer it, Sir.

Madras Act of 1958

* 41 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state the number of animals certified for slaughter in the City of Madras from January to March 1960 under the provisions of Madras Act of 1958?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: A statement^a is placed on the table of the House.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: From the statement placed on the table of the House it is evident that more than 1½ lakhs of animals were slaughtered within the past three months. Were these animals certified by the competent Veterinary surgeons as being unfit for domestic purposes?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Yes, Sir. The report says: 'The slaughter houses in the Madras City are under the control of the Health Officer, Corporation of Madras. The provisions of the Madras Animal Preservation Act are enforced in all slaughter houses which are duly inspected by the Animal Husbandry Department staff. In the case of buffalo, sheep, goats and pigs no young or pregnant animals are allowed for slaughter in the Corporation slaughter houses'.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that because of the low number of animals that get into these slaughter-house the price of meat has gone up abnormally in the City of Madras? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I am afraid I cannot help in the matter. Under the legislation passed by both the Houses, useful animals are not permitted to be slaughtered.

Artesian and exploratory tubewells

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

(a) the number of artesian and exploratory tubewells proposed to be sunk in South Arcot during the year 1960 and the cost thereof;

(b) the number of such wells so far sunk and the extent of land irrigated by them;

(c) whether it is a fact that the exploratory tubewells in South Arcot are run by motors and if so, the water rate for an acre of land; and

(d) whether there is any proposal before the Government to give benefits of electricity to Mettukuppam in Vridhaichalam taluk for running tubewells and if so, when?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) Fifty-four artesian wells are proposed to be sunk in South Arcot district during 1960-61 at a cost of Rs. 8,10,000. The number of exploratory tubewells that will be sunk under the second project of the exploratory tubewells organization of the Government of India in this State has not yet been fixed.

(b) Twenty-three wells have been sunk up to 30th October 1960 and about 3,015 acres will be irrigated. Out of 12 wells sunk by the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation under their first project, two artesian wells have ceased to function, and two other wells are intended for drinking water purposes. At present, three sub-artesian

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wells and one artesian well are functioning and the area irrigated by these works is 376.69 acres. The remaining wells are expected to function shortly.

(c) No, Sir. They are run by oil engines only. A provisional water rate of Rs. 45 per acre has been fixed pending fixation of final rate based on the cost data for individual wells, which are still awaited from the Government of India.

(d) No, Sir.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Sir, under what conditions the tube well at Parvatipuram near Vadalur was sunk?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Sir, I do not have particulars with me about the particular tubewell scheme.

Hindi Pandits

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

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from the Hindi Pandits appointed prior to 1st January, 1948 in the service of the Thanjavur District Board about the reduction in their emoluments and the recoveries effected; and

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

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) Yes, Sir. A representation was received from one Hindi Pandit.

(b) The proceedings of the Special Officer ordering the recovery were cancelled.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Thank you, Sir.

Postal forms

* 44 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether this Government have made any representation to the Government of India that postal forms for use in the State may be printed both in English and Tamil?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The Central Government have decided to bring out some of the important postal forms, such as inland money order forms, Registration acknowledgment forms, etc. in the regional language besides printing them in English.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: இந்தக் கோரிக்கை பல நாட்களாக இருந்து வருகிறது. இதனைத் துரிதப்படுத்த அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: இது மத்திய அரசாங்கம் செய்ய வேண்டியது. இதைச் சீக்கிரமாகச் செய்யும்படி கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறோம்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Are the forms in Hindi abolished, Sir?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: They are not abolished. As far as we are concerned, we would be supplied with new money order forms either in English or in the regional language when they are printed.

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Government jeep

* 45 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a Government jeep parked in George Town, Madras, on 31st August, 1960 was found missing and if so, the steps taken to trace it?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The jeep placed at the disposal of the Independent Deputy Tahsildar, Gummudipoondi, Chingleput district, was reported missing on 30th August 1960, and it arrived back at Gummudipoondi the next day morning.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, did the officer come on official business or private business?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: It is on official business. Quasi-official business, I should put it.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, may I know at the time whether the jeep was driven by the officer or the driver or whether there was a driver in the jeep at all?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: If it had been driven by the officer, there would not have been any difficulty. It was driven by the driver, and the officer looked for the jeep and it was not found. No proper explanation was given. The only possible thing is either the driver was woolgathering somewhere or has gone on a spree.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Generally when a car is left, is it not locked? Is there not provision for locking the car?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Even if there is provision, some people lock and some others do not lock.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, it is reported in the papers that the jeep was left at 1 o'clock and till 4 o'clock it was not traced. Again in some papers it was reported that for 24 hours it was not traced. Subsequently we were told that it was traced within four or five hours, not in the street in which it was left, but in the next street. It did not go to Gummudipoondi.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Yes, for a few hours probably it was not at the place where the officer left it. That is why I gave two possible alternatives, namely, it must have gone somewhere and then come back.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Sir, was any action taken for taking away the jeep without the permission of the officer?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: True. That is being enquired into.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: When the jeep was found, was it intact or was there any tampering with the parts?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: It was quite intact.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: May I know, Sir, whether it contained some important records? Are all the important records safe or are some records missing?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: There were no important records. For that matter there were no records at all I should think, because the object for which the jeep went was a different one. There were no records.

Village Officers

* 46 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 158 on 23rd March 1959, the stage at which the question of abolition of hereditary system of village officers now stands?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: The Government have dropped the proposals for the present.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: சுதந்திர நாட்டுக்கு இத்தகைய பரம்பரை முறை தேர் முரணானதாகையால், இதை ரத்து செய்ய அரசாங்கம் யோசிக்குமா?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: தற்காலிகமாக அந்தப் பிரச்சனை ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்று சொன்னேன். அதற்கு முக்கியமான காரணம், பஞ்சாயத்துக்களுக்கு நிறைய அதிகாரம் கொடுத்து, அவை புது முறையில் வேலை செய்வதால், அவர்களுக்குப் பொறுப்பு அதிகமாயிருப்பது. அவர்களுடைய சம்பளம்கூட இப்பொழுது அதிகப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எல்லா குழப்பத்தையும் ஒரே சமயத்தில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள முடியாது. கொஞ்சங்கொஞ்சமாகத்தான் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

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 a message from the Governor of Madras recommending to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1961.

(2) MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have also to announce to the House that I have received a message, dated 30th January 1961 from the Hon. Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, transmitting a copy of the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1961), as passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 30th January, 1961, and signed by him for the recommendations of the Council and certified that this is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 199 of the Constitution of India.

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III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961 (L.A. BILL NO. 6 OF 1961).

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

‘That the Madras Appropriation Bill^a, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1961), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.’

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

‘That the Madras Appropriation Bill^a, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1961), 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 Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1961), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed’.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

‘That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1961), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed’.

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

IV.—NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

A. BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS TEACHER PROTECTION BILL, 1960 (L.C. BILL NO. 1 OF 1960).

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, I move—

‘That the Madras Teacher Protection Bill^a, 1960 (L.C. Bill No. 1 of 1960), be taken into consideration.’

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: I second the motion, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

‘That the Madras Teacher Protection Bill^a, 1960 (L.C. Bill No. 1 of 1960), be taken into consideration.’

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment given notice of by Sri Natarajan. He can move it and get it seconded. We can then take both the motion and the amendment for discussion.

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 234-236 *infra*.

^a Published in Part IV—Section 3 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 31st August 1960.

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SRI S. NATARAJAN: Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

'That the Madras Teacher Protection Bill, 1960 (L.C. Bill No. 1 of 1960) be referred to a select committee consisting of the following members'.

I shall give the names of the Members later.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: I second the amendment, Sir.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, this is a very simple Bill. It costs the Government nothing. It does not touch on the financial side. But at the same time it is to benefit some 51,484 teachers and their families. We have got 113,000 teachers in our state of whom more than 45 per cent are in institutions called aided institutions. Hon. Members are aware that the institutions in this State are broadly divided into public institutions and private institutions. Public institutions are those that are run by the Government, district boards, municipalities and panchayats. The other institutions are called private or aided institutions. These aided institutions are run by private managements. Fifty-one thousand four hundred and eighty-four teachers are working in these aided institutions. These teachers in the aided institutions would derive a lot of benefit by this measure which is just now before this House. Now the benefits will go a long way in just providing continuity of education and also in improving efficiency in education. As already submitted by me, it costs the Government nothing, but it goes a long way in ensuring continuity in education and also in providing efficiency in education. Hon. Members are aware that the teachers' job is quite different from various other jobs. The teacher has to just touch the hearts of the pupils before him and for that work he has to have peace of mind. Peace of mind is impossible if he is not secure in service. So such a great benefit that is to be conferred by one stroke of pen without any cost to the Government is aimed at through this measure.

Now, Sir, I just want to inform hon. Members that this is not a new measure at all. This is a measure to just extend the benefits that are already being enjoyed by the other 55 per cent of the members of the teaching profession in this State. It does not aim at any new benefit in respect of the teachers in general. It aims at the extension of the benefit that is already being enjoyed by 55 per cent of the teachers in this state to the other 45 per cent who are called 'teachers in aided institutions'. The present position of these 51,484 teachers is this. These teachers can be sent away from service any part of the year. They can be sent out of service at any stage of their service. They can be sent out of service when they draw practically the maximum salary, i.e., in their 52nd or 53rd year. Nobody is exception to it in an aided institution, from the elementary school teacher upwards to the aided college principal. Aided colleges from 90 per cent of the colleges in our State. When the teachers draw perhaps the highest salary just two or three years before their retirement they are sent out for no fault of theirs. Should such a state of affairs continue in our State after thirteen years of Swaraj? Our Government have been taking up many plans to improve the educational standards of our boys. I have also to admit that they are undertaking several measures to ameliorate the condition of the teachers. But the greatest amelioration that is needed by teachers in security of service. Anybody

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can draw any salary, even a fat salary, but if he does not have security of service, that salary does not have any meaning. In the case of teachers, they are drawing a meagre salary and even this is not assured when they do not have security of service. Teachers in District Boards and Government institutions have security of service. They cannot be sent away easily. People do commit mistakes. This measure does not want exemption for those who commit mistakes in aided institutions. It does concede that teachers may make mistakes and may have to be punished also. But we want the same procedure that applies to Government teachers and those in local body institutions to be applied to teachers in aided institutions also. Let them be suspended, when they commit mistakes and let them be paid subsistence allowance as in the case of Government servants. Let there be an enquiry; let there be a tribunal for disciplinary proceedings. If the teacher is found fault with, let him be dismissed. Even then, I know, not one in thousand would be sent home. We want the same rules that govern Government school and local body school teachers to govern the service conditions of the aided school teachers also. 'Extension' is the principle of this Bill. Now what happens is this. There is what is called an agreement to govern the service of these teachers. We have not heard of any agreement or any contract in any other department of Government than the Engineering Department. But, wonderfully enough, in the Education Department, we have what is called 'contract' between the teachers and the managements. It may be argued: 'Why should the teacher enter into a contract? Once he enters into a contract, is he not bound by it?'. My point is, why should the Government make this contract applicable to the teacher? But for the contract, there is no way for a teacher to get into an aided school. So, why not the Government straightway give him security of service? Does this measure entail any expenditure on the part of the Government? None. Our point is, once they give security of service to the Government and local body teachers, they should extend the rule to teachers in aided institutions also. These are days of parity. The Pay Commission has recommended parity in salaries. It has put it very clearly that there should be no difference in the scales of pay of teachers of the same qualifications whatever the agencies they might be serving under. Security of service is more important than salary. So, we want parity of service conditions to be observed in respect of aided institution teachers also. Now, Sir, this agreement I have referred to is prescribed in Appendix 28 of the Madras Educational Rules. It says that a teacher can be sent out at any stage of service with three months' notice for certain reasons and without three months' notice for certain other reasons. If it is a question of gross insubordination or misbehaviour, he can be sent out without three months' notice. The agreement that is in force is unilateral and not bilateral even though it can be called bilateral in the sense that the teacher is at liberty to leave the institution with three months' notice to the management. But will a teacher leave the school? There is unemployment. He has chosen that profession. The nature of the job is such that once he becomes a teacher, he continues for a number of years as teacher. He does not want to leave the job. There is something in the profession which attracts him. He is dealing with not inanimate objects like files but with living souls, animate things, the future generations and a miniature society. But he can be sent out because of this loophole in the rule this contract provision under

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best. The revision of the salary scales and the provision of certain amenities are all indicative of the Government's anxiety to do their best for the teachers. I am equally sure that the Government must be deeply concerned about the various alleged breaches of contract resulting in termination of the services of the teachers. One point to which the hon. Minister Sri G. Krishnamoorthy also made reference in this termination of services of the teachers in the middle of the term. This puts the teacher under considerable hardship and even though Government have issued instructions that the new employer may appoint him on the same salary taking into account his previous experience, the managements are unwilling to give such teachers a high start and they only appoint them on a lower salary. This causes considerable hardship to the teacher. It is to protect the teacher from such treatment and ensure to the teacher a fair measure of security that this Bill is sought to be introduced. In order that the Bill may be put in proper shape and the principle referred to by the hon. Member may be given effect I move that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee. The Bill need not be rejected on the score that it has not been properly drafted. The principle contained in it is something vital to the cause of education and I therefore appeal to hon. Members to support my amendment to refer the Bill to a Select Committee which can put the Bill in proper shape. I am sure the Government will accept this and ensure to the teachers that measure of security of tenure which they are keen that the teacher should have. Therefore I move—

"That the Madras Teacher Protection Bill, 1960 (L.C. Bill No. 1 of 1960), be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members:—

1. The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.
2. Sri G. Krishnamoorthy.
3. Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan.
4. Vidwan T. Muthukannappan.
5. Sri S. Natarajan."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, in whatever role I speak, I will be understood to speak for the managements because I am connected with the managements of schools. I am one of those who believe that there should be security for the teachers. In one of the schools with which I am connected most of the teachers have served for forty or forty-five years. The Headmaster of that school retired recently after serving the school for 40 or 45 years. Therefore I think I have proved my conduct by being in a management which has given security of tenure to teachers.

Sir, the question is not only giving security of tenure to teachers. This is a Bill. A Bill has to be looked at from many points of view. While we are fully in sympathy with the objects of this Bill, the implementation of the objects of the Bill, as it is drafted will give rise to many difficulties. For instance we cannot put aided institutions on a par with Government institutions. The teachers are the employees of the aided institutions and therefore they should be governed by some contracts. Contracts cannot be abolished altogether. Therefore so far as the legal portion of it is concerned this is an independent body and the relations of its employees have to be regulated by contracts. In this respect the Government are in a better position.

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And the Government servants are also in a better position. They have Fundamental rules and the other rules. If we think that contracts could be abolished by this Bill, I am afraid that is a position which I cannot support. There should be contracts. But the question is how far they should protect the teachers and safeguard their rights. Undoubtedly I am for regulation of these things but you cannot abolish contracts entirely. Government will have sufficient funds for their institutions. But the aided institutions will have to depend on so many things for running the schools. Even a small faction in the management may put an end to the school itself. These are matters about which nobody can be sure. So far as the employees of the managements are concerned, it should be regulated by contracts between parties. Regarding provision of giving notice in case of termination of services of teachers, the teacher can give three months, notice and leave the service and the management will give the same notice and terminate the services of the teacher. But in this regard the teachers are under a greater disability than the managements. When the teachers is sent out he may suffer for want of another employment. But it is not the case with the management. These are matters which can be considered.

Another difficulty I have is the enforcement of rules. Clause 2 of the Bill says: '—under the rules in force in respect of teachers in Government institutions'. This is vague. We do not know what the rules are that are to be taken over and applied to teachers in the management schools. Again the rules framed by Government might be changed from time to time. When the rules are changed by the Government, these rules have also to be changed. If you want to enact a Law you must have a self-contained Act. You cannot say 'rules in force in respect of teachers in the Government institutions'. This is vague, uncertain and changing. Therefore legally it is not proper to put it like that in a statute. Sir, I may also state this. Many teachers have taken advantage of the three months' notice. From my own experience I can say that institutions have also found it difficult to make suitable arrangements when teachers went out in the middle of a term. We are not sorry on that account. The teachers may have better prospects elsewhere and therefore they go. It is a matter purely of economic and other considerations. This has to be carefully gone into. I understand that the Government also are thinking about the protection to be given to the teachers. While we appreciate the object of the Bill and the need for giving security of service to the teachers, this Bill will not completely satisfy their requirements and also will not effectively implement what it seeks to. This is my point. What the Mover of the Bill wants to implement has to be implemented in an active manner. I should think that we can leave it to the Government, because they know the objective position. They know their institutions. They are dealing with elementary and secondary schools. They are also giving grants. Therefore, they are vitally interested in the proper working of these institutions. I should think that it is best for all the teachers concerned and the managements to leave this matter to the State Government. This is a matter in which I think we should be guided more by the regulations of the State, than by any Bill that we may introduce partially. We must leave the matter in the hands of the Government. To say that whatever rules are in force in the

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case of the Government institutions should also be applicable to the aided institutions, will not fulfil all the requirements of teachers. The finances and resources of private institutions are all quite different. Even in the case of Government institutions, after 1955, this three months' notice is there. These are all matters to be taken into consideration. I think it would be well on our part to leave this particular matter in the hands of the Government and to see that they bring in a Bill to regulate the whole position with reference to teachers. It is better that we leave this matter with the Government. They are in a majority and they will pass the Bill that they bring forward, and we may hope that that Bill will be all right. Therefore, we may leave the matter to the Government instead of attempting to do it in a half-hearted way like this.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am afraid I have to oppose this Bill not because I am not in sympathy with the objectives of the Bill. But I do not think, as was pointed out by Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar, that this Bill will provide for security of service to the teachers which Sri Krishnamoorthy wants. Sir, I may inform the House that this matter is engaging the attention of the Government and a Bill also is getting ready with reference to secondary education, in which the position of the teachers in aided secondary schools will be taken into consideration, and sufficient safeguards given in respect of the teachers. The same principle would apply to elementary school teachers also. Sir, in this matter what is needed more is goodwill between the managements and the teachers. If this is lost, then the quality of teaching and the standards of education are bound to deteriorate. Therefore, it should always be our effort to see that there is goodwill and understanding between the managements and the teachers, and we should do everything to promote that understanding between the two. I do realize that there are managements which do not play fair as far as the teachers are concerned. At the same time there are teachers also who sometimes misbehave, and perhaps bring discredit to the profession itself. Therefore, we have to take into consideration all these aspects, and we have to provide a law or we should provide rules so that both these aspects would be kept in mind and proper safeguards provided both for the good managements and good teachers. So, I would respectfully submit that the Bill, as it is drafted, whatever might be the changes that may be made by the select committee—after all the select committee cannot go beyond the scope of the Bill—cannot be accepted by any House and the implementation of this measure will lead to any amount of difficulties. Therefore, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw this Bill at this stage and leave it to the Government to bring forward a more comprehensive Bill dealing with the various aspects of the managements and the teachers. The Government and the Education Department have to play a large part in this matter. I can assure Sri Krishnamoorthy that if such a Bill is brought before this House, he will derive much greater satisfaction than he would if he pressed this Bill and got it through. Therefore, I would humbly submit that this is a case where he has brought to the notice of the House a certain matter about which the Government are already taking action. Perhaps he wants that to be hastened. If that is the intention, I can assure him that I shall do my best to see that the Bill is ready as quickly as possible and brought before this House. I am sure that at that time

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Sri Krishnamoorthy will have ample opportunities to put forward his points of view if he happens to disagree with any of the provisions of that Bill. I can assure him that any representation which he may make or any other member representing the teaching profession may make will get the fullest consideration at the hands of Government. That is all I have to say, Sir, on this.

* SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Sir, with reference to the suggestion of the hon. Member Sri S. Natarajan that it should be referred to a select committee, I have no objection. It may be referred to a select committee. With reference to the suggestion of the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, I would submit that this is something like a referential legislation, where we refer to some other rules or legislation. So I have just stated that all the rules applicable to Government servants should be applicable to teachers in aided institutions. Of course there may be 0.001 per cent of teachers who would have got the benefit of the three months' notice and left certain institutions with a view to just improving their prospects. There can be no objection to managements as they will have the power of appointing teachers and as by continuity of teachers in service, the tradition of the managements would improve. With regard to the Hon. Minister's statement, I quite fully agree, and I even mentioned in my speech at the outset that the Government had come to appreciate the difficulties of the teachers and were just doing something, though that might not be to the entire satisfaction of the teachers. I do know that the Secondary Education Act and the Elementary Education Act will have some provision in regard to the security of service of teachers. But so far as the first list of the recommendations is concerned, the teachers are not satisfied as there is only a clause saying that the recognition of an aided institution may be withdrawn if there is to be victimisation of teachers. Victimisation, as such, is a vague term. It cannot provide security for teachers. The Hon. Minister himself knows that the Government's orders to certain management to reinstate the teachers or to pay them arrears of salary, have not met with much success. The managements are just trying to evade. It is because there is not that legal hold that is necessary. Therefore some statute is necessary to have that legal hold on them. The Hon. Minister knows that even now some cases are pending in the Secretariate, and the families of the concerned teachers are starving. So, my request to the Hon. Minister for Education is that there should be a provision in the Statute Book regarding Elementary and Secondary Education to the effect that the security of service of teachers is guaranteed. The Hon. Minister's statement that teachers also may misbehave can be applied to any profession. There must be cases of misbehaviour even in respect of local board and Government teachers. The question is how they are dealt with. Similarly, teachers in aided institutions also can be dealt with. The managements can be given power of selection, choice and appointment of teachers, but not meddling with the service of teachers. I appreciate the Hon. Minister's statement that he would undertake certain measures whereby the teachers' interests would be safeguarded. If he is prepared to give an assurance that these teachers would be given security of service on a par with teachers in local board institutions and Government institutions, I will withdraw my Bill. Otherwise, there is no point

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because the provisions that are embodied in the present rules give some sort of a room for teachers to be sent out. There should be provision for the misbehaving teacher to be suspended, paid subsistence allowance during suspension and proceeded against by a Tribunal for disciplinary proceedings. I concede teachers that commit mistakes ought to be punished but there must be a law common to all teachers. The managements must get used to some sort of a tradition that teachers will continue in service till retirement and if the Hon. Minister will give an assurance that aided school teachers will be treated on a par with other teachers, I will withdraw my Bill.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am afraid, the hon. Member is taking an impossible attitude, if I may say so. I do not want to prejudge the issue. Therefore, the hon. Member may leave it to the Government to consider the proposal. He has put forward his views and I agree that these teachers can be put on a par with Government teachers. But I cannot give an assurance that it will be positively done. The matter will be examined. I agree that security of service is very important for teachers and Government attach very great importance to this. Whether it should be done on the basis suggested by the hon. Member or on some other basis is a matter for consideration. Therefore, I would request the hon. Member not to insist on an assurance. It may be necessary to show some consideration to the private employers of teachers and, therefore, it cannot be purely on a par with Government servants or local body teachers. I may give this assurance that the Government attach very great importance to security of service and that they are anxious to ensure it, subject to certain conditions. Therefore, I do not think that the hon. Member is justified in insisting on an assurance from the Government that the provisions of this Bill would be automatically embodied in the Government Bill. I suppose he will be satisfied with this assurance. He can always take it that the interests of teachers are quite safe in the hands of the Government, much more safe than in the hands of the hon. Member.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Is Mr. Natarajan withdrawing his amendment?

SRI S. NATARAJAN: I am withdrawing my amendment in view of the assurance of the Hon. Minister.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Is Mr. Krishnamoorthy pressing his motion?

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: In view of the assurance given by the Hon. Minister in his second statement I withdraw my Bill, especially because it was stated that the Government attached very great importance to the question of security of service and that they proposed to do something about it.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

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(2) THE MADRAS DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS (AMENDMENT) BILL 1961.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, 1961-ம் ஆண்டு சென்னை மாவட்ட வளர்ச்சி மன்றங்கள் திருத்த மசோதாவை அறிமுகம் செய்ய அனுமதி அளிக்க வேண்டுகிறேன்.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: I second the motion.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“That leave be granted for the introduction of the Madras District Development Councils (Amendment) Bill, 1961”.

The motion was put and carried and leave was granted.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் இந்த மசோதாவை அறிமுகம் செய்கிறேன்.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The Bill is introduced.

B. RESOLUTIONS.

(1) LINGUISTIC MINORITIES.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, I beg to move—

“This House recommends to the Government to constitute a Committee consisting of the representatives of the various linguistic minorities in the State of Madras to advise and to bring to the notice of the Government the various matters pertaining to the linguistic minorities concerning educational facilities and the representation in service.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: I second the resolution.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved—

“This House recommends to the Government to constitute a Committee consisting of the representatives of the various linguistic minorities in the State of Madras to advise and to bring to the notice of the Government the various matter pertaining to the linguistic minorities concerning educational facilities and the representation in services.”

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Mr. Chairman, consequent on the reorganization of States on a linguistic basis, one problem that was anticipated was the position of the various linguistic minorities in this State. Fortunately or unfortunately, there are a good number of minorities in this country based on religion and various other factors. In the year 1957 or earlier, this problem took an important turn particularly in the State of Madras. Madras, you are aware, Sir, was once noted for its cosmopolitan outlook. There are various minorities here and the President of India took certain very necessary steps to see that the interests of linguistic minorities were safeguarded. The Chairman is well aware of the appointment of a Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities with vast powers and jurisdiction. The problem could be visualized in two ways. One is the language employed in the conduct of trade and commerce in our State. The second disability comes in the matter of State language, i.e., the official language of the State and in the matter of representation in services. English was the official language of all States in India and also at the Central level until some time ago and there was no difficulty. Everybody had an equal chance of employment. But the moment the language of this Government

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was changed into Tamil, certain difficulties arose. We have not in the least any objection to Tamil being the State language. But the difficulty arises only in the case of persons whose mother-tongue is not Tamil, e.g., certain Mussalims in the State of Madras. They may be a small number of just 5 lakhs; but their mother-tongue is Urdu. The mother-tongue of the rest of the Muslims is Tamil and for them there is no difficulty. There is also the question of Andhras whose mother tongue is Telugu, or Malayalees whose mother-tongue is Malayalam and of Kannadigas whose mother-tongue is Kanarese. I do not want to say anything by way of compliments or encomiums but one thing I must mention. If there is one State which took first cognizance of the linguistic minorities and adopted a reasonable attitude towards them, it was this State. But even here something happened but happily it lasted only for some time. By one stroke of the pen, Tamil was made the official language of this State and in an amendment to the Service Rules, it was stated that unless a person had an adequate knowledge of Tamil, he would not be taken into service. As I said, unfortunately such a provision was in existence, though for a time. Unfortunately this was in existence for some time and it had caused a good deal of handicap to those whose mother-tongue was other than Tamil or who had only a little knowledge of Tamil. When this was brought to the notice of the Government, they took notice of the whole thing and the Hon. the Finance Minister who is not now here took action in the matter and dealt with it in a very very sympathetic way.

Hon. Members are aware this question was brought to the notice of the Zonal Council consisting of the four Southern States and we pointed out that there are bound to be linguistic minorities in each State, some Malayalees in the State of Madras as there are bound to be some Tamils in the State of Kerala, Mysore or Andhra and so on. Particularly in the City of Bangalore there are quite a number of people who are considered linguistic minorities. On the numerous representations made to the Council at its last meeting which was held at Ootacamund the Zonal Council came to certain unanimous decisions and these were communicated to the States. The Hon. the Home Minister of the Government of India appreciated the stand taken by all the Ministers of the Southern States and suggested that the decisions arrived at should be a model for the rest of India. Based on the decisions of that Zonal Council meeting the Government of Madras have issued a memorandum, dated the 11th August 1960. A copy of it also was placed on the table of the House. Particularly our Hon. Minister for Education and the other Ministers of other States have endorsed those decisions.

Coming to the resolution I have given notice of, I think it would not always be proper to be going on making representations through members on the floor of the House and of outside for grant of educational facilities and representation in services. If this is overdone, the response would be the reverse of what is expected. Therefore in keeping with the policy of the Government of Madras, I think it would be better to have an advisory committee to advise the Government in such matters. This will give an opportunity to the people affected to put forth their case and for the Hon. Minister to hear what exactly the matter is. In the committee they can discuss what the problem is. If therefore a committee as suggested by me is appointed it will go a long way in solving the problems of the minorities. I know I can anticipate the Hon. the Leader of the House if he is going to reply to this debate how he will reply to

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me. He might say: 'already there is a committee consisting of the four Ministers of the different States and why do you want another committee?' My difficulty is this, Mr. Chairman. The other linguistic minorities may expect to get reciprocal arrangements, for instance in the case of the Kannadigas, the Telugus, the Tamils and the Malayalees. Kerala might say, whatever treatment you mete out to Malayalees in your State the same treatment we will mete out to Tamils in our State'. But the difficulty of about five lakhs of people whose mother-tongue is Urdu cannot be dealt with on that basis. There is no other neighbouring State to which they could go for educational facilities or for purposes of representation in the services. Therefore so far as we are concerned the position is difficult and different. Even though the Hon. Minister might be willing to look into the problem unless and until he knows what the problem is he cannot be in a position to help them. Therefore an advisory committee is very necessary.

Coming to the memorandum, I concede the decisions arrived at are fair in many cases. So far as educational facilities of Muslims whose mother-tongue is Urdu, are concerned, many amendments have been made. But there are one or two factors which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government. Even now I am told that boys have to get 40 marks to get a pass in Tamil. This will be naturally difficult for boys with Urdu as the mother-tongue. I do not know why they should insist on this 40 per cent. Though a small matter it affects students with Urdu as their mother-tongue. Then, another thing is, I am sure Tamil will ultimately be the official language of the State. I may not be here then. What is to happen to those who are classified as non-Tamil (?). That question has been asked by the Centre. Such people may have to appear for competitive examinations. In what language would they be asked to answer their papers in the competitive examinations. Some concession is shown in the memorandum. They say that they would be allowed to write in English. But with the enthusiasm shown by some here and outside it is doubtful whether that facility would be available for them to answer in the examination. That is another big problem. The Centre might suggest, why not have Hindi. But whatever that is, I feel there is a sort of check or ban imposed on the opening of English medium schools, even in the case of schools which have good tradition and good history. I know also that it is parents whose mother-tongue is Tamil that want to send their children to English medium schools. It is much more so now than it was either during my time or even during your time, Mr. Chairman. The fact is the middle class people and the upper class people want to send their children to English medium schools. As I have said on a previous occasion when it is time for these schools to open after holidays, it is a pathetic sight to see how the parents of children who have had education in the English medium suffer for admission. They have to beg of the Headmasters for a seat. I do not say anything against the Headmasters. Their position is unenviable. In addition to what they have already done to the linguistic minorities, I feel they should open more schools with English medium. Otherwise the very concession they have given in the memorandum that the candidates can answer in English in competitive examinations would be defeated. I do not say it should be done immediately. I could only appeal to Government to examine this question and open more English medium

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schools in the interest of the State as a whole. The second point is that, as far as we are concerned, our mother-tongue is Urdu. Except in the two or three or four high schools or the elementary schools provided by the Corporation of Madras, there is no provision for the teaching of Urdu in other schools. The hon. Member Sri Srinivasavaradan is not here now. The Hindu High School is very famous. Once there was the Muslims being taken in that school. To-day if a Muslim boy, whose mother-tongue is Urdu, wants to join that school, and he wants to have Urdu as the first language and Tamil as second language, he is denied admission for the reason that there is no provision for an Urdu teacher in that school. The argument will be, "After all the boys are a few in number; we cannot have the luxury of having an Urdu teacher; in terms of finance, it is very much". My child, if he wants to learn Urdu and Tamil or Urdu and Hindi, is denied admission in the school. These are the difficulties which we have to bring to the notice of the Ministers. As far as the issue is concerned, it is two-fold. One is, educational facilities and the other is representation in Government service. Sir, I may bring to the notice of the Government certain disabilities in the matter of representation in service, but more than representation in service, educational facilities are very important. Nowadays, the time has come when people look to do something for their own children in the form of taking up some business, some trade or other, rather than depend on Government service. In fact, Sir, there is not much charm in Government service, for reasons which are obvious. After saying this, still I maintain that we should also be represented in service. No doubt at one stage, there was a ban, but now the Government have made necessary amendments in their rules. Any person, whether he is a Malayali or a Muslim knowing Urdu, is not barred from applying for any post in the service. The only thing insisted upon is a certain amount of knowledge of Tamil. There is nothing wrong in this. I am one with it. What is sought to be insisted upon is that the candidate should possess a certain amount of knowledge of Tamil or he should acquire that knowledge within a stipulated time. His confirmation in his post is dependent on his possessing that knowledge. Till then he will not be made permanent and will be on probation. So far so good. I have no cause to complain against this. But in actuality it happens differently. Even the advertisement by the Government of Madras in the Press always says that sufficient knowledge of Tamil is necessary. On the face of it it implies that those who on that day have not got sufficient knowledge of Tamil are debarred from applying. Recently there was an advertisement calling for 250 doctors in the service of the Government of Madras. Why was it not stipulated therein that an adequate knowledge of Tamil was necessary? Because if it was stipulated, it might debar non-Tamilians from applying. But luckily there was a sort of another insertion down below saying that in case there are still vacancies not being filled up, others with mother-tongue other than Tamil would also be considered. Sir, these are some of the difficulties. The Government are sincere and perfect. But while working out their decisions, difficulty comes in. In arriving at the decisions of the Government, it is quite possible that certain difficulties arise. We cannot always be bringing them to the notice of the Government and putting questions on the floor of this House. We do not want also to go

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outside and carry on an agitation. We are really happy to note that the Madras Government are sympathetic to this problem. They are helpful. Therefore it stands to reason that they constitute a committee they may have whomsoever they like on the committee—so that it might meet once in a quarter or six months, and look into the difficulties felt by the various minorities. Surely I would say that the Madras Government, having so many things to their credit—not that I am trying to influence the Hon. Minister in the concluding remarks—would do well to have a committee of the type I have suggested. The other States will say, 'Madras has appointed a committee for considering the matters pertaining to linguistic minorities'. The additional reason for constituting this committee is that the Ministers will be on that committee which is for the entire southern zone. The Government of Madras should know what the problems are. The Government might say that they know the problems better. In fact, the Leader of the House said the other day, 'You have to say things thus; then only the Government of India will listen'. I do not exactly remember the words he said, but this is the purport of what he said. Unless and until the Government are able to know what the problems are, they will not be able to help much. As far as we Muslims are concerned—a small minority whose mother tongue is Urdu—our problem is different. The minority may try to bring to the notice of the Government their difficulties. Whether the recommendations are accepted or not is a different question. At least they will have the satisfaction that they have done their job. Thank, you Sir.

* SRI ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Sir, I support the resolution. I was not prepared to speak on this resolution and expected that some hon. Friend would second it. I want to say a few words on this resolution.

My friend who has just moved this resolution has dealt with the subject at length. So far as I can say, he has brought out all the points that are necessary. Much has been said about it. Of course, if a resolution like this is moved and seconded, it should not be assumed that the Mover or those who are supporting this resolution have no confidence in the Government of Madras. They know that the present Government of Madras have been endeavouring their utmost to help all people irrespective of caste, creed or colour. One may ask, 'In view of this, where is the need for this resolution?' As the mover of the resolution had said, even the best of people, with the best of intentions are likely to forget certain things, and it is therefore necessary that a community or a people—linguistic minorities—now in this State, may have now and then to bring to the notice of the powers that be the difficulties that they are experiencing in the matter of education and representation in service. It was some years ago, when Rajaji was the Chief Minister, a similar resolution was given notice of by me, and it was considered. Before it could be taken up for consideration, the Assembly came to an end and we dispersed. Otherwise I am sure that at that time a committee would have been constituted. It could have been an advisory committee. That would be taking note, from time to time, of the disabilities which are experienced by these minorities. It may be said, Sir, that it is not the minorities alone but even other people belonging to other minority groups also have some difficulties. It will not be possible for the Government to constitute committees

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for each section of the people. There are sub-communities, sub-castes, and other categories of citizens in this State. If Government are to take into consideration the representation of only the minorities as if they are the only people who have got difficulties and are suffering from handicaps, the Government of course might ask, 'You call upon us to take care of you; what about other minorities; there are many castes; what about them; committees will have to be appointed for all these people also; then there will be any number of such committees!' But all the same there is a special feature with regard to this particular aspect of the question, namely, that all over the world the majority community, when they govern, do consider the rights and privileges of minorities to some extent. Of course, as I have said in the beginning, so far as the Chief Minister is concerned, and the other friends in the Ministry are concerned, they are doing their best. After all, their hands are so full. It is just likely that they may not be aware of the very specific difficulties experienced by the minorities whether they are with reference to the language or representation in service or other difficulties that come up before the Government from time to time. In view of that, the Government would be well advised to have a sort of *Ad hoc* committee—it need not necessarily be a standing committee as it were so that that committee can be consulted by the Government particularly when problems of that kind come up before them. We have advisory committees for many other subjects—Transport for instance—which are consulted from time to time and this will be one such committee. It should not be assumed that the mover of this resolution or those who support it have no confidence in the Government. On the other hand, it is our wish to strengthen the hands of the Government to do justice to the people who live in this State. That being the case, I believe the Government will accept the resolution. I have known the Hon. Minister for Finance for a long time. I have also noticed that he is not only anxious to help the minorities but has made it very clear in the speeches he has made in this House that he has every sympathy for them and their rights. He has also given proof of his anxiety to help the minorities. He told me that the Government of India had taken up this question and were doing their best in the matter. Our great leader Mr. Nehru has given the lead in the matter and is giving proper directions to the Governments in the States in order that they might not neglect the interests of minorities, linguistic or religious. The Government is intended for the welfare of the people as a whole. So far as our State is concerned, the Chief Minister and other Ministers, particularly our Finance Minister, are anxious to do their best for the linguistic minorities, who are greatly handicapped by not knowing the language of the State. Having formed linguistic States, it stands to reason that the language of the State should be the language of administration. But some of us whose mother-tongue is not Tamil are having a very great handicap. Our children have of course taken up the study of Tamil and may come to learn it and other languages in ten or fifteen years. Until we reach that stage, I am sure the Government of Madras, already though sympathetic, will agree to have such a committee and consult the minorities from time to time as regards their requirements. With these few words, I will conclude.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the resolution. It is modest. It only recommends to the Government that an advisory committee be appointed. It will

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only advise the Government on any matter brought before it as regards the rights of the linguistic minorities. Advisory committees have been appointed on many other things. Similarly, in respect of this matter, an advisory committee may be appointed. This resolution makes only a recommendation to the Government and if they think an advisory committee will be useful, there is no difficulty in appointing one.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, this matter of linguistic minorities has been engaging the attention of the Government of Madras for some time. To-day if we have a look at the various incidents that have occurred throughout India, we will find that linguistic fanaticism has played a greater part in those things than any other emotional factors. Therefore, it was always the policy of the Madras Government to see that there were no justifiable grievances, linguistic or religious, among the people. The difficulty has always been that while one State Government pursues a certain policy, the State Governments nearby pursue a different policy. That creates difficulties. For example, if we treat the linguistic minorities in our State in a particular way and provide for them certain safeguards in our State and if in the Kerala State, the Tamil minority is given a completely different treatment altogether, naturally Tamilians here would feel why, when Tamilians are not getting fair treatment in Kerala, we should be so generous. It can happen in the same way in Andhra and Mysore also. That is why the Madras Government thought that it might be necessary to evolve an All-India pattern of guarantees and safeguards for linguistic minorities for the purpose of solving this problem of linguistic minorities. Of course, to attempt to arrive at a common formula for the whole of India may not be immediately feasible. Therefore we confined ourselves to the four States comprised in the Southern Zone, namely, Andhra, Mysore, Madras and Kerala. We prepared a paper laying down the various problems and then placed it before the Zonal Council for its consideration. The Zonal Council appointed a special committee consisting of representatives of all the four States. I was the convenor of that committee. We met and discussed item by item and ultimately we arrived at agreed conclusions on all the matters. That is the most important thing about the whole matter. We arrived at unanimous and agreed decisions on all the problems placed before the committee. These decisions of the committee were placed before the Zonal Council. With slight modifications the report of the special committee was adopted by the Zonal Council. The copy of the report as adopted by the Zonal Committee has been placed on the table of the House. I am sure hon. Members would have had the advantage of going through it.

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It will be seen from the report that every item has been considered such as educational facilities, representation of linguistic minorities in the services, etc. The first item considered was with reference to the provision of facilities for instruction of linguistic minorities in the medium of the mother-tongue in the primary stage of education, and proper facilities and adequate is entitled to receive education through its mother-tongue at the primary stage of education, and proper facilities and adequate facilities should be made available for this purpose in all the four

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States. We have also laid down on what basis this adequacy should be satisfied. Then we have considered the question of study of language in the secondary stage of education and the provisions that should be made for the study of the mother-tongue and also whether the medium itself should be the mother-tongue of the linguistic minority. These aspects have been considered and reasonable provisions have been made with the result that the linguistic minorities need not suffer from any disadvantage. The next item considered by the committee was the provision of facilities for linguistic minorities for instruction with the mother-tongue as the medium in the secondary stage of education. This was considered as a separate subject and wherever there was a minimum strength—the minimum strength has been defined there—we have provided for instruction through the mother-tongue. The provision of facilities for instruction of linguistic minority pupils with English as the medium in the secondary stage of education was also considered and we have laid down that they would be entitled to join English medium schools. Then affiliation of schools and colleges using minority languages to bodies outside the State was considered. There was a suggestion that if the medium of instruction in any particular school or college is not the regional language or is not the Union language or English, the school or college should be affiliated to that State where the medium of instruction is the general medium of instruction. After a good deal of consideration we unanimously decided that this was likely to lead to difficulties. Therefore we dropped the proposal. Then the use of the minority languages for official purposes was also considered by the committee. We have laid down where the minorities would be entitled to use their own language for official purposes, etc., under what circumstances the notifications and publications would be in that language and so on.

The most important thing is the safeguards provided for the linguistic minorities in the matter of recruitment to public services of the State. I know this has led to a good deal of bitterness in the minds of certain linguistic minorities. I am not speaking about Madras alone in this regard. Even in Madras there might have been certain amount of disappointment that they did not get sufficient representation. Even taking the All-India context I would confess that the state of affairs of the linguistic minorities is not quite satisfactory. No doubt liberal provisions are made sometimes for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the minorities but in the implementation of these safeguards there has been good deal of unfairness, or if I may say so, a good deal of neglect, if it is not unfairness. Somehow or other it was found that the linguistic minorities were not getting proper representation in the services. This is one of the matters to which our Prime Minister has been attaching particular importance, and great importance. If we are to have a stable Government it is not only necessary to carry the majority with us, even the minority should have a sense of satisfaction and a feeling that the administration is just to them. It is no good saying: 'I have got the majority on my side and it is only the minority which is grumbling'. If the minority happens to be a linguistic minority or a religious minority and if there should be justification for their grumbling, then it only shows that the Government are not functioning properly. They are not functioning in a fair and just manner. Therefore we have looked into that

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matter and we have provided sufficient and adequate safeguards for linguistic minorities in the matter of recruitment. More than providing safeguards on paper, it is very important to see whether they are implemented, and the implementation part of it cannot be, I do realise, improved by passing any number of resolutions or appointing any number of committees. These can be implemented in a fair manner by the sense of justice the Governments have with reference to these problems, and also with reference to the Public Service Commission which is the ultimate authority for recruitment of public servants in each State. We do realise the difficulties involved in this task. However, I am happy that the various principles laid down in the report have been accepted. In the working of these principles we can find out whether there has been sufficient representation for the various linguistic minorities in the States.

Then we have considered the question as to which persons would be eligible for these safeguards particularly with reference to the constitutional provision that no person should be discriminated against simply on the basis of residence. In this connection also we have arrived at a formula which has been accepted by all the States concerned.

We have considered also other things such as 'adequate knowledge of the regional language' or 'the official language of the State'. We have considered whether the person concerned should learn it even at the very beginning of his service or it would be sufficient if he gains a sufficient knowledge of the regional language later on, that is, after recruitment and what should be the standard attained by those persons. In addition to the question of knowledge of regional language, we have also considered the medium of examination, for any public examination held by the Public Service Commission, whether any relaxations have to be made and if so the conditions for such relaxations. Sir, this is one of the most comprehensive reports ever attempted with reference to the minority question and the things connected with that. The recommendations made have been fully accepted by the concerned States. The question is how to implement these recommendations.

Sir, the idea of forming a committee by the Government at the State level might be attractive enough. But my own view is that the provisions made in the report for the purpose of looking into the grievances of the various linguistic minorities are the best under the circumstances. We have suggested that it should be a zonal committee consisting of the representatives of the four States concerned, who should be looking into the various complaints which might come in in respect of the safeguards provided here and also complaints with reference to the linguistic minorities. It has also been provided as to who should be the convenor. We have got a rotating system of Vice-chairmanship in the Zonal Council. Each Chief Minister gets a chance of Vice-chairmanship. Because there are four States, each State Minister will get a chance once in four years. The Vice-Chairman of the year would be the convenor of this committee. We have also made provision that the Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities would be represented in this committee. This is a mass provision with reference to the actual safeguards and also the implementation thereof. There is the committee to see that there is nothing wrong in carrying out the various safeguards

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provided. If anything wrong happens in the implementation of the safeguards, there is a committee at the highest level possible which would look into the whole aspect and suggest remedies for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the minorities. Therefore,, I respectfully submit that having undertaken this task and having had a set-up for the purpose of looking into the interests of the minorities, no purpose would be served now by bringing in a new body altogether—whether it be advisory or with any other function. My suggestion to the House would be, 'Let us work this for one or two years and after that review the whole thing, and then, if there are any shortcomings, perhaps we may find out what alternative arrangements should be made'. The question whether alternative safeguards should be provided, can be considered after watching the working of the present arrangement for one or two years. My own view is that this is not a subject with reference to the Southern Zone alone. It should be an All-India pattern for safeguarding all linguistic minorities. The various incidents which have recently occurred in Assam and in the various other States have been mainly because of these grievances of the linguistic minorities. Linguistic minorities ultimately lead to religious minorities. Therefore, it is important that if we are to have a stable and peaceful administration in the country, we should have these safeguards provided for the linguistic minorities throughout India, particularly when we have laid down that we should have linguistic States, whatever might be the border adjustments. Unless we provide for emigration of persons speaking a different language from one State to another, in a uni-lingual State, it is impossible to readjust the border in any way. When we say that it is a completely unilingual State, because we are making one particular language—the language spoken by the majority in the State—naturally the tendency would be for that majority group to have dominance of that regional language. This leads to the interests of the linguistic minorities being affected to a certain extent whether we like it or not. Therefore, Sir, it becomes absolutely necessary today, if we have got to avoid these agitations for readjustment of the borders, to think of the linguistic minorities. Why does this question arise at all? Because people speaking one language feel a little bit insecure in another linguistic set-up altogether. That sense of insecurity and that feeling that they are not likely to get justice in the particular set-up should be completely removed. My own view is that this sincere and honest attempt to remove all these difficulties is there. My appeal to Mr. Raza Khan will be that I do realise his earnestness to do away with this difficulty in an effective way. I can assure him that it is the policy and it is the intention of the Government of Madras also that it should be possible for them not only to do justice but also to make the linguistic minorities feel that they are getting justice. It is a little more important also. We do realise this important problem, and we are trying to tackle it, in the best manner possible. In these circumstances, my submission to this House and to the hon. Member who moved the resolution would be, having expressed his point of view, to leave it to the Government to work the provisions of this report in the best manner possible and perhaps, if it becomes necessary, place before the House a review of the various steps taken under this arrangement. If necessary we can have a short discussion on it. Therefore, I would respectfully submit that at this stage a committee of this sort may not be necessary. I would, therefore, request, the hon. Mover of the Resolution not to press his resolution.

[30th January 1961] [Sri M. Ethirajalu]

கவனிக்கவேண்டும் என்று அரசியல் சட்டத்திலும் வற்புறுத்தப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்போது அவர்களுக்குக் குடியிருப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஆவன செய்யவில்லையா என்று கேட்கலாம். செய்கிறார்கள். இந்தக் குடியிருப்பு வசதியைப் பொறுத்த மட்டில் ஆமை வேகத்தில்தான் அது போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை நான் சொல்லாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் குறிப்பாக ஏறக்குறைய 2,000 கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அங்கு இருக்கக் கூடிய மக்கள் இன்றைக்கும் மனுச்செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மனைகள் கொடுத்து முடிந்த பாடிலை. இன்றுவரை எவ்வளவு நிலங்கள் ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்று பார்த்தால் அதை புள்ளிவிவரங்கள் நன்றாகக் காட்டும். ஹரிஜனங்கள் காலமாகிவிட்டால் அவர்களைத் தகனம் செய்யக்கூட இடம் இல்லாத நிலைமையில் இன்றைக்குப் பல கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்தக் கஷ்டங்களைப்பெல்லாம் அவர்கள் எல்லோரிடத்திலும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் முடிந்த பாடிலை. காரணம் சட்டம் இடந்தரவில்லை. இப்போது இருக்கிற சட்டப்படி பார்த்தால் பதினேரு மாதங்களுக்குக் குறைவில்லாமல் நிலத்தை ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்ய முடியாது. ஆனால் சட்டப்படி ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்து கொடுக்க முடியாத நிலை ஏற்பட்டால், யார் அந்த நிலத்துக்குச் சொந்தக்காரரோ, அவர் மறுதலித்தால் இரண்டு வருஷங்களுக்குக் குறையாமல் ஆகிவிடும். ஆனால் அந்த நில சொந்தக்காரர் சம்மதித்து "நான் நிலத்தை கொடுக்கிறேன்" என்று முன் வந்தால் அங்கு இருக்கின்ற காலதாமதம், ஒவ்வொரு உத்தியோகஸ்தருக்கும் இருக்கிற நேரத்தையும் பார்க்கும்போது, எப்படியாயினும் ஒன்றரை வருஷத்துக்கு குறையாமல் ஆகும். அப்படித்தான் இன்றுவரை நடந்து வருகிறது என்பதை அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். இப்படி ஒன்றரை வருஷம், இரண்டு வருஷம் ஆவது மட்டிலும் அல்ல இன்னும் கேட்கப் போனால், என் ஜில்லாவில்—நான் சொல்லுவேன் குறிப்பாக—20 வருஷங்கள் கூட ஆகியிருக்கிறது என்பதை நிரூபிக்க முடியும் என்றால், நிரூபிக்க முடியும் என்று சொல்வதற்கு மன்னிக்க வேண்டும். எத்தனையோ காரணங்களால், 1940-ம் வருஷத்தில் கேட்டவர்களுக்கு 1960-ம் வருஷத்தில்தான் கொடுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஏன் இந்த காலதாமதம் ஏற்படுகிறது? நாம் எத்தனையோ சட்டங்களைச் செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறோம். நாழித் தப்பட்ட மக்கள் சமூக, அரசியல், பொருளாதார நிலையில் முன்னேறுவதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு எல்லா உதவிகளையும் செய்து வரும்போது குடியிருப்பு பிரச்சனையை தீர்த்துக்கட்ட ஏன் தனிச் சட்டம் செய்யக்கூடாது? இந்த மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் கூட ஏறக்குறைய 12 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் செலவு செய்ய திட்டமிட்டிருக்கிறபோது, ஏன் அவர்களுக்கு உடனடியாக மற்றைய உதவிகளைவிட மிக முக்கியமான குடியிருப்பு வசதியை சீக்கிரம் அமல் நடத்தக் கூடாது என்று அரசாங்கத்தைத்

[Sri M. Ethirajalu] [30th January 1961]

கேட்டுக்கொள்ளாமலிருக்க முடியவில்லை. ஏற்கெனவே நான் சொன்னபடி இப்போதிருக்கிற 1894 நில ஆர்ஜித சட்டப்படி இன்றைக்கு கலெக்டர்களுக்கு செக்ஷன் 17 (1)-ல் 'ஸ்பெஷல் பவர்' கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அந்த ஸ்பெஷல் பவரிலே ஒன்று போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நோடிபிகேஷன் ஆன பிறகு அந்த செக்ஷன் 11-ல் அவாண்டு பாஸ் பண்ணாமல், நிலத்தை சர்க்கார் உத்தரவின் பேரில்தான் ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. இன்றைக்கு ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்ய கலெக்டர் சர்க்காரிடத்தில் கேட்டுத்தான் அந்த ஸ்பெஷல் பவரை உபயோகிக்க முடியும். சர்க்காரை கேட்காமல் கலெக்டர் ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியாது. சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டு உத்தரவு வருவதற்குள் அதிக காலதாமதம் ஆகிறது. கலெக்டருக்கு நிலத்தை வாங்கிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று இருந்தால், சர்க்காரிடம் கேட்காமல் அதைச் செய்யக் கூடாது என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அந்த மாதிரி சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தினால்தான் நல்லதாக இருக்கும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அப்படி அந்தச் சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தா விட்டாலும் கூட மற்றொரு ஆக்ட்— Madras Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable property Act, 1956 ஒன்று அமுலில் இருக்கிறது. அந்த ஆக்டின்படி விதைப் பண்ணை வைக்க வேண்டிய காரியங்களுக்காக எந்த நிலத்தையும் நில சொந்தக்காரர் உத்தரவு இல்லாமலே எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். அப்படி எடுத்துக் கொள்ளும் நிலத்தை நிரந்தரமாகிக்கொள்ள சட்டத்தில் இடமிருக்கிறது. அதே சட்டத்தை, ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு குடியிருப்பு நிலம் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்தாக வேண்டும் என்று நினைக்கிற நேரத்தில், ஏன் அமுல் நடத்தக் கூடாது என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அப்படி அமுல் நடத்தினால்தான். இன்றைக்கு ஏறக்குறைய 20 ஆயிரம் கிராமங்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லா ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் வாழ்க்கை வசதியைச் செய்ய முடியும். குடியிருப்பு வசதியையும் சீக்கிரமே செய்து கொடுக்க முடியும். இல்லாவிட்டால், இது அவர்களை மிகவும் கஷ்டமான நிலையில் கொண்டுபோய்விடும் என்பதை அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருகிறேன். அடுத்தபடியாக இதே நேரத்தில் மற்றொரு விஷயத்தையும் அரசாங்கம் கவனத்துக்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். சென்னை கார்ப்பொரேஷனில் Slum Clearance என்று வேலை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். வருஷத்துக்கு இரண்டு Slum எடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அந்த இரண்டு Slum Clearance வேலை அங்கே நடக்கிறதா என்றால் நடக்கவில்லை. அந்த Slum -ல் இருக்கிறவர்களை வெளியேற்ற அரசாங்கம் உத்தரவு போட்டால் கூட, அங்கே இருக்கிற கட்டிக்காரர்கள், அசிரியலில் சேர்ந்தவர்கள், வெளியேற வேண்டாம், Slum -லேயே இருக்கலாம் என்று போதனை சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதற்கு ஆதரவு கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அதன் காரணமாக Slum Clearance வேலையே நடக்க முடியவில்லை. Slum Clearance சரியாக நடக்காத காரணத்தால் 37 லட்ச ரூபாய் Slum Clearance ல் ஈடுபடுத்த முடியாமல் மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு கார்ப்பொரேஷனால் திருப்பப்படுகிறது. இதற்கு என்ன காரணம்? இதற்கு அரசாங்கம் பரிசாரம் காணவேண்டும்.

[Sri M. Ethirajalu] [30th January 1961]

சென்னையைப் பொறுத்தமட்டிலும் 366 கிராமங்களில் மூன்று 5 p.m லட்சம் மக்கள் குடியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் நல்ல வசதியோடு வாழ வழி செய்வது சர்க்கார் கடமையாகும். அதற்காக தனியே Slum Clearance போர்டு ஒன்று அமைக்க வேண்டும். அந்த போர்டில் M.L.A. -க்கள், M.L.C. -க்கள், அரசியலில் ஈடுபட்டு ஓட்டு வாங்கக்கூடியவர்கள் யாரும் இருக்கக்கூடாது. போலீஸ் கமிஷனர், கலெக்டர், அரசாங்க அலுவலகத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய செக்ரடரி போன்றவர்கள் இருந்து Slum Clearance வேலையை பார்க்க வேண்டும். அத்துடன் அவர்களிடம் முழு பவரையும் ஒப்படைத்து விடவேண்டும். அப்போதுதான் நிச்சயமாகச் சென்னையிலும், 366 கிராமங்களிலும் வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் வாழ்க்கைக்கு வேண்டிய வசதியோடு வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுக்க முடியும் என்று அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்துக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதோடு இந்த போர்டை அவசியம் நியமிக்க வேண்டும், என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அதோடு வீட்டுமனை வாங்கிக் கொடுக்க இந்த ஆக்டை துரிதமாகக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Discussion on this non-official resolution will be continued on the next non-official day.

The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. to-morrow.
The House then adjourned.

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

* 184. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4955, Revenue, dated 3rd December 1960 under Section 1 (4) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948).

* Laid on the table of the House on 25th January 1961.

[30th January 1961]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to Starred Question No. 41 asked by Dr. A. Sreenivasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 30th January 1961, page 205 supra].

Statement showing the number of animals inspected, slaughtered and certified in Madras City from January to March 1960.

(1)	January.		February.		March.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cattle	766	213	738	205	778	215
Buffaloes	806	496	765	488	809	516
Sheep	22,778	10,512	20,978	9,333	22,182	11,264
Goats	10,019	4,075	9,090	3,605	10,651	4,101
Pigs	476	97	339	97	384	111
Total	34,845	15,393	31,910	13,728	34,804	16,207

Grand total 146,887 animals slaughtered.

APPENDIX II.

(Vide item III on page 209 supra).

L.A. BILL No. 6 of 1961.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

A Bill to provide for the appropriation of certain further moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1960.

WHEREAS it is necessary to provide for the appropriation of certain further moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the services of the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1960 ;

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

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Appropriation Act, 1961.

2. *Supplementary appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1960.*—The State Government may appropriate out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1960, a further sum not exceeding six crores, fifteen lakhs, sixty-two thousand and nine 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

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

THE SCHEDULE.

Demand number, service 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.
IV Forest Department.	40,000		40,000
IX Head of State, Ministers and Headquarters' Staff.	2,38,500	200	2,38,500
XII District Administration and Miscellaneous.	16,92,500	3,200	16,95,700
XVI Education	1,20,77,900		1,20,77,900
XVII Medical	6,60,800		6,60,800
XVIII Public Health	5,13,200		5,13,200
XIX Agriculture and Fisheries.	4,76,000		4,76,000
XX Animal Husbandry ..	2,49,400		2,49,400
XXI Co-operation	1,29,300		1,29,300
XXII Industries and Cinchona.	5,93,300		5,93,300
XXIII Khadi	100		100
XXIV Harijan Uplift ..	13,55,300		13,55,300
XXV Labour including Factories.	10,000		10,000
XXVI Civil Works—Works..	1,10,500		1,10,500
XXVII Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.	3,43,300		3,43,300
XXVIII Civil Works—Grants-in-aid.	15,00,200		15,00,200
XXIX Famine	21,89,800		21,89,800
XXXI Stationery and Printing.	20,02,800		20,02,800
XXXII Miscellaneous ..	500		500
XXXIII Community Development Projects, etc.	63,800		63,800
XXXIV Road Transport Schemes.	16,45,300	2,60,000	19,05,300
XXXV Compensation to Zamindars.	34,75,000		34,75,000
XXXVII Capital Outlay on Irrigation.	1,43,52,900		1,43,52,900
XXXVIII Capital Outlay on Public Health.	1,00,100		1,00,100
XL Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	89,44,600		89,44,600

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Demand number, service and proposes.	Sums not exceeding		
	Voted by the Legislative Assembly.	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
XLI Capital Outlay on Civil Works.	30,60,900	..	30,60,900
XLII Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes.	30,29,500	..	30,29,500
XLIII Commuted Value of Pensions.	..	52,700	52,700
XLIV Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading.	..	700	700
XLV Loans and Advances by the State Government.	23,90,600	..	23,90,600
Grand total	6,12,46,100	3,16,800	6,15,62,900

I certify that this is a Money Bill.

Fort St. George, Madras, }
30th January 1961.

U. KRISHNA RAU,
Speaker,
Madras Legislative Assembly.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Saturday, the 18th February 1961.

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.

Caustic soda industry

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a caustic soda industry in Kovalam, Chingleput district; and

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

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) No, Sir. The Government are not aware of any proposal to start a caustic soda industry at Kovalam.

(b) Does not arise.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : தனியார் யாரிடமிருந்தாவது கோவளத்தில் “காஸ்டிக் சோடா” தொழிற்சாலை ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்று அனுமதி கோரி, செங்கல்பட்டு கலெக்டர் மூலம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ஏதாவது மனு வந்திருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : வேறு ஒரு மனு வந்திருக்கிறது.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : அதன் மீது அரசாங்கம் ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : அந்தக் கம்பெனியே அதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்குமேல் அவர்கள் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், எல்லா உதவியும் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : நமது மாநிலத்தில் எத்தனை இடத்தில் “காஸ்டிக் சோடா” தயாரிக்கப்படுகிறது?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : இரண்டு இடங்களில்—ஒன்று மேட்டூர் கெமிகல்ஸ், மற்றொன்று தாரங்கதரா கெமிகல்ஸ்.

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State Transport, Madras

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

(a) the net profit earned by the State Transport, Madras, during the years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) the proportion of the profit in each of the above years utilized for the increase of fleet strength or replacement of unserviceable vehicles?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) 1957-58—Rs. 20.30 lakhs, 1958-59—Rs. 20.50 lakhs, and 1959-60—Rs. 26.10 lakhs.

(b) The expenditure towards the purchase of buses for augmentation or replacement is met from the general revenues of the State with which the profits are merged.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know, Sir, how the profits are invested? Are they invested separately or do they merge into the general revenues?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : They merge into the general revenues.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware that there is going to be a Development Fund and that whatever amount is required for the purchase of buses in future will be met out of the Development Fund? Will he clarify what is the amount of the Development Fund and how is it going to be utilized?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is now proposed to start a Development Fund with an initial contribution of Rs. 22.5 lakhs. This really comes to us as accumulated interest which the reserves of the State Transport Department bear with the Government. We are starting this Development Fund with Rs. 22.5 lakhs, and we propose to transfer to this fund one-third of the net profits every year so that we can expand our bus services.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, since the transport system is making profits, is there a proposal to give bonus to the technical staff, conductors and drivers?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : They are already getting bonus. It is on the basis of production. We have fixed some norms for technical staff. If they perform more than the norms, then we give bonus. With regard to conductors and drivers, bonus is given on the basis of their record. We have got a new scheme now under which for perfect attendance and work, we will give bonus.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, is it because of allowing standing passengers that there is such a profit? If standing passengers are not allowed, then will the profits go down?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is a matter for speculation.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, from the time the Government nationalized the bus transport in the City of Madras, there was a depreciation fund. Will the Minister tell us how much went into the depreciation fund, and what is the balance left now?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I think we have got about Rs. 172 lakhs in the depreciation fund.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I know as to how that amount, if it is with the Government, is going to be utilized?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is all part of the ways and means of the State Government.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, are the routes to Kancheepuram and Tirupathi economic or uneconomic?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The bus routes to Tirupathi are not only economic, but very profitable also. As regards the bus routes to Kancheepuram, we have not taken over the whole thing. We are running two or three buses. Private competition is very keen.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Since a number of bus routes in the City of Madras are uneconomic according to the statement given by the State Transport Department itself, do the Government propose to withdraw buses from those uneconomic routes as a sort of necessity?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Not at all. It is not the idea of the Government to withdraw from any of those uneconomic routes. On the other hand, we want to serve every part of the city.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, as the Leader of the House has said that Rs. 20 lakhs has been earmarked for the Development Fund, am I to understand that the purchase of all the additional buses in future will be dependent on the new Development Fund or on the necessity for them in the City of Madras?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The expansion of the fleet will be dependent purely on the needs, and if we can devote a part of the Development Fund to that purpose, we will do it. Even if the Development Fund is not enough, we can borrow from the State resources and expand it.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Can the Minister tell us whether the present fleet strength, particularly the number of buses on the road, are commensurate with the heavy traffic in the City of Madras?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I think that Madras is growing faster than even the expert's contemplation. The expert of the I.L.O., a copy of whose recommendation is placed on the table of the House to-day, anticipated that 475 buses would

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be enough for the routes which we now have. But we have 570 buses and still they are not able to cope with the increased traffic that is now offering.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, what steps the Government propose to take to meet the increased demand and also to serve every part of the city?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We are going to have an additional fleet of 150 buses in the next year.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, is the Leader of the House aware that while the expert's opinion has got its own value, in this matter of transport, the lakhs of people who suffer in the City of Madras are the experts to give the opinion whether the number of buses in the City of Madras is sufficient or not?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The point really is that the growth of the City of Madras is much faster than even the contemplation of the experts. That is the point, and particularly in the wake of a number of industries which have been started in and around Madras, the bus travelling public also have increased beyond normal expansion.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, the Leader of the House was very happy in saying that the fleet strength in Madras was 570. But is he aware that one-third of the buses are not on the road? If my figure is not correct, he can give the correct figure.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The figure quoted by the hon. Member is not correct. It was so when we had a large number of old buses. By the year 1959-60 we had eliminated all old buses. Actually the report says that we had only 34 old buses—overaged buses—at the end of the year 1959-60. To-day all the buses are within the book life. The ratio is that 80 per cent of the buses are on the road. It is only 20 per cent that is idle, and that is necessary, because of the very rules we have framed.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know, Sir, how many old buses, which are classified as unproductive, are used to give lift to the conductors and drivers of the transport system?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I did not follow the question.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, some buses do not ply. They are declared unfit. Those buses are employed for bringing in drivers and conductors. May I know the number of such buses?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That is what we call 'dead mileage', that is, mileage which we use for purposes other than carrying passengers. We have to give transport to some of our workers to go to the transport depot in the early hours of the morning and then to go home after the usual transport hours. We are using these old buses—that is, overaged buses—for this purpose. I cannot give the exact number now.

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Industrial Investment Corporation

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

(a) whether any loan either by the Government or by the Industrial Finance Corporation has been advanced to the Uma Printers and Uma Magazine, Madras;

(b) if so, the amount of loan so advanced and the reasons for such advance; and

(c) whether the loan has been recovered in part or in full?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) & (b) A loan of Rs. 1 lakh has been advanced to the proprietor of Uma Printers by the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation to finance the cartoon making scheme of the firm.

(c) The loan has been recovered in part.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : What is the amount that has been recovered so far, Sir?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : A sum of Rs. 1 lakh was advanced. The balance outstanding is only Rs. 53,333. The loan is repayable in fifteen yearly instalments, and the instalments are being paid.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Are the Government aware that the proprietor of this printing factory has alienated his property in the name of his wife? Has this fact been brought to the notice of the Government? 3-10 p.m.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We have no information. Ordinarily as long as the instalments are regularly paid we do not pry into these things. But if there is any such alienation, I would be thankful if the hon. Member would write to the Government.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : What is the principle on which loans are given? Is it that loans are given only to manufacturers and not to processing firms?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Both. We give preference to manufacturers. But we also give loans to some of the industries which are ancillary to the manufacturing units.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Government extend such help to other firms which are only processing and not manufacturing?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : This is not being done by the Government. It is the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation which gives loans and certainly the Industrial Investment Corporation will consider all cases sympathetically.

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Overbridge at the railway level-crossing

* 60 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state with reference to the answer to the Legislative Council Question No. 530, dated 31st January 1956—

(a) the further action taken to construct an overbridge at the railway level crossing near Tambaram on the G.S.T. Road;

(b) whether plans and estimates have been sanctioned for the five other road-rail crossings of National Highways referred to in the answer in the above Legislative Council Question; and

(c) if so, the budget provision made for the works referred to above and when the schemes are likely to be completed?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) The Engineer Liaison Officer (Government of India) is finalising the design for the curves of the approaches after which the proposals will be forwarded to Government of India for approval.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: In the answer to question No. 530, the Hon. Minister stated that the construction of five overbridges was under the consideration of the Government. What are the places in which the bridges are to be constructed?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I would like to have notice of a separate question.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: In the construction of overbridges, what is the share of the Central Government as regards cost?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Again, I would like to have notice to furnish the information about sharing of cost.

Display of price list

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

(a) whether any instructions have been issued by the Government of India to take steps to enforce the display of price list by every shop-keeper; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

The Madras Open Places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Act, 1959

* 62 Q.—VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Home be pleased to state the number of persons prosecuted under the Madras Open Places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Act, 1959 from 1st January 1960 to 30th June 1960 and the number of persons punished?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: One hundred and nine and one hundred and five respectively.

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VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: இந்தத் தண்டனை விஷயத்தில் மேலும் தீவிரமாக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்யுமா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: மேலும் தீவிரமாக வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. இப்பொழுது நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இம்மாதிரி சட்டப்படி நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்வதில் பலனும் ஏற்பட்டுக்கொண்டு வருகிறது.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: There was a proposal before the persons in charge of the Botanical Gardens to alienate a plot of land for some other purpose. May I know whether the Government have taken any action to prevent such alienation?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: The Association concerned has not proceeded with the proposal. It has, in fact, not been permitted to do so. The matter is under examination.

Tholurpatti Leprosorium Doctor murder case

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the judgment in the Tholurpatti Leprosorium Doctor murder case; and

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

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

(b) No action is proposed to be taken.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: May I know why the Government do not propose to take any action against the offenders?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: In the case of three persons, i.e., accused 1 to 3 the case ended in conviction. The other accused were acquitted. Our legal authorities on an examination of the judgment came to the conclusion that no appeal need be filed.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it a fact that the said doctor had invited the attention of his superiors on a number of occasions to the unruly behaviour of the inmates of this institution? If so, what action was taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I have no information about the matter referred to by the hon. Member. But on the day of the occurrence of this crime, there was unruly behaviour on the part of the inmates and this incident took place.

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DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it a fact that these lepers had been taking undue advantage of their illness and behaving in an unruly fashion so that this doctor was incapacitated from discharging his duties properly?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: To the best of my information, the unruly behaviour was witnessed only on the day this incident happened. What happened before that is not before us.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it a fact that the doctor wrote to his superior authorities informing them of the unruly behaviour of the inmates of the Leprosorium, fearing his life?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I have no information about that. But as regards the incident on that day, the doctor cut off all rations and no food was given to the inmates from the morning till about 2 or 3 p.m. Probably the inmates got enraged.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Therefore, is that an extenuating circumstance for a person to commit murder?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Whoever said it was an extenuating circumstance? If the hon. Member draws all sorts of inferences, I am not responsible for it.

Plague

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

(a) whether there was any outbreak of plague in Hosur taluk, Salem district, in the first fortnight of November 1960;

(b) if so, the number attacked and the number that proved fatal; and

(c) the preventive measures taken by the Government to control the same?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: (a) Yes, Sir. There was an outbreak of plague in Hosur taluk on 9th October 1960.

(b) Sixteen attacks and eight deaths were reported.

(c) All the people in the infected as well as in the surrounding villages have been inoculated against plague. All the structures in the infected and surrounding areas were treated with D.D.T.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: May I know whether the whole taluk was declared an infected area for about four weeks and that as such no foodstuffs were allowed to move to the non-infected areas?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: When we were concerned with the lives of the people, we should not worry about the movement of things. We have to take steps to see that the disease does not spread. We have arranged for periodical meetings of inter-district and inter-State officers so that they may take proper action for the prevention of this sort of epidemic.

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SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: What other parts of the Salem district were affected by this plague?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Only one taluk was affected and that was Hosur. In fact, my hon. Colleague was there at that time and people warned him not to go there in view of the epidemic. Still he braved the situation and went into the plague-affected area also.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: In what state is the epidemic now? Is the area free from it?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I think so.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Why did not the people of that area rise in revolt as the inmates of the Leprosorium did?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

Construction of houses

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct houses for dhobis, fishermen and barbers during 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: (a) There is no proposal to construct houses for dhobis and barbers during 1960-61. As regards fishermen 61 houses will be constructed during the year under the State Fishermen Housing Scheme.

(b) Each house for fisherman will cost Rs. 850 according to an approved type design, of which Rs. 550 will form the Government subsidy and the balance of Rs. 300 will be contributed by the beneficiaries by way of labour and materials or by cash. Interest-free loans, repayable in five years will be advanced to such fishermen who are unable to meet their portion of contribution by cash, labour or materials. The construction of houses is done through the agency of the Fishermen Co-operatives serving the area.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU: சேரி சிரமைப்புத் திட்டத்தின்கீழ், சென்ற ஆண்டு மத்திய சர்க்காரிடத்திலிருந்து சலவைத் தொழிலாளருக்கும் வீடு கட்டிக் கொடுக்கலாமென்று ஏதாவது நமது இராச்சிய சர்க்காருக்குத் தகவல் வந்திருக்கிறதா? அப்படியானால், அதன்படி எத்தனை வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன? கட்டிக்கொடுக்கப்படவில்லையானால், வேறு ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: அந்தமாதிரித் தகவல் வரவில்லை. கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் தனியாகக் கேள்வி போட்டால் பதில் சொல்லலாம்.

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SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: “டோடிகாரு” கட்டுவதற்கும் “டோடி” களுக்கு வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுப்பதற்கும் மத்திய சர்க்கார் ஏதாவது திட்டம் வைத்திருக்கிறதா, இல்லையா, என்று இந்த சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியுமா?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: “டோடிகாரு” பற்றி கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அறிய விரும்பினால், அதற்கு சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மற்று அவர்களைக் கேட்க வேண்டும்.

Construction of bridges

* 66 Q.—**SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct bridges across (1) the river Paravanar near Kothavacheri on the Kurinjipadi-Bhavanagiri Road in South Arcot district and (2) the river Gadilam on the Kudinjipadi Palur Road in South Arcot district; and

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

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The detailed estimates for the works have been prepared by the Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) Designs, and they are under scrutiny and final check.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: கடினம் நதியில் எந்த இடத்தில் கட்டுவதாகத் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON: A bridge or causeway on the Kurinjipadi-Palur Road.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: மீனவர்களின் போக்கு வரத்துக்கு பக்கிங்ஹாம் கால்வாய் பெருந் தடையாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால், தென்னாற்காட்டு மாவட்டத்தில் சிறு பாலங்கள் கட்ட ஏற்பாடு இருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON: இல்லை.

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 received a message from the Governor of Madras recommending to the Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Chit Funds Bill, 1961.

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(2) MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have also received a message from the Hon. Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, transmitting a copy of the Madras Chit Funds Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1960), as passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 1st February 1961 for the concurrence of the Council.

(3) DECISION OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee held at 2-30 p.m. to-day, the following programme of business has been decided:—

19th February 1961	..	..	..	} Holidays
20th February 1961	..	..	..	
21st February 1961	..	..	..	} No meeting.
22nd February 1961	..	..	..	
23rd February 1961	..	..	..	} Consideration of the Madras Chit Funds Bill, 1961. (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1960)—(cont.).
24th February 1961	..	..	..	
25th February 1961	..	..	..	Presentation of the Budget for the year 1961-62.
26th February 1961	..	..	..	Holiday.
27th February 1961	..	..	..	Consideration of the Madras State Housing Board Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1960).
28th February 1961	..	..	..	} Holidays.
1st March 1961	..	..	..	
2nd March 1961	..	..	..	} Consideration of the Madras State Housing Board Bill, 1961. (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1960) - (cont).
3rd March 1961	..	..	..	
4th March 1961	..	..	..	No meeting.
5th March 1961	..	..	..	Holiday.
6th March 1961	..	..	..	No Meeting
7th to 11th March 1961	..	..	..	General discussion on the Budget for the year 1961-62.

The Council will meet daily at 3 p.m. Further programme of business will be decided later.

The time-limit for the receipt of amendments to the Madras Chit Funds Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1960) has been extended till 2 p.m. on the 23rd February 1961.

(4) VISIT OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II TO RAJAJI HALL.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have great pleasure to announce to the House that Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, will visit the Rajaji Hall at 6 p.m. on Sunday, the 19th February 1961 to meet the Legislators.

Invitations have already been issued to all Members who have been given each a car pass. It has since been decided that each Member will be given 5 passes for the use of their families. Passes are available with the Secretary to the Council. Family members of the Legislators will be seated in the lawn near the

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steps to Rajaji Hall. Only Members can go up the steps to the Rajaji Hall and they will be seated in the verandahs, where light refreshments have been arranged. Members must be in their seats before 5-30 p.m.

Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will go round and meet the Members. When Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness go round, Members will stand in their seats and wish them 'Namasthe' in the Indian style.

Members who are not resident inside the Government Estate will enter by the main gate opposite the Simpson Company. They must show their passes and passes for their families to the officers at the Gate without which they will not be allowed to enter the Government Estate. Members must not leave the Hall until five minutes after the departure of Her Majesty the Queen and her party from the Rajaji Hall.

III.—CALLING ATTENTION TO THE DAMAGE CAUSED TO FISHERMEN'S HUTS AND STEPS TAKEN TO REHABILITATE THEM.

* VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, under rule 41 of the Madras Council Rules, I seek your permission to call the attention of the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration to a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the extensive damage caused to the huts of the fishermen both in the City and in the districts by the recent monsoon rains and gale, as a result of which many fishermen families have been rendered homeless, and the failure to provide immediate and timely relief for their rehabilitation in the matter of financial aid and materials for reconstruction of their huts. Hundreds of fishermen have been rendered homeless and some boats were also destroyed. But relief has not been given to these poor people in time as a result of which many of them are living in damaged and leaking huts which are unsafe. In fact, Sir, some of them are residing with their neighbours and relatives. They are too poor to reconstruct their houses and boats without Government aid, which has reached the other poor people in the non-fishermen areas already. It is therefore necessary and imperative that immediate action should be taken to rehabilitate the poor fishermen and provide financial and other aids to them.

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there was heavy rain in coastal areas of this State during November and December 1960. During this period a cyclone was experienced in and near the City of Madras in November 1960. The rain and cyclone caused widespread damage to huts and distress to the poorer sections of the people. Relief measures for the affected people, irrespective of their trade or calling, were taken by the Corporation of Madras and by the Collectors of Tanjore, Madras, and Chingleput, where serious

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damage occurred. The relief given included cash payment up to a maximum of Rs. 30 for repairing huts. In addition to this the affected persons were also supplied with free food by the Corporation of Madras and the Collector of Chingleput. The Corporation of Madras also distributed blankets, dhotis, and sarees to the needy persons. As the Corporation did not maintain separate figures for relief given to fishermen and others, it has not been possible to ascertain the number of fishermen who were given relief by the Corporation. It has however been possible to get relevant information from the districts, and from the figures furnished by the Collectors it is seen that in Thanjavur 815 families of fishermen were given relief amounting to Rs. 7,210, in Madras 1,025 families of fishermen were given relief amounting to Rs. 14,650 by the Collector of Madras, and in Chingleput district 269 families were given relief amounting to Rs. 1,845. These 2,109 families were given relief amounting in all to Rs. 23,705 in this State. In addition to this about 300 fishermen families of the extended area in Madras City were given relief amounting to Rs. 3,960 by the Collector of Madras.

It will be seen that the Revenue Department and the Corporation of Madras have taken prompt and necessary action for giving relief to the families of fishermen affected by the weather in November and December 1960. The Fisheries Department gave relief in matters which are peculiar to the profession of fishermen. Frequently, in calamities of this sort, boats and nets of fishermen get damaged and the affected persons are unable to pursue their avocation. The Fisheries Department therefore gives necessary assistance in suitable cases for repairs to boats and nets and even for acquiring new nets. On this occasion also the Fisheries Department took action to supply cotton yarn at subsidised rates and in addition gave assistance for repairs to damaged catamarans in suitable cases.

As an instance of Government's awareness and readiness for assisting fishermen, I would like to mention that on 17th November 1960 Government received information that three fishermen had drifted away from Porto Novo on the 13th November 1960 under the influence of the north-east monsoon and that their whereabouts were unknown. Immediately a telegram was issued on 18th November 1960 requesting assistance from the Military authorities for an aerial survey for locating the whereabouts of these three fishermen. The Government also alerted the Mercantile Marine Department and requested the Ceylon Government to keep watch and to inform this Government immediately in case these fishermen were sighted by any ships or by any persons on the Ceylonese coast. Unfortunately these measures did not help to locate these fishermen.

In view of what I have said, I am sure the House will agree with me that adequate relief has been given to the fishermen affected by the heavy rains and cyclone in November and December last year without treating the fishermen as a privileged class

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among the poor people. The fishermen have certainly received as much help as other poor people and in addition assistance has been given to fishermen wherever required for mending boats and nets.

IV.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) MOTION UNDER RULE 23 (1) OF THE COUNCIL RULES.

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

‘ That rule 23 (1) of the Madras Council Rules be suspended and this House do resolve to transact Government Business on Saturday, the 18th February 1961.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

‘ That rule 23 (1) of the Madras Council Rules be suspended and this House do resolve to transact Government Business’ on Saturday, the 18th February 1961 ’.

The motion was put and carried.

(2) AMENDMENT TO RULES UNDER THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1919 (MADRAS ACT IV OF 1919).

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

“ That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by the Governor of Madras under sub-section (3) of section 347 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919), amending Schedule V to that Act be approved.

Draft Rule

In sub-rule (1) of rule 12 of the said Schedule, for the words ‘ or in his absence by the Revenue Officer ’ the words ‘ or any Officer or servant of the Corporation specially authorized by the Commissioner in this behalf ’ shall be substituted.”

Under rule 12 (1) of Schedule V to the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, all orders and cheques against the Municipal fund (i.e. Corporation fund) shall be signed by the Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras or in his absence by the Revenue Officer of the Corporation. Under this rule, at present all pay orders and cheques against Municipal fund are signed by the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras. Under rules 13 and 14 of the said Schedule, the Commissioner is the authority competent to make or authorize the payment out of Corporation funds of sums due for payment.

The Commissioner has stated that due to the expansion of the developmental activities and execution of various capital works, he has to sign hundreds of cheques everyday which takes a good

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deal of his precious time which could be concentrated on more important items of work which require his attention. He therefore considers that all pay orders and cheques against the Municipal fund can be signed by the Deputy Commissioner. The Commissioner has therefore requested the Government to amend rule 12 (1) of Schedule V to the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, suitably.

Under section 16 of the Madras City Municipal Act, the Commissioner may delegate to any Officer any of his ordinary powers, duties or functions except those excepted therein. Rule 12 of Schedule V to the Madras City Municipal Act is not one of the exceptions specified in the said section. However, rules 13 and 14 of the said Schedule are among the exceptions enumerated in section 16 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919. It is therefore proposed to amend only rule 12 (1) of the said schedule which will enable the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, to delegate the power of signing the cheques to any officer or servant of the Corporation specially authorized by the Commissioner in this behalf. 3-30 p.m.

This will not entail legislation; but under section 347 (5) of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, a draft of the rule proposed to alter Schedule V should be laid before both chambers of the State Legislature and their approval obtained. I ask for the approval of the House accordingly.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by the Governor of Madras under sub-section (3) of section 347 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919), amending Schedule V to that Act be approved—

Draft Rule

In sub-rule (1) of rule 12 of the said Schedule, for the words ‘ or in his absence by the Revenue Officer ’ the words ‘ or any Officer or servant of the Corporation specially authorized by the Commissioner in this behalf ’ shall be substituted ”.

The motion was put and carried.

V.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS CHIT FUNDS BILL, 1961 (L.A. BILL NO. 5 OF 1960).

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

‘ That the Madras Chit Funds Bill, 1961^a (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1960), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.

Sir, this Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly in April 1960, and with the concurrence of this House, it was referred to a Joint Select Committee. After recording evidence, the Committee subjected the clauses of the Bill to a thorough scrutiny. As a result, the Committee has made some changes to

(a) Printed as Appendix on pages 311-322 infra.

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the clauses as originally proposed. I shall mention the more important of the changes now. Originally clause 3 provided that a person who wanted to start or conduct a chit had to obtain the sanction of the officer empowered by the Government in that behalf and also register the chit agreement in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Committee has held the view that the previous sanction of the officer is not necessary, and that it is sufficient if the foreman, on the model of the co-operative societies, registers the by-laws. Regular business can be transacted only after filing the chit agreement and obtaining the certificate of commencement.

Another change is in regard to the original clause 11 relating to the security to be furnished by the foreman of a chit. The clause contemplated provision of security by way of property for the realisation of twice the chit amount or a deposit in any approved bank of an amount of cash not less than the chit amount. The Committee felt that the amount of security to be furnished might be reduced, and, under this clause, we have said that it is enough if the cash security is furnished to the extent of fifty per cent and property security equal to the chit amount.

It may be noted that previously there was no provision for exempting, in deserving cases, any chit or class of chits or any person or class of persons from the operation of this Bill. Necessary provision has now been made in this behalf. The Legislative Assembly has also made a few changes in this Bill. According to the provision of the Bill, as amended by the Joint Select Committee, no Court inferior to that of a salaried Presidency Magistrate or a salaried Magistrate of the second class shall try any offence under the Act. The Legislative Assembly has amended the provision to the effect that no Court inferior to that of a salaried Presidency Magistrate or a salaried Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under the Act.

Sir, I request that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved—

‘That the Madras Chit Funds Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1960), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.’

SRI M. SESHACHARIAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in supporting the Bill I want to say a few words. There were, of course, complaints by very many that in the matter of these chit fund transactions the relationship between the chit holder and the subscriber's had not been definitely defined and that there were not sufficient safeguards to protect the subscribers who were ignorant and illiterate. I believe it is for that purpose a provision has been made in regard to the whole thing. The provision in regard to the commencement of the chit, the registration of the by-laws, and the certificate to be obtained before starting chits, are really salutary provisions. There is the provision for making deposit as a security for repayment of the chit fund amount. While all

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these are true, I wish to say that there are various provisions which outweigh all the advantages that are given to the subscribers. In very many cases, the protection that is offered is to the foreman and not to the subscriber. I can give a number of instances of this kind. One such is this. In regard to the receipts that are to be given by the foreman, though it is insisted upon that the foreman should give receipts, it may so happen that he does not issue any receipt at all. I am here referring to clause 61. Though the foreman is compelled to issue receipts, in the absence of receipts, it actually throws the burden of proof on the subscriber, and oral evidence is prohibited. In other matters too oral evidence is prohibited. I would like to bring to the notice of the Leader of the House clause 23. It also says that the promissory note that is executed as security for the payment of the subsequent instalments should state that it is for the purpose of paying future instalments. If there is no such stipulation, it would show that a decree could be passed for the entire amount. This places the subscriber at a very great disadvantage. As matters stand at present, he can prove, under the provisions of the Evidence Act, that the character of the note is different. It is for him to prove by oral evidence that the pro-note that is executed is for the purpose of paying the instalments that are due. On the other hand, I should think that clause 25 would impinge on the salutary provisions of section 92 of the Evidence Act. Under this section a person can prove by oral evidence that a promissory note has been executed not in regard to the stipulations or the conditions that are contained therein but only as security for paying future instalments. But under this Bill, he is practically prohibited from doing so. Clauses 61 and 25 go against the section in the Evidence Act, and it may not be proper to leave it like that. I think this Bill does not give any kind of protection to the illiterate subscribers.

Then, another instance is this. If a prize winner or a non-prize winner does not pay the instalments, the question arises whether he is to be removed. Even before removal, there is the execution of the promissory note. After removal, notice is given and not prior to removal. Normally one would expect that a notice would be given to the defaulter before his name is removed and another substituted. Here is a case where a defaulter is removed and then notice is given. As regards the promissory note, it states that there should be a stipulation as to the remaining instalments and that otherwise a decree can be passed for the entire amount. But what about mortgages that might have been executed for the purpose of future repayment? There is no provision to cover these cases. There should also be a provision that the stake-holder or the foreman should endorse payments that are made on the promissory note itself. The provision at present only says that a receipt must be given. It will not do.

There is one other point which I wish to refer to. There is provision for penalty made in clauses 58 and 59. I can understand composition in other matters and not in a case contemplated

3-10
p.m.

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in clause 58 (3). If there is a false declaration by the stake-holder or the foreman in regard to certain matters, it is stated, it could be compounded. I do not know whether it is proper to allow a thing of that kind here where a false statement is made. Then, what is the composition that could be effected? What is the money compensation that can be collected from him? Therefore, it would be wholly wrong to allow compounding in a case where there is false declaration made by the stake-holder or the foreman.

I have already stated that this Bill is very much in favour of the stake-holder rather than in favour of the subscriber. The subscriber is entitled to look into the accounts of the chit and ascertain the real position of the chit fund or his own dealings. Here a fee of five rupees can be collected for inspection. What I would like to submit is, at least in the rules provision should be made to meet the points I have made, especially in regard to the Evidence Act. I should think the burden should not be thrown absolutely on the subscriber in a matter where the stake-holder is at a great advantage. He can always dominate because he maintains accounts. So, provision should be made in the rules at least to see that the subscriber is not defrauded in any manner.

* SRI K. V. RAMASWAMY : கனம் அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்போது இந்த சிட் பண்டு விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி நான் இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். இந்த சிட் பண்டு என்பதை கிராமங்களிலே ஏலச் சீட்டு என்று சொல்வார்கள். அது போல பல ரூபங்களில் கிராமங்களிலே இது வழங்கிவருகிறது. அதனை நல்ல முறையில் நடத்துவதற்கு சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுது நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். ஜனங்களுக்கு அனுகூலமான முறையில், அவர்களுக்குப் பயன்படும் நோக்கத்தோடு, இதனை நடத்திக் கொண்டு வருவது மிக முக்கியமானதாகும். கிராமங்களில் சில விடுகளிலே கணவனுக்குத் தெரியாமல் கூட சில சீட்டுகளை நடத்துகிறார்கள் பெண்கள். அதற்கு எந்தவிதமான ஒரு ஆதரவும் கிடையாது. அதனால் அப்படி சீட்டுப் பிடித்து நடத்திக்கொண்டு வரக்கூடியவர்கள் சில சமயங்களில் மாயமாக மறைந்துவிடுகிறார்கள். அப்பொழுது அந்த சிறிய தொகைகள் பாழாகிவிடுகின்றன. அவர்கள் எந்தக் காரணத்திற்காக நடத்தினார்களோ அது நடைபெறாமல் யாருக்கும் தெரியாமலே கவிழ்ந்துவிடுகிறது. போடுபவர்களுடைய பணம் பாழாகிப்போகிறது. அந்த முறையிலே ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திலும் பார்க்கும்போது பல வகையிலே நஷ்டங்கள் தான் ஏற்படுகின்றன. எங்கோ ஒருவர் இருவர் நல்லவர்களாக நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அதனைக் கண்காணித்து நல்ல முறையில் அதை அமைக்க முடியுமென்பதுதான் இதிலிருந்து தெரியவருகிறது. இப்பொழுது கிராமங்களிலே கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக சிறு சேமிப்புத் திட்டத்தைக் கையாண்டுவருகிறார்கள். அதிலும் இன்னும் பல கிராமங்களுக்கு அது தெரியாமல் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. சிறு சேமிப்பு முறை மிகவும் நல்லமுறை.

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இந்த 'மாதிரி சீட்டு மூலமாகவும் சில கிராமங்களில் நடத்துகிறார்கள். தூற்றுக்கு இரண்டு மூன்று பேர்கள் நல்ல முறையில் நடத்தி அதன் மூலம் ஊதியம் அடைந்து, பணம் போடுகிறவர்களுக்கும் நல்ல முறையில் பயன்படும்படி நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அப்படி நல்ல முறையில் நடத்தினால் நாட்டினுடைய நலனுக்கும் மக்களுடைய சேமிப்புக்கும் மிக ஒத்தாசையாக இருக்கும். ஆகவே அதை நல்ல முறையில் பயன்படுத்தி மக்களுக்கு அனுகூலமான முறையில் செய்யவேண்டியது சர்க்காருடைய கடமை. அதனால் இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் மிகவும் கவனம் செலுத்தி ஏழை மக்களுக்கு நல்ல வாய்ப்பு தரும் முறையில் இதனை நடத்துவது உசிதம் என்று கருதி அதற்காவன செய்கிறார்கள். அதனை மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, in the matter of approach to this Bill, I want to say a few words. Chit fund transactions throughout the country are based on mutual trust and confidence. A number of people join together and give subscriptions and the stake-holder who commands some reputation conducts the chit. That is how chits are conducted throughout the country. Agriculturists also conduct chits. It is very common in Tirunelveli district and in Malabar, so far as I know. Therefore, we should not make provisions of an elaborate nature so that no chit funds would be conducted hereafter. That is my general impression. Once the Bill is passed, immediately by-laws have to be framed. For that purpose, they must go to a lawyer or draftsman. Otherwise, we will get into difficulties. I won't say lawyers; some adviser should be there to draft the by-laws. We must keep accounts, record proceedings, write minutes and do so many other things. I am afraid, the ordinary transactions in villages will soon disappear. (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan : They will be there in spite of this Act.) Let us take the Companies Act. There I find that there are 796 offences committed. I counted them and everything is an offence there. Still people are doing it. 'I am prepared to sacrifice my life for the sake of money'. That is the idea which we have put before our countrymen now. Therefore it is, I am saying that the whole procedure should be simplified. That is my general view. I do not want to go into details of the various provisions of the Bill now.

3-50
p.m.

Think of the large staff that one has to employ to run this chit. You have a Director of Chits, a Registrar of Chits, then a number of auditors, a chief auditor and so on. These are contemplated in the Bill. We are going to have a huge establishment. Probably the Government may also ask the Registrar of Companies to look after this. The Registrar is having so much work even in regard to the companies that he is not able to attend to all of them. If the Government add these Chit Funds also to him, he will have little time left to attend to his other duties. Then again, I have forgotten to refer to the Inspectors. Balance

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sheets have to be framed for these funds. What will a chit fund holder be able to do, I wonder. He must have accountants to prepare the balance sheets to give to the auditors for audit. Then the auditors have to be paid to audit the balance sheet. No auditor will audit the balance sheet without the usual fees. Do the Government mean to think that the Chit-holder can pay for all these things?

Government must have some imagination in trying to regulate these chit funds. The chits are small transactions. Only rarely they are big transactions. They are transactions involving Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 and so on and not more than that. Ordinarily it is the case. Now the stake-holder has become the 'foreman'. They have put the definite article 'the' in defining the foreman. It might be a printing mistake. I will refer to it on another occasion. The stake-holder is called the foreman under the Bill. Now under the Bill he is being asked to bear so many charges resulting from so many accounts being kept. He will find himself in difficulties. If the provisions of this Bill are enforced, what I am afraid is, these small chit transactions will no longer take place. They will have to close down. Only big chit transactions can afford to remain if this varied and complicated accounting procedure is to be enforced. Everywhere in the Bill I find it stated that everything must be put down in writing. Then for certain offences, for breach of some of the provisions in the Bill, the penalty is imprisonment. In the case of the Companies Act, it might be desirable. But I would like to ask whether it is necessary in the case of small chit transactions unless they are very grave offences. For dealing with grave offences, we have got the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code. They will take care of those people who commit such offences. These provisions imposing a penalty of imprisonment in this Bill are not therefore necessary. (Interruption.) If they are false, he could be prosecuted. But if we compound, I do not know whether he will escape. He might be acquitted in some cases. The Penal Code is there so far as these offences are there. And again if the Government go on multiplying all these proceedings, they will be hitting so many other sections of the Code. I have not gone into the question in detail and therefore I do not know how many of the other sections in the Code will be hit. Therefore it is we have asked for time to give notice of amendments to the various clauses of the Bill and to discuss them.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: What protection would the hon. Member suggest to safeguard the interests of the subscribers from unscrupulous people?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: There are unscrupulous men all around us. And there is the Penal Code to deal with them. If we go on saying that people are unscrupulous and take away money from the banks, nothing will function. To deal with such things, they have the moratorium and so on. To say: 'You have unscrupulous men. Therefore you should have no

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business and nothing should be done' will not help anybody. There are sharpers all around us, and does the hon. Member think we can protect ourselves completely against them? Then most probably we must have no transactions at all. It would be better to stop all such transactions. A general fear like that is not good.

These chit fund transactions are taking place throughout the country not on account of any special Five-Year Plans that the Government have drawn up. These transactions are going on in the country on account of the fact that the people would like to have a large sum of money at a time of need by paying small subscriptions periodically. For instance a man may be paying Rs. 10 a month or so and gets a prize amount of Rs. 1,000 to meet a domestic want or other transaction. It is good for him. It is like a savings deposit. It is only for that purpose that the chit transactions have come into existence. They came into existence because people felt that they had no large cash with them and therefore they should provide for a contingency. And therefore time is of the essence in all these transactions. And therefore it is that the whole of the amount is paid when the chit is prized by a subscriber. There is provision for that in the Bill, and so far as it goes it is all right.

But Sir, my plea is whether the Government should prescribe such an elaborate procedure and all that requiring the foreman to put down everything in writing, to draw up the balance sheet and so on and so forth. It will be all right in the case of banks. But in respect of these small chit transactions, it will create difficulties because they cannot afford to have a large establishment like the banks. Then, so far as the chit transactions are concerned, they are conducted by private individuals, and they cannot afford to have a large establishment. If the provisions of the Bill are enforced, it will have a deleterious effect on the transactions themselves and the progress of the chit funds. If the Government do not want these chit funds, they could as well close them down completely. If it is felt that all these people are dangerous people and they walk away with the money of the subscribers, then it is better that the Government stop these transactions altogether. It is no good having a Bill which will have the effect of smothering or strangling these chit transactions. That is the general idea and feeling I had when I read through the various provisions contained in the Bill. I do not for a moment say that there should be no protection at all for the subscribers. I do not say that the stake-holder should not be asked to give sufficient security. I am not saying these at all. I am only saying it is not necessary to have this elaborate procedure and the huge staff that is necessary to comply with the various provisions contained in the Bill. It will be very difficult to fully implement all these things. I shall be thankful if the Government can simplify the procedure to some extent. Let us have a little more nebulous procedure which may not entail the stakeholder employing a huge establishment of accountants, auditors

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and so on. Then there is a procedure which is also cumbersome. First the foreman has got to register his by-laws. Then for the commencement of the chit he has to obtain a certificate. If he fails to do any of these there is provision to penalise him. I think one final registration will do. As it is, the Government put a spoke in the wheel and this will create a lot of difficulties to the foreman who conducts the chits. If all this elaborate procedure is to be observed, why have a foreman at all? The foreman is there because he thinks he can profit a little by undertaking to conduct the chit. If the Government think he should not make any profit, they could as well undertake this task of conducting the chits. The foreman takes the trouble to help people and get some profit in the process. That is the way of the world. If the Government were to impose so many restrictions and require the foreman to employ a huge staff, the expenses will go up considerably and the deductions and discounts from the subscriptions will be much greater.

4-00
p.m.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

We have to take that also into consideration. I can understand some small discount being paid and deductions made on that account. We cannot go on swelling the expenses. Just as they said in the case of the Pawn Brokers Act, they cannot have so many clerks, accountants, etc. Did they not say so, Mr. Raza Khan? (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan: Surely). Similarly in the chit fund transactions also, we seek to prescribe an elaborate procedure that would entail much establishment charges. Nobody will then come forward to conduct chits. Therefore, from a sympathetic point of view the whole thing should be considered. If we simplify the procedure and say that one application will do, after taking all the steps for the purpose, that will meet the needs of the situation. Prescribing a time-limit of one week or fourteen days, and prescribing penalties for contravention of the limit set, are all cumbersome. These provisions not only have the effect of deterring people from conducting chits, but they will also have the effect of killing the chit fund system altogether, because there are so many officers—Inspectors and others—who came into the picture. Therefore it is that I am pleading for a simplification of the procedure and for making the people not to resort to these officers. These are the things that I want to say on this Bill.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, I feel there is a cause for bringing in this Bill. The need for it arose because of a reference to the High Court and the judgment of the High Court thereon. That is the reason why the Leader of the House has brought forward a legislation of this type.

Sir, we appreciate the principles of the Bill. There is absolutely no difference of opinion on that account. In the second place, if the Leader of the House in charge of the Bill, would not take it amiss, I may say that he is anxious to bring in as many social legislations of this type as possible. During his regime as Minister for the last five years, he has brought

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forward many pieces of social legislations, and they are all to his credit. I do not know how many more will he bring before this House within the year that is to follow, during which he will continue here as the Leader of the House or as the Minister for Industries. Next year we do not know what will happen—whether he will go to U.N.O. or the Centre. This is beside the point.

Sir, I am in entire agreement with all that Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar said. The necessity for this Bill may be there. The idea may be good. But we must see the practical side of things. If I look at the practical side of it, I am afraid that this legislation may not serve the purpose for which it is brought forward. Clause 1 (3) says—

“It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification, appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different areas and for different provisions of this Act”. “Different areas” and “different dates” are mentioned in this clause, because the Hon. Minister is well aware of the difficulties which will arise in various places. Therefore he wants to be on safe ground. When I say that the Hon. Minister is anxious to bring in as many social legislations as possible to his credit, no doubt I am reminded of what happened to the previous measures. I am one of those who believe strongly that it is very easy to enact laws but invariably difficult to give proper effect to them. Take the Bill that was passed in this very House about the beedi industry in the City of Madras. The idea was all right. The principle of the Bill was all right. Practically nobody could object to it. But once the Bill became law, we found so many difficulties. It may be that certain provisions are not practicable. Certain difficulties arose or people in charge of the manufacture of beedis were not prepared to co-operate with the Government. Therefore, I am telling the Leader of the House that a Bill might be brought forward with the best of intentions, but in actual working it may be found to be impractical. That is why the Government have taken power under clause 1 (3) to bring this legislation into force in different places on different dates. I leave the matter at this.

Just now reference was made to the Money Lenders Act. The Money Lenders Bill was brought forward somewhere in 1956. After going through the Joint Select Committee, which devoted considerable time and attention, it was passed in the other House and also in this House. But what is the effect? Could anybody honestly say that in the City of Madras this high rate of interest of 12 per cent per month or two annas per rupee per month had been stopped? Are there not people carrying on business to the extent of lakhs of rupees charging interest at 10 or 12 per cent per month? The interest works at the rate of two to four annas per rupee per month. The average is ten to twelve per cent per month. The Government passed that Bill, but the people knew

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how to contravene the provisions therein, and how to make themselves safe. Can the Government say that the Act, passed after so much discussion, is being worked properly and that the high rate of interest or usurious rates of interest have stopped, particularly in the City of Madras? Therefore, I am afraid that this Bill, though very good on principle, might meet with the same fate, which I do not wish.

I do concede that as per the report of the Joint Select Committee and also as per the statement of the Hon. the Leader of the House in moving the motion for the consideration of this Bill, certain changes of a big order were made. Chits are classified under two or three heads. Let us try to understand where we stand. One kind of chit is that run by big firms and companies like Balussery, whose advertisements we see in the press. It is quite possible that this Bill is applicable to them. They may have the necessary resources. They may have the necessary finances or they may have as many subscribers as possible, and they may run chits more as a business proposition and earn money. Surely it will be within their power to deposit fifty per cent of the chit amount with the foreman or to pay five per cent to the Government, and otherwise strictly carry out the provisions of this Bill. There is another class of chits. People coming under this class conduct chits as a business proposition. I concede that the Government are anxious to see that people do not fall a victim to the chits run by unscrupulous persons. Unscrupulous persons make a show of running the chit for two or three months, and then the chit fund collapses. Two or three men who had the chits are happy and the rest of the subscribers become unhappy. Sir, I have not subscribed to any chit so far. But I know that in every village and in every industrial concern hundreds of chits are being organised day in day out, which is a fact known to the Government, purely as a business proposition. Because, the person who organises the chit—he or she—I am told it is now conducted mostly by women in villages—appropriates the first chit. This is one advantage. Then he charges ten per cent on the bid amount, which pays his expenses. Therefore chits of above Rs. 100 are a common feature in the City of Madras, in every street, in every house, and in every locality; and more so in industrial concerns. I do not know whether the Leader of the House had any occasion to visit any of the industries on the day when salaries are disbursed to the workers. On that day we see large groups engaged in the chit fund transactions. How are the Government going to stop these? According to the report of the Joint Select Committee, any chit, which is under Rs. 100, is exempted. So far so good. Suppose there are hundreds of chits below Rs. 100, how will the Government stop them? Then, Sir, clause 56 deals with penalties. The Government expect the organisations to have records and show them to the officers. But, they will run the chits without any records. They know the persons who contribute every month, and they will carry on their transactions. They know who have taken the chits and who have to pay. On what basis will the Government prosecute them? My whole submission, Mr. Deputy

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Chairman, is this. If people do not follow the various provisions in this Bill, do not register the by-laws, and still carry on chits of over Rs. 100, how will the Government control them? These people do not keep records. A chit of a thousand or two thousand rupees is carried on generally by a group of ten or twelve people. How will the Government control them? The chit amount may be a thousand. All the subscribers are allowed to bid. Whoever discounts it by the largest amount, gets the chit. That is all right. Your idea is only to prevent that. All that I wish to point out is that there is another type of chits wherein some people join together and auction takes place. Of course, in the other case there is no auction. Only a ballot is drawn and whoever wins gets the chit. I would like the Hon. Leader of the House to clarify what he proposes to do in the case of auction.

4-10
p.m.

Another aspect to which I wish to refer is this. A person on account of sheer necessity knocks down a chit for a small amount. There is also the case of a person who thinks: "This is February and let me take the chit, whatever be the discount; I am not going to pay anything next month, i.e., March and thereafter". And so a chit for Rs. 1,000 goes for Rs. 500. Of course, there are chit funds where there is a limit fixed on the maximum bid amount. For example, if the chit amount is Rs. 1,000 no one can bid more than Rs. 250. Some such provision should be found in the Bill. I shall speak in greater detail about all this when amendments are moved and discussed.

Sir, I may say this in conclusion. The idea behind this legislation may be all right. It is a good social legislation. But in actual working, I have my own doubt whether it will do any good to anyone. Therefore, while I support the Bill, I am afraid some of the provisions may not be workable. There is the penalty clause, clause 56. It says that, if a person violates the provisions of the Act either deliberately or through ignorance, he has to pay a fine or undergo imprisonment up to one year. Of course, the Hon. Leader of the House will say that the alternative is there, viz., fine, and that the Magistrate will invariably fine the man and not send him to jail. Whatever it is, the penalty provided for is rather too severe.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, some basic questions have been raised in the course of the debate, viz., whether it is necessary to have a Bill of this kind and so on. Nearly ten or twelve years ago, the High Court drew the attention of the Government to the existence of a number of malpractices in chit funds and said that it was for the Government to take steps to see that they were properly regulated. Being a new field, it took nearly ten years for the Government to frame a Bill of this kind. Because of the prevalence of a number of malpractices in the way in which the chits are conducted, it has become necessary to regulate these transactions. In a democracy, we hear only people who have

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the power to shout. The chit conductors or foremen have the power to shout now. But the poor subscriber who is spread all over the area and who takes the loss as divine dispensation is not heard at all. I have known cases, both as a lawyer in the Small Causes Court in Madras when I first started practice and also subsequently, in which the subscribers have had to suffer at the hands of any number of unscrupulous chit conductors. I have also known cases *vice versa* in which many chit conductors have had to suffer at the hands of unscrupulous subscribers who have, without giving any security, walked away with the chit money and made the chit fund come to ruin. This Bill is intended to protect both, the subscriber from the unscrupulous or inefficient foreman and the foreman from the unscrupulous subscriber who walks away with the prize amount. Therefore, it is necessary to have a Bill of this kind. There is also another reason which I wish to submit. As long as a man carries on business with his own money, I believe the State has no authority to intervene. But the moment the man takes others' money and does business, I think it is the State's business to see that the interests of the people concerned are safeguarded. For instance, in banks the bulk of the business is transacted with others' money. So also in limited companies business is done with the shareholders' money. Similarly, in chit funds also the business is carried on with the subscribers' money. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to have a law of this kind. I am quite sure that when you look at this Bill from this point of view, you will find that a Bill of this kind is not only justified but even necessary. We have taken care to see that the Bill does not immediately weigh very hard on the people who carry on the chit transactions. We have said that small chits of less than Rs. 100 need not be registered. They are, therefore, outside the purview of this legislation. We have already said that notwithstanding the amount of the chit, if there is no deduction and the entire chit amount is taken by the subscriber, it is not a chit. There are a number of transactions of a commercial character in which businessmen join together and there is no commission taken by any one and no auction either. Money is given according to the needs of the businessmen or by drawing lots. We have said these cases will not come within the purview of the Act. I wish to draw the attention of hon. Members to the illustration given under sub-clause (b) of the Definition clause. Sir, this Act is already in existence in the neighbouring State of Kerala and also in our own district of Kanyakumari. The provisions of the Kerala Act are far more stringent than the provisions of this Bill. The Kerala Act requires that the security should be equal to the chit amount in cash or twice the chit amount in the case of property furnished as security. The justification which we feel for bringing in all these regulations is that once we concede that some regulation is necessary, that regulation should be so adequate as to cover all cases. If we agree that regulation is necessary then the law has to be meticulously careful to see that every kind of transaction is covered. Otherwise, if we make a cursory provision and do not provide for all contingencies, then the scope

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for evasion will be very great. I can understand an honest difference of opinion. If it is said that we need not have a law like this and that chit transactions can go on as they have been going on, it is understandable. But once it is conceded that an Act is necessary to protect the subscribers and the foreman, then the law has got to be adequate to cover all the existing cases. That is why we have said that before a person asks somebody to subscribe to the chit fund, he must first register the by-laws. Even today no chit is conducted without the necessary by-laws. The hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar has said that there are meticulous rules and regulations which seem to fetter the hands and feet of the foreman. As I said even today every foreman has a by-law and he has to have it. Without it he cannot conduct a chit. All that we now say is, before he asks some people to join the chit fund, he should register the by-laws, so that he cannot make unilateral changes without the other side knowing the changes. Therefore, we say, 'First register the by-laws'. Then, after he has furnished the security and complied with the provisions of the law, he must get a certificate of commencement and then proceed to transact the business. The foreman should not draw or conduct a chit business before getting a certificate of commencement which in fact is notice to the subscribers that all the formalities of the law have been complied with. Otherwise, subscribers who may be distributed throughout the State may not know whether the foreman has complied with the law or not. So, it is necessary to have all these regulations. I do not think that they are so very heavy as was sought to be made out. In actual working they will all be found to be simple because the sub-registrar may probably be the Registrar of chits in the taluk or in the area of registration. Then the Director of Chit Funds will be one of the officers who controls and manages all the affairs connected with the Chit Funds at the State level. Then we have also provided an alternative to the foreman to have his own auditor under the Company Law. So we have taken into account all these difficulties in the working of the Bill and provided for them already.

Then, Sir, my hon. Friend Sri Mohamed Raza Khan referred to some other legislation which has not been implemented. Even in that enactment, it was provided that it will be implemented only in stages. We said that it might be introduced in certain areas in the first instance and then extended to the other areas and that different dates might be given for the coming into force of the Act in different parts of the State. Actually for instance the Act to regulate conditions in the Beedi industry had done a lot of good to the beedi workers. It has brought them higher wages. It has brought them under registration. The Act is not applied *in toto*. It is being enforced by stages, step by step, and the first step of registration is going on. My hon. friend has only to wait for some months, or may be about a year, when the other clauses of the legislation will be put into force. If he wants to bring all the clauses into force at the same time, . . .

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Even though I do not want to take credit for it, I should say the particular clause to enforce the provisions of the Bill in stages was introduced in the legislation on the suggestion made by us.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We want to enforce it step by step. That is the idea of the Government and that is what I stated in the Select Committee also. Therefore it is wrong to say that we enact a legislation but do not enforce it. That was the impression created in the House when the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan spoke. I say it is not so. The very intention of the legislations of this kind is to bring them into force slowly and progressively. And that is being done in the case of the legislation regarding the Beedi industry. Registration has now started and it will take some time before we introduce the other provisions with regard to industrial premises. Without registration we cannot ask everybody to have industrial premises. If we did that, there will be confusion. We do not know who is the person who has got the register and who has got to put up the premises and so on.

In regard to this legislation, we have already an Act in operation in the Kanyakumari district. Probably this legislation will come into force there, and in the neighbouring district of Tirunelveli, for instance, first. The people there are familiar with this type of legislation. They will come under the operation of the Act immediately. And then we will go on extending the legislation to various other places. So, far from being a weakness, I say this is a strength to the very legislation.

Then, Sir, the hon. Member Sri Seshachariar raised a number of points.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : When it is convenient and helpful the Hon. Minister refers to the legislation regarding the Beedi industry and contends that enforcement by stages is a strength rather than weakness. But may I not refer in this connection to the Money Lenders Act? Can anybody say that that legislation is being enforced properly and that the money-lenders are not charging exorbitant rates of interest now? What have the Government done to control these money-lenders and the exorbitant interest charged by them?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I have a habit of passing over things with which I am not familiar. (Laughter).

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I do not wish to stress my point further, Sir.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, certain points were raised by the hon. Member Sri Seshachariar. He asked, 'Why is there not a provision for notice to the defaulters?'. The way in which the chit now operates is as follows. Persons are asked to pay their subscriptions every month before a particular date. If they do

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not pay, then the foreman removes the subscriber from the chit automatically. He gets a substitute also. Now we have said that it is open to the foreman to remove the subscriber from the list and if he does so, then he must give notice. The fact that the subscriber has committed default enables the foreman to take action. If the subscriber thinks that it is wrong, that his removal from the list is wrong or erroneous, then he can go on appeal. No foreman will remove the name of a subscriber who has paid his subscription. The only ground on which the subscriber can be removed from the list is that he has not paid his subscription.

SRI M. SESHACHARIAR : Then, where is the need for an appeal against removal?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : If the removal is for default, it is all right. But in some cases the foreman might have dodged to receive the money sent by money order in order to eliminate the subscriber. Therefore we have provided against possible misuse or abuse by the foreman and therefore we have said in rare cases he may go on appeal. Only in such cases where the subscriber has complied with the rules and still finds he has been erroneously and maliciously removed from the list, he will go on appeal. Otherwise he cannot go on appeal. If he has not paid his subscription, on what ground can he go on appeal? Therefore this is the correct thing to do. If every time the foreman has to give notice before he removes the name of the subscriber from the list, then it will be difficult for the foreman to conduct the chit. We have not made any change in the existing practice but we have provided an alternative and an additional remedy by way of appeal to the Registrar so that if there is any malpractice on the part of the foreman, it can be rectified.

Another question with regard to the promissory note was raised. We have provided in clause 25, 'that if any such suit is upon a promissory note, no decree shall be passed under this sub-section unless such promissory note expressly state that the amount due under the promissory note is towards payment of subscriptions to the chit'. This is also what I explained in the Select Committee. In my own experience I have known people who have executed promissory notes either as security for future subscriptions or for payment of instalments with the usual phraseology 'for value received in cash'. If that phraseology is adopted, the court will give a decree immediately saying that it is an ordinary suit on an ordinary promissory note. In order to protect the interests of the subscribers, the legislation has provided that in all these cases where a foreman takes a promissory note for the future subscriptions, it must specifically mention that it is for future subscriptions. Now a question may be asked: "Suppose the foreman still wrongly takes a promissory note and adopts the usual phraseology 'value received in cash'." In that case, the subscriber can always prove to the court that this was in respect of a

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chit fund, and that can be proved by a number of circumstances, namely, (1) the fact that he is the foreman, (2) auction was held, (3) the date on which the promissory note was executed is contemporaneous with the drawing of the chit, and (4) the Minutes Books of the chit fund will show who was the prize winner and the amount drawn. He will be hemmed in by different kinds of evidence which are provided for under this Bill. Therefore we feel that there will be no difficulty and there will be no conflict with the Evidence Act. Whenever a person pleads that it is not for consideration, he can always plead so even in the case of an ordinary promissory note. The burden of proof is on the subscriber as is also the case in other matters.

Then, Sir, it was asked 'Why compounding of offences has been allowed?'

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Mr. Seshachariar said that each payment of monthly instalment should be noted on the back of the promissory note. Instead of issuing receipts, on the back of the promissory note itself, the payments should be endorsed.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It may be done either way. It can be done both ways. For instance, a subscriber can insist that all payments should be endorsed on the promissory note itself, and he is entitled to get this done under the Negotiable Instruments Act. In any event, he is bound to get a receipt, and that receipt will be evidence of payment of the future subscriptions. Even this legislation, which is comparatively simple has been complained of by Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar as being cumbersome. If we go on providing that it shall be obligatory on the part of the foreman to endorse every payment on the promissory note, there will be no limit to the regulations that will have to be made. It is up to the subscriber to ask for the endorsement on the back of the promissory note. In any event the law has provided for receipt for every payment, and that receipt will be valid in any future proceedings. Absolute protection is given because the promissory note will show that it is in respect of a chit fund and the receipt also is in respect of a chit. Therefore there will be no conflict of evidence and difficulty of proof.

Then, Sir, I come to the compounding of offences. If we look at the clause, we will see that there two types of offences. One type of offence is the carrying on of the business without furnishing security or getting a certificate of commencement and so on. Then there is the other type of offence in which there may be procedural defaults like not filing a return and so on. We have given discretion that in this latter category of offences, the authority may compound the offences. The authority will not compound a major criminal offence. It is wrong to imagine that the authority would do it. But unless we provide for this sort of offences, every small offence like the failure to furnish returns, failure to file statements,

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etc., will have to be punished. It is not necessary to punish these offences. Therefore compounding of offences has been permitted in these cases.

I hope, Sir, that with this explanation, the House will accept the motion for consideration of this Bill.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'That the Madras Chit Funds Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1960), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.'

The motion was put and carried.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 23rd February 1961.

The House then adjourned.

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

* 187. *Guide Book on Panchayat Development in Madras State.*

188. *Administration Report on the Madras State Electricity Board for the year 1958-59.*

† 189. *Tenth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Madras Legislative Assembly.*

190. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3341, Home, dated 22nd October 1960, regarding amendment to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.*

† 191. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 5710, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 10th December 1960, exempting all the beedi industrial premises in the State and the employees employed therein from the provisions of sections 18, 21, 26, 27 and 31 of the Madras Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Act, 1958 (Madras Act XXII of 1958).*

192. *Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language (Tamil Version).*

† 193 and 194. *Notifications issued by the Regional Inspectors of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Ramanathapuram and North Arcot districts, relating to certain panchayats in the Ramanathapuram and North Arcot districts respectively.*

† 195. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3741, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 29th July 1960, regarding amendments to the Madras Factories Rules, 1950.*

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196. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4121, Home, dated 13th December 1960, cancelling the Home Department Notification No. 772, dated 7th September 1954, published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 22nd September 1954 and making amendments to the Notification No. 323, dated 26th March 1955, published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 13th April 1955.

† 197. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 5729, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Labour), dated 12th December 1960 regarding exemption for a period of one year from the date of publication, namely, 28th December 1960, the "Gramodyog Canteen" run by the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, Madras, from all the provisions of the Madras Catering Establishments Act, 1958 (Madras Act XIII of 1958).

† 198. Notification issued with G.O. No. 5199, Revenue, dated 17th December 1960 exempting all dealers dealing exclusively in green tea leaves from the operation of sub-section (2) of section 20 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act I of 1959) with effect on and from the 1st April 1960.

† 199. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3439, Home, dated 27th October 1960 regarding amendment to the Rules for the management of Special Homes and Work Houses in the City of Madras, 1955.

‡ 200. Report of the Select Committee of the Madras Legislative Assembly on the Madras State Housing Board Bill, 1960 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1960).

† 201. Notification issued by the Regional Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Thanjavur District relating to Manakkal Panchayat, Nannilam Taluk.

§ Bill passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council :—

The Madras Chit Funds Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1960).

* Circulated to all M.L.Cs. on 18th February 1961.

† Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 10th February 1961.

‡ Laid on the Table of the House on 31st January 1961.

§ Sent by special messengers and by post to all M. L. Cs. on 10th February 1961.

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APPENDIX.

[Vide item V on page 293 supra.]

(L.A. BILL No. 5 OF 1960.)

As passed by the Assembly

A Bill to provide for the regulation of chit funds in the State of Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation of chit funds in the State of Madras;

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

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Chit Funds Act, 1961.

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

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification, appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different areas and for different provisions of this Act.

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

(1) "approved bank" means a bank approved by the Government;

(2) "chit" means a transaction whether called chit fund, chit, kuri, or, by any other name, by which its foreman enters into an agreement with a number of subscribers that every one of them shall subscribe a certain sum or a certain quantity of grain by instalments for definite period and that each subscriber in his turn as determined by lot or by auction or by tender or in such other manner as may be provided for in the agreement, shall be entitled to a prize amount;

Explanation.—A transaction is not a chit within the meaning of this clause, if in such transaction—

(a) some alone, but not all, of the subscribers get the prize amount without any liability to pay future subscriptions; or

(b) all the subscribers get the whole of the chit amount by turns with a liability to pay future subscriptions.

Illustration.—There are 100 subscribers to a chit and the subscription by each of them is Rs. 10. All the subscribers get by turns Rs. 1,000, being the whole of the chit amount and are liable to pay future subscriptions. The transaction falls within clause (b) of the above Explanation and is not a chit;

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(3) "chit agreement" means a document containing the articles of agreement between the foreman and the subscribers relating to the chit;

(4) "chit amount" means the sum total of the subscriptions payable by all the subscribers for any instalment of a chit without and deduction for discount or otherwise;

(5) "defaulting subscriber" means a subscriber who has defaulted in the payment of subscriptions due according to the terms of the chit agreement;

(6) "discount" means the sum or the quantity of grain, which a prized subscriber has under the terms of the chit agreement to forego and which is set apart under the said agreement to meet the expenses of running the chit or for distribution among the subscribers or for both;

(7) "divided" means the share of a subscriber in the discount available under the chit agreement for rateable distribution among the subscribers at each instalment of the chit;

(8) "drawing" means ascertaining of the person or persons entitled to the prize amount at any instalment of a chit;

(9) "firm" means a firm registered under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (Central Act IX of 1932);

(10) "foreman" means the person who under the chit agreement is responsible for the conduct of the chit and includes any other person discharging the functions of the foreman under section 30;

Provided that no firm shall be a foreman unless such firm is registered under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (Central Act IX of 1932);

(11) "Government" means the State Government;

(12) "non-prized subscriber" does not include a subscriber who has defaulted in the payment of subscriptions due according to the terms of the chit agreement;

(13) "prize amount" means the difference between the chit amount and the discount, and, in the case of a fraction of a ticket means the difference between the chit amount and the discount proportionate to the fraction of the ticket; and when the prize amount is payable otherwise than in cash, the value of the prize amount shall be value at the time it becomes payable;

(14) "prized subscriber" means a subscriber who has either received or is entitled to the prize amount;

(15) "Registrar" means a Registrar appointed under sub-section (1) of section 51;

(16) "subscriber" includes a person who holds a fraction of a ticket and also a transferee of a ticket or a fraction thereof by assignment in writing or by operation of law;

(17) "ticket" means the share of a subscriber in a chit.

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CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND REGISTRATION.

3. *Registration of by-laws.*—(1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, no person shall start or conduct any chit unless he had registered with the Registrar the proposed by-laws of the chit.

(2) For the purpose of registration, there shall be filed with the Registrar the by-laws of the chit in duplicate signed by the foreman and attested by at least two witnesses.

(3) The Registrar, on being satisfied that the by-laws are not contrary to this Act or to the rules made thereunder, shall issue to the foreman a certificate of registration and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence that the by-laws of the chit therein mentioned are duly registered.

(4) The Registrar shall retain the by-laws of the chit and return the duplicate of the by-laws to the foreman with an endorsement that the by-laws have been registered.

4. *Prohibition of invitation for subscription to chit of which by-laws have not been registered.*—No person shall issue or publish any notice, circular, prospectus or other document containing the terms and conditions of any chit or inviting the public to subscribe for tickets in any chit unless such notice, circular, prospectus or other document, relates to a chit, the by-laws of which have been registered.

5. *Form of chit agreement.*—Every chit agreement shall be in duplicate and shall be signed by the subscribers or by persons authorised in that behalf in writing by the subscribers, and the foreman and attested by at least two witnesses, and it shall contain the following particulars, namely:—

(1) The full name and the permanent residential address of every subscriber;

(2) the tickets held by each subscriber;

(3) the number of instalments and the amount payable in respect of each ticket for each instalment;

(4) the dates of commencement and termination of the chit;

(5) the mode of ascertaining the prized subscriber;

(6) the amount of discount which the prized subscriber as any instalment has to forego;

(7) the mode and proportion in which the discount is distributable by way of dividend, foreman's commission and other expenses, if any;

(8) the date, time and place at which the chit is to be drawn;

(9) if under the chit agreement the foreman is entitled to the chit amount, the instalment at which the foreman is to get the chit amount;

(10) the approved bank or banks in which chit moneys shall be deposited by the foreman under the provisions of this Act;

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(11) the manner in which a chit shall be continued, where a foreman who is an individual dies or becomes of unsound mind; and

(12) any other particulars which may be prescribed.

Explanation.—It is sufficient to get the signature of each subscriber on separate copies of the agreement.

6. *Filing of chit agreement.*—(1) Every chit agreement with its duplicate shall be filed with the Registrar.

(2) The Registrar shall retain the chit agreement and return the duplicate chit agreement to the foreman with an endorsement that the chit agreement is filed.

7. *Commencement of chit business.*—(1) No person shall commence any auction or drawing of any chit unless he has obtained a certificate of commencement from the Registrar.

(2) The Registrar shall, on being satisfied that the by-laws of the chit have been registered and the chit agreement has been filed and the security required under section 12 has been furnished by the foreman, grant a certificate of commencement.

8. *Copies of by-laws and chit agreement to be given to subscribers.*—(1) The foreman shall, as soon as may be after he has obtained the certificate of commencement referred to in section 7, but not later than the date of the first drawing of the chit, furnish to every subscriber a copy of the by-laws of the chit and of the chit agreement certified by him to be a true copy.

(2) The foreman shall, within the fifteenth day of the month succeeding the month in which the first instalment of the chit is drawn, file with the Registrar a certificate to the effect that he has complied with the provisions of sub-section (1).

9. *Alteration of chit agreement.*—The chit agreement shall not be altered, added to or cancelled except with the consent in writing of the foreman and all the subscribers to the chit.

10. *Minutes of proceedings.*—(1) Minutes of the proceedings of every drawing shall be drawn up and entered in a book to be kept for that purpose and shall be signed by the foreman and all the subscribers present. It shall also be signed by the prized subscriber or his authorized agent.

(2) Such minutes shall state clearly—

(i) the date and hour when the proceedings began and ended and the place where the drawing was held;

(ii) the number of the particular instalment of the chit of which proceedings are recorded;

(iii) the names of the subscribers present;

(iv) the person or persons who become entitled to the prize amount in the particular instalment;

(v) the amount of discount;

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(vi) full particulars regarding the disposal of the prize amount in respect of the preceding instalment and disposal of unpaid prize amount, if any, in respect of any previous instalment; and

(vii) any other particulars which may be prescribed.

11. *Copy of minutes to be filed with the Registrar.*—Every foreman shall, within the fifteenth day of the month succeeding the month in which one or more instalments of the same chit or one or more instalments of any other chit are drawn, file with the Registrar a copy of the minutes referred to in section 10 in respect of the drawings at all such instalments and certified by the foreman to be a true copy.

CHAPTER III.

FOREMAN.

12. *Security to be given by foreman.*—(1) For the proper conduct of the chit every foreman shall, before applying for the certificate of commencement under section 7,—

(a) execute an indenture of mortgage and trust in favour of the Registrar as trustee charging by way of security property sufficient to the satisfaction of the Registrar for the realisation of the chit amount; or

(b) (i) deposit in any approved bank an amount of cash not less than half of the chit amount, or

(ii) invest in Government securities of the face-value or market value, whichever is less, of not less than half of the chit amount,

and transfer the amount so deposited or the Government securities in favour of the Registrar to be held in trust by him as security :

Provided that, where movable property is charged by way of security, only such kind of movable property as may be prescribed shall be so charged and such movable property shall be deposited in such manner and with such person or officer as may be prescribed.

(2) Where a foreman conducts more than one chit, he shall furnish security in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) in respect of each such chit.

(3) Subject to the provisions of section 520 of the Companies Act, 1956 (Central Act I of 1956), the security given by the foreman under sub-section (1) shall not be liable to be attached in execution of a decree or otherwise—

(i) until the chit is terminated and the claims of all the subscribers are fully satisfied;

(ii) until all dues payable by the foreman under this Act to the Registrar or any other officer have been paid;

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(iii) where owing to the default of the prized subscriber the prize amount due remains unpaid even after the termination of a chit until the foreman deposits such amount in an approved bank mentioned in the chit agreement and intimates in writing the fact of such deposit to the prized subscriber.

(4) The Registrar shall, after the termination of a chit and after satisfying himself that the requirements under clauses (i) to (iii) of sub-section (3) have been complied with, release the property charged by way of security or order the release of the cash security or the Government securities referred to in sub-section (1) and in so doing, he shall follow such procedure as may be prescribed.

(5) The Registrar may, on the application of any foreman, instead of releasing the security under sub-section (4), accept the same as security in respect of any other chit or chits conducted by the same foreman. If the value or amount of the security so accepted is less than the value or amount specified in sub-section (1), the Registrar shall require the foreman to furnish additional security to make up the deficiency. If the value or amount of such security is in excess of the value or amount required, the Registrar shall release such excess.

(6) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law, the security furnished under this section shall not be dealt with by the foreman during the currency of the chit and any dealing by the foreman with respect thereto by way of transfer, charge, mortgage or other encumbrance shall be void.

13 *The rights of the foreman.*—The foreman shall be entitled—

(a) in the absence of any provision in the chit agreement to the contrary, to obtain the chit amount at the instalment specified in the chit agreement;

(b) to such commission or remuneration not exceeding five per cent of the chit amount as may be fixed in the chit agreement;

(c) to receive and realise all contributions from the subscribers and to distribute the prize amounts to prized subscribers and the dividend among the subscribers;

(d) to demand sufficient security from any prized subscriber for the due payment of future subscriptions;

(e) to substitute subscribers in the place of defaulters; and

(f) to do all other acts that may be necessary for the due and proper conduct of the chit.

14. *The duties of the foreman.*—(1) The foreman shall, on the prized subscriber furnishing sufficient security for the due payment of future subscriptions, be bound to pay him the prize amount:

Provided that the prized subscriber shall be entitled to demand immediate payment of the prize amount after deducting all future subscriptions without any security whatsoever, and in such case the foreman shall, before the date of the next succeeding instalment, deposit in an approved bank mentioned in the chit

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agreement the amount of future subscriptions deducted as aforesaid and he shall not withdraw the amount so deposited except for payment of future subscriptions.

(2) If owing to the default of the prized subscriber the prize amount due in respect of any drawing remains unpaid before the date of the next succeeding drawing, the foreman shall deposit the same forthwith in an approved bank mentioned in the chit agreement and intimate in writing the fact of such deposit to the prized subscriber.

(3) Every payment of the prize amount, the deposit of the amount of future subscriptions under sub-section (1) and the deposit of the prize amount under sub-section (2) shall be intimated to the subscribers at the next succeeding drawing, and particulars of such payment or deposit entered in the minutes of the proceedings of that drawing.

(4) The foreman shall not appropriate for himself any amount in excess of what he is entitled to under clauses (a) and (b) of section 13:

Provided that the foreman may appropriate for himself the interest accruing on the amount deposited under the proviso to sub-section (1).

15. *Registers and books of account.*—The foreman shall keep such registers and books of account, and in such form, as may be prescribed.

16. *Balance-sheet.*—(1) Every foreman shall prepare and file with the Registrar in such manner and within such time as may be prescribed, a balance-sheet duly audited either by auditors duly qualified to act as auditors of companies under the Companies Act, 1956 (Central Act I of 1956), or by a Chit Auditor appointed under sub-section (2) of section 51 and relating to the period of account.

(2) The balance-sheet referred to in sub-section (1) shall—

(a) contain a summary of the assets and liabilities of the chit; and

(b) give such particulars as will disclose the nature of the assets and liabilities and how the value of the assets has been arrived at.

17. *Liability of the foreman to the subscribers.*—(1) Every foreman shall be liable to account to the subscribers for the amounts due to them.

(2) Where there are more than one foreman each one of them jointly and severally or if the foreman is a firm, each one of the partners thereof jointly and severally and if the foreman is a Corporation, the Corporation as such shall be liable to the subscribers in respect of the obligations arising out of the chit.

18. *Withdrawal of a foreman.*—Where there are more than one person as foreman in a chit, none of them shall withdraw from it until the termination of the chit unless such withdrawal is

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assented to by all the non-prized subscribers and unpaid prized subscribers and a copy of such assent has been filed as required by section 32. Such withdrawal shall not, however, affect the security given under section 12.

CHAPTER IV.

NON-PRIZED SUBSCRIBERS.

19. *Non-prized subscriber to pay subscription and get receipt.*—Every non-prized subscriber shall pay his subscription at the time and place mentioned in the chit agreement and shall on such payment be entitled to get a receipt from the foreman.

20. *Removal of defaulting subscribers.*—(1) A non-prized subscriber who defaults in paying his subscription in accordance with the terms of the chit agreement shall be liable to have his name removed from the list of subscribers. Every such removal shall with the date thereof, be entered in the relevant book maintained by the foreman. A written notice of such removal shall be given by the foreman to the defaulting subscriber within fourteen days of such removal.

(2) A true copy of the entry referred to in sub-section (1) shall be filed by the foreman with the Registrar within fourteen days from the date of such removal.

(3) Any defaulting subscriber aggrieved by the removal of his name from the list of subscribers may, within seven days of the communication to him of the notice of removal, appeal to the Registrar.

(4) The Registrar may, after giving the parties an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders on the appeal as he thinks fit and the decision of the Registrar shall be final.

21. *Substitution.*—(1) The foreman may substitute in the list of subscribers any person in the place of a defaulting subscriber whose name has been removed from such list under sub-section (1) of section 20 :

Provided that no such substitution shall be made until the expiry of the period allowed for appeal under sub-section (3) of section 20, or where any such appeal has been preferred, until the same has been disposed of.

(2) Every substitution referred to in sub-section (1) shall, with the date thereof, be entered in the relevant book maintained by the foreman. A true copy of every such entry shall be filed by the foreman with the Registrar within fourteen days from the date of substitution.

(3) All arrears of subscriptions realised from the substituted subscriber, less any amount advanced by the foreman, shall, before the date of the next succeeding instalment, be deposited by the foreman in an approved bank mentioned in the chit agreement. The foreman shall not withdraw the amount so deposited except for payment to the defaulting subscriber.

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22. *Amount due to defaulting subscriber how dealt with.*—When a substituted subscriber draws the prize amount, the defaulting subscriber shall be entitled to recover from the foreman his contributions subject to such deductions as may be provided for in the chit agreement. The foreman shall, on demand made by the defaulting subscriber and on his executing an acknowledgment duly signed, be bound to pay to the defaulting subscriber the amount due to him before the date of the next succeeding instalment. If the defaulting subscriber fails to furnish the acknowledgment as aforesaid, the foreman shall, before the date of the next succeeding instalment, deposit in an approved bank the amount due to the defaulting subscriber. The amount so deposited shall not be withdrawn by the foreman for any purpose other than for payment to the defaulting subscriber.

CHAPTER V.

PRIZED SUBSCRIBERS.

23. *Prized subscriber to give security.*—Before receiving the prize amount without deducting all future subscriptions, every prized subscriber shall furnish and the foreman shall take sufficient security for the due payment of future subscriptions and if the foreman is the prized subscriber, he shall give security for the due payment of future subscriptions to the satisfaction of the Registrar.

24. *Prized subscriber to pay the subscription regularly.*—Every prized subscriber shall pay his subscriptions regularly at the time and place and on the date mentioned in the chit agreement and on his failure to do so, he shall be liable to make a consolidated payment of all the future subscriptions at once.

25. *Foreman to demand future subscriptions by written notice.*—(1) A foreman shall not be entitled to claim consolidated payment of all the future subscriptions from a defaulting prized subscriber unless he shall have demanded the same in writing.

(2) If in a suit by a foreman for consolidated payment of future subscriptions from a defaulting prized subscriber, the defendant pays into court on or before the date to which the suit is posted for hearing the arrears of subscriptions till that date together with interest thereon at the rate provided for in the chit agreement or at twelve per cent per annum simple interest whichever is lower, and the costs of the suit for payment to the plaintiff, then, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, the court shall pass a decree directing that the defendant shall deposit in court for payment to the plaintiff, the future subscriptions on or before the dates on which they fall due and that, in default of payment by the defendant of any future subscription on or before the due date, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to realize in execution all the future subscriptions and interest thereon, less the amount, if any already deposited by the defendant :

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Provided that if any such suit is upon a promissory note, no decree shall be passed under this sub-section unless such promissory note expressly state that the amount due under the promissory note is towards payment of subscriptions to the chit.

(3) Any person who holds an interest in the property furnished as security or any part thereof shall be entitled to make payment under sub-section (2).

(4) All consolidated payments of future subscriptions realized by a foreman shall be deposited in an approved bank before the date of the next succeeding instalment. The amount so deposited may be withdrawn only for payment of future subscriptions. When any property is acquired in lieu of the consolidated payment, it shall remain as security for the due payment of future subscriptions.

CHAPTER VI.

TRANSFER.

26. *Restrictions on transfer of right of foreman.*—(1) No transfer of the rights of a foreman to receive subscriptions from prized subscribers shall be made without the previous sanction in writing of the Registrar.

(2) Any such transfer of the rights of a foreman to receive subscriptions from a prized subscriber shall, if it is likely to affect prejudicially the interest of any non-prized subscriber or unpaid prized subscriber, be set aside on application by such subscriber to such officer as may be empowered by the Government in this behalf.

(3) When under sub-section (2) a transfer is disputed by a subscriber, the burden of proving that the foreman was in solvent circumstances at the time of the transfer and that the transfer is not likely to affect prejudicially the interest of any such subscriber is upon the transferee.

27. *Transfer of non-prized subscriber's rights to be in writing.*—Every transfer by a non-prized subscriber of his rights in the chit shall be in writing duly attested by at least two witnesses and shall be filed with the foreman.

28. *Recognition of transfer by the foreman.*—Every transfer under section 27 shall be recognized by the foreman, unless the transferee is not solvent or the transfer was effected with a view to defeat the provisions of any law.

29. *Entry of transferee's name in the book.*—Every transfer made under section 26 or section 27 shall be entered by the foreman in the books of the chit forthwith and a true copy of such entry shall be filed by the foreman with the Registrar within fourteen days from the date of such entry.

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CHAPTER VII.

TERMINATION OF CHITS.

30. *Provisions for continuation of chits in certain cases.*—Where the foreman who is an individual dies or becomes of unsound mind the chit may be continued in accordance with the provisions of the chit agreement.

31. *Termination of chit.*—A chit shall be deemed to have terminated—

(a) when the period fixed in the chit agreement has expired, provided payment of dues to all the subscribers has been completed; or

(b) when all the non-prized and unpaid prized subscribers consent in writing to the termination of the chit and a copy of such consent is filed as required by section 32; or

(c) when a foreman, who is an individual, dies or becomes of unsound mind and the chit is not continued in accordance with the provisions of the chit agreement:

Provided that in the case of a foreman which is a firm, if a partner dies or becomes of unsound mind, the chit shall not be deemed to have terminated and the surviving partner or partners shall conduct the chit in the absence of any provision to the contrary in the chit agreement.

32. *Copy of assent or consent to be filed with the Registrar.*—A true copy of every assent mentioned in section 18 and of every consent mentioned in section 31, with the date of such assent or consent shall be filed by the foreman or by the remaining foreman or foremen, as the case may be, with the Registrar within fourteen days from the date of such assent or consent.

33. *Refund of non-prized subscriber's contributions.*—Except in the cases referred to in clauses (a) and (b) of section 31—

(a) every non-prized subscriber shall, unless otherwise provided for in the chit agreement, be entitled to get back his contribution at the termination of the chit without deduction for dividend, if any, received by him:

Provided that any person to whom the rights of a non-prized subscriber are transferred under sections 27, 28 and 29 shall, in addition to his own contributions, be entitled to get back the contribution made by such non-prized subscriber, subject to the conditions specified in this clause;

(b) if the chit terminates on a date earlier than the date originally fixed in the chit agreement, the non-prized subscriber's claim shall be deemed to have arisen on the date on which he has notice thereof.

34. *Subscribers' dues to be first charge on chit assets.*—Where there are debts due from the foreman of a chit in relation thereto and also other debts due from such foreman, the chit debts due to the subscribers shall be a first charge on the chit assets.

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CHAPTER VIII.

INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS.

35. *Foreman to allow subscriber to examine chit records.*—Every foreman shall, on payment of such fee not exceeding five rupees as may be specified in the chit agreement, allow non-prized and unpaid prized subscribers all reasonable facilities on all days of drawing of chits or on such days and within such hours as may be provided for in the chit agreement for the inspection of security bonds and documents, receipt and other records taken from the prized subscribers or furnished by the foreman himself in his capacity as a subscriber and all chit records including books of account and pass books, the balance sheets and profit and loss accounts and such other records as may show the actual financial position of the chit scheme.

36. *Preservation of chit records by foreman.*—All the records pertaining to a chit shall be preserved intact by the foreman and kept for a period of six years from the date of the termination of the chit.

37. *Inspection of chit books and records.*—(1) (a) The Registrar; or

(b) any officer authorized by the Director of chits in this behalf.

may inspect the chit books and all records after giving due notice in writing to the foreman.

(2) Every foreman shall be bound to produce the chit books and records before the Registrar or the officer authorized under sub-section (1) at the time and place mentioned in the notice and shall furnish such information to him as he may require.

Provided that such inspection may be made at the premises of the foreman if he pays in advance such fees as may be prescribed for the inspection.

Provided further that if the foreman is a banking company as defined in the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (Central Act X of 1949), such inspection shall be made only at the premises of the company and only on a working day and such foreman shall pay such fees as may be prescribed for the inspection.

CHAPTER IX.

WINDING UP OF CHITS.

38. *When chit may be wound up.*—A chit registered in the Presidency town may be wound up by the Madras City Civil Court and a chit registered elsewhere may be wound up by the District Court having jurisdiction over the place where the chit has been registered.

and (4) if the chit has terminated under clause (c) of section 31, or

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(b) if the foreman fails to give the security specified in section 12 or if he commits any such acts in respect thereto as are calculated to impair materially the nature of the security or the value thereof, or

(c) if he fails to deposit the chit moneys in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or

(d) if it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that the foreman is unable to pay the amounts due to the subscribers, or

(e) if execution or other process issued on a decree or order of any court in favour of any subscriber in respect of amounts due to him from the chit is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part, or

(f) if it is proved that there has been fraud or collusion on the part of the foreman in the matter of taking securities from prized subscribers, or

(g) if the foreman has appropriated the prize amount in his capacity as a subscriber without furnishing sufficient security for future subscriptions, or

(h) if it is just and equitable that the chit should be wound up.

Explanation.—For the purposes of clause (d), in determining whether the foreman is unable to pay the amounts due to the subscribers, the court shall take into account his contingent and prospective liabilities in respect of the chit.

Provided that a chit conducted by a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956 (Central Act I of 1956), shall be wound up only by the court having jurisdiction under that Act.

39. *Winding up application.*—The application to the court for the winding up of a chit shall be by a petition presented by any non-prized subscriber or unpaid prized subscriber or by the Registrar, signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Central Act V of 1908), and shall contain such particulars as may be prescribed.

Provided that no application for the winding up of a chit under clauses (d) and (h) of section 38 shall lie unless such petition is presented—

(a) by those non-prized subscribers and those unpaid prized subscribers whose subscriptions to the chit amount in the aggregate to at least twenty-five per cent of the amounts contributed by all the non-prized subscribers and unpaid prized subscribers; or

(b) with the previous sanction of the Government.

Explanation.—For the purposes of the above proviso, a subscriber of a fraction of a ticket shall be deemed to be a subscriber only to the extent of such fraction.

40. *Insolvency or liquidation a bar to winding up proceedings.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 38 and 39, no petition for the winding up of a chit shall be entertained by a court

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if proceedings under the law relating to insolvency for the time being in force are pending against the foreman for adjudicating him an insolvent or when the foreman is a company, if proceedings for winding up the company are pending against such company in a court.

41. *Commencement and effect of winding up order.*—An order for the winding up of a chit shall operate in favour of all the subscribers to whom amounts are due from the chit and it shall be deemed to have commenced from the time of the presentation of the application for the winding up.

42. *Injunction order.*—The court may, upon the application of the foreman or of any subscriber to whom amounts are due in respect of the chit at any time after the presentation of the application for the winding up of a chit under this Act and before the making of an order for the appointment of an Interim Receiver or for winding up the chit, restrain further proceedings in any suit or proceeding instituted against the foreman for the realization of amounts due from the chit upon such terms as the court thinks fit.

43. *Powers of court on hearing the application.*—On hearing the application, the court may dismiss it with or without costs or adjourn the hearing conditionally or unconditionally or make an interim order or any other order that it deems fit.

44. *Chit assets to vest in court for distribution.*—On the making of an order for the winding up of a chit, the entire chit assets shall vest in the court for distribution amongst the subscribers to whom amounts are due in respect of the chit and the court shall pass such orders in the matter (including the appointment of a receiver) as it deems fit.

45. *Suits stayed on winding up orders.*—When a winding up order has been made by a court, no suit or other legal proceedings shall be continued or commenced against the foreman by a subscriber for the realization of amounts due to him in respect of the chit except with the leave of the court and on such terms as the court may impose.

46. *Copy of winding up order to be filed with the Registrar.*—(1) On the making of a winding up order, it shall be the duty of the petitioner in the winding up proceedings and of the Receiver to file with the Registrar a copy of the order within one month from the date of the making of the order:

Provided that the Registrar may, upon application in writing by such petitioner or Receiver, allow, in his discretion, further time not exceeding fifteen days for the filing of any such copy.

(2) On the filing of a copy of the winding up order, the Registrar shall make an entry thereof in his books relating to the chit and shall notify in the District Gazette that such an order has been made.

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47. *Stay of winding-up proceedings on insolvency of foreman and transfer of insolvency proceedings.*—When during the pendency of the proceedings for the winding up of a chit, the foreman is adjudicated an insolvent or when the foreman is a company, the company has been ordered to be wound up by the court, the winding-up proceedings under this Act shall cease and the distribution of the chit assets shall, subject to the provisions contained in sections 34 and 42, be made by the insolvency court or the court winding up the company, as the case may be. Where insolvency proceedings against the foreman are pending in different courts, the High Court may transfer the proceedings from one court to another as it may deem fit.

48. *Compensation for frivolous or vexatious application.*—(1) When an application presented for winding up a chit is dismissed and the court is satisfied that the application is frivolous or vexatious, the court may award against the applicant such amount, not exceeding five hundred rupees, as it deems reasonable as compensation to the foreman for the expense or injury occasioned to him by the application and the proceedings thereon and such amount may be realized as if the award were a decree.

(2) Compensation under sub-section (1) shall bar any suit for compensation.

49. *Right of appeal.*—The foreman, any subscriber, the Receiver or any other person aggrieved by a decision or order of the court in proceedings for winding up a chit may, within two months from the date of such decision or order appeal to the High Court.

50. *Limitation.*—(1) Where an order refusing to wind up a chit has been made under this Act, the chit shall be deemed to have been under suspension from the date of the presentation of the application to the date of such order in respect of non-prized subscribers, and notwithstanding anything contained in the chit agreement, no non-prized subscriber who was not a defaulter on the date of the presentation of the application for winding up shall be deemed to be a defaulter on the date of its dismissal.

(2) Where an order refusing to wind up a chit has been made under this Act, in computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit or other legal proceedings (other than a suit or an application in respect of which the leave of the court has been obtained) which might have been brought or instituted the period from the date of the presentation of the application to the date of the order refusing to wind up the chit shall be excluded.

(3) Nothing contained in this Act shall affect the right of the subscriber to proceed by suit or application against the foreman personally for the balance, if any, of the amount due to him after the declaration of the final dividend in proceedings for winding up the chit and in computing the period of limitation prescribed for any such suit or application, the period from the date of the presentation of the application for winding up the chit to the date of the declaration of the final dividend shall be excluded.

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CHAPTER X.

OFFICERS INSPECTION AND FEES.

51. *Appointment of Director of Chits, Inspecting Officers, Registrars and Chit Auditors.*—(1) The Government may, by notification, appoint a Director of Chits and as many Inspecting Officers and Registrars as may be necessary for the purpose of discharging the duties imposed upon the Director of Chits, the Inspecting Officers and the Registrars by or under this Act or the rules made thereunder.

(2) The Director of Chits may appoint as many Chit Auditors as may be necessary for the purpose of discharging the duties imposed upon the Chit Auditors by or under this Act or the rules made thereunder.

(3) All Inspecting Officers, Registrars and Chit Auditors shall discharge the duties imposed upon them by or under this Act or the rules made thereunder under the general superintendence and control of the Director of Chits.

(4) If the Registrar is of the opinion that the accounts of any chit are not properly maintained and that such accounts should be audited, it shall be lawful for him to have such accounts audited by a Chit Auditor. It shall be the duty of the foreman of the chit concerned to produce before the Chit Auditor all accounts, books and other records relating to the chit, to furnish him with such information as may be required and to afford him all such assistance and facilities as may be necessary or reasonable and as may be required in regard to the audit of the accounts of the chit.

(5) The foreman shall pay to the Chit Auditor such fees as may be prescribed for the audit of the accounts of a chit under sub-section (4).

52. *Inspection of documents in the Registrar's office.*—Any person may, on payment of such fees as may be prescribed—

(i) inspect the documents kept by the Registrar; and

(ii) obtain a copy or extract of any document to be certified by the Registrar.

53. *Levy of fees.*—(1) There shall be paid to the Registrar such fees as the Government may, from time to time, prescribe for—

(a) the registration of the by-laws of a chit under section 3;

(b) the grant of a certificate of commencement under section 7;

(c) filing with the Registrar of the chit agreement and copies of documents under sections 11, 20, 21, 29 and 32;

(d) the inspection of documents under section 52;

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(e) the certificate, copy of or extract of documents under section 52;

(f) the audit of the accounts of the foreman and the issue of an audit certificate;

(g) such other matters as may appear necessary to give effect to the purpose of this Act.

(2) A table of fees payable under sub-section (1) shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

54. *Appeals.*—(1) Any foreman aggrieved by an order of the Registrar—

(a) refusing to register the by-laws of a chit under sub-section (1) of section 3;

(b) refusing to grant a certificate of commencement under sub-section (2) of section 7;

(c) refusing to accept the security under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 12 or under section 23; or

(d) refusing to release the property charged by way of security or to order the release of the cash security or the Government securities under sub-section (4) or sub-section (5) of section 12, may, within thirty days of the communication to him of such order, appeal to the Director of Chits.

(2) Any foreman or any other person aggrieved by an order of the Registrar under sub-section (1) of section 26 or by an order of an officer empowered by the Government under sub-section (2) of that section may, within thirty days of the communication to him of such order, appeal to the Director of Chits.

(3) The Director of Chits may, after giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders on the appeal under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), as he thinks fit.

55. *Power of Registrar to condone delay in certain cases.*—The Registrar may, in his discretion and upon an application in writing by any foreman made within the period of fourteen days specified in any of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 20, sub-section (2) of section 21, section 29 and section 32, allow to the foreman further time not exceeding fifteen days to file a copy of any document under any of the provisions referred to above.

56. *Penalties.*—(1) Whoever contravenes or abets the contravention of any of the provisions of sections 3, 4 and 7 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

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(2) Any foreman—

(a) who does not file the chit agreement under section 6 or a copy of any document under section 11, sub-section (2) of section 20, sub-section (2) of section 21, section 29 or section 32 within the period specified for such filing or within the further time allowed under section 55 for such filing; or

(b) who contravenes any of the provisions of section 8, sub-sections (1) and (6) of section 12, section 14, section 15, section 16, section 20, section 21, section 22, section 23, sub-section (4) of section 25, section 29, section 35, section 36, section 37 and sub-section (4) of section 51; or

(c) who fails to comply with the requirements of the chit agreement regarding the date, time and place at which the chit is to be drawn;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(3) Whoever in any document required by, or for purposes of, any of the provisions of this Act wilfully make a statement false in any material particular knowing it to be false, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

57. *Cognizance of offences.*—No court inferior to that of a salaried presidency magistrate or a salaried magistrate of the first-class shall try any offence under this Act.

58. *Application of fines.*—The court imposing any fine under this Act may direct that the whole or any part thereof be applied in or towards payment of the costs of the proceedings.

59. *Compounding of offences.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Central Act V of 1898), any officer empowered by the Government in this behalf may at any time on receipt of such compensation as may be fixed by such officer not exceeding such amount as may be prescribed compound any offence punishable under the foregoing provisions of this Act.

(2) On the payment of compensation under sub-section (1), no further proceedings shall be taken against the accused person and he shall be acquitted.

60. *Power to enter and search any place and to seize documents, etc.*—(1) A magistrate of the first-class in the mufassal or a presidency magistrate in the Presidency-town, may, on receiving a report from the Registrar or the Inspecting Officer appointed under sub-section (1) of section 51 that any person conducts or is responsible for the conduct of a chit in any place in contravention of the provisions of this Act, issue a warrant empowering the Registrar or the Inspecting Officer to enter such place with such assistants as he considers necessary and inspect the books, registers, accounts

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or documents in such place. On receiving such warrant the Registrar or the Inspecting Officer may enter the place with such assistants as he considers necessary and inspect the books, registers, accounts or documents in such place and may take to his office for further investigation such books, registers, accounts and documents as he considers necessary:

Provided that if the Registrar or the Inspecting Officer removes from the place any book, register, account or document, he shall give to the person in charge of the place, a receipt describing the book, register, account or document so removed by him:

Provided further that within twenty-four hours of the removal of the books, registers, accounts and documents from the place, the Registrar or the Inspecting Officer shall either return them to the person from whose custody they were removed or produce them in the court of the magistrate who issued the warrant. Such magistrate may return the books, registers, accounts and documents or any of them to the person from whose custody they were removed by the Registrar or the Inspecting Officer, after taking from such person such security as the magistrate considers necessary for the production of the books, registers, accounts and documents when required whether by the Registrar or by the Inspecting Officer or by the court, or may pass such other orders as to their disposal as appear just and convenient to the magistrate.

(2) The Registrar or the Inspecting Officer shall have authority to require any person whose testimony he may require regarding any chit agreement to attend before him or to produce or cause to be produced any document and to examine such person on oath.

(3) The Registrar or the Inspecting Officer may apply for assistance to an officer in charge of a police station and take Police officers to accompany and assist the Registrar or the Inspecting Officer in performing his duties under this Act.

61. *Payment to be evidenced by document.*—All payments in respect of a chit whether by the foreman or by the subscriber shall be evidenced by documents in writing.

62. *Interest at more than twelve per cent not to be allowed.*—No court shall award interest on claims arising under this Act at more than twelve per cent per annum simple interest.

63. *Power of court to grant relief in certain cases.*—Nothing contained in the foregoing provisions of this Act shall affect the powers vested in a court for granting relief against any of the provisions contained in the chit agreement, if the same be unconscionable or opposed to the provisions of any law.

64. *Power to make rules.*—(1) The Government may make rules for carrying out all or any of the purposes of this Act.

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

(a) all matters expressly required or allowed by this Act to be prescribed;

(b) the matters in respect of which provision shall be made in the by-laws of a chit and the procedure to be followed in making registering, altering and abrogating by-laws, and the conditions to be satisfied prior to such making, registration, alteration or abrogation;

(c) the particulars which every chit agreement shall contain;

(d) the method of valuation of grains by the Registrar in a grain chit, for the purposes of security under section 12;

(e) the restrictions and conditions subject to which and the manner in which, any security given by a foreman under section 12 may be changed or substituted;

(f) the procedure to be followed by the Registrar for the release of security given by the foreman under section 12.

(g) the maintenance of registers and books of accounts by the foreman, the safe custody of books, papers and documents in the Registrar's office and also for the destruction of such books, papers and documents as need no longer be kept;

(h) the procedure to be followed for the winding up of a chit under Chapter IX; and

(i) the auditing of the balance sheets and profit and loss accounts and the issue of audit certificates.

(3) (a) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and, unless they are expressed to come into force on a particular day, shall come into force on the day on which they are so published.

(b) All notifications issued under this Act, shall, unless the year expressed to come into force on a particular day, come into force on the day on which they are published.

(4) Every rule made or notification issued under this Act shall, as soon as possible, after it is made or issued, be placed on the table of both Houses of the Legislature, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so placed or the next session, both Houses agree in making any modification in any such rule or notification or both Houses agree that the rule or notification should not be made or issued, the rule or notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or notification.

65. *Recovery of amounts due from a foreman.*—All amounts due from a foreman to the Registrar or any other officer under this Act, by way of any fee or as compensation for the composition of any offence under this Act shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

[18th February 1961]

66. *Act not to apply to certain chits.*—The provisions of this Act shall not apply in respect of—

(1) any chit started before the commencement of this Act, or

(2) any chit the chit amount of which or where two or more chits are started or conducted simultaneously by the same foreman, the aggregate chit amount of which does not exceed one hundred rupees.

67. *Power to exempt.*—The Government may, by notification, exempt any person or class of persons to whom or any chit for class of chits to which this Act applies from all or any of its provisions, subject to such conditions as they deem fit and may cancel or modify any such notification.

68. *Amendment of Central Act II of 1899.*—In Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (Central Act II of 1899) as amended by the Indian Stamp (Madras Amendment) Act, 1958 (Madras Act XIV of 1958), for entry 20-A, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“20-A. A chit agreement, that is, an agreement relating to a chit as defined in clause (3) of section 2 of the Madras Chit Funds Act, 1961, if either such agreement is executed or the chit is conducted in the State of Madras One rupee”.

69. *Repeal and saving.*—(1) Any law corresponding to this Act in force in the transferred territory immediately before the commencement of this Act including the Travancore Chitties Act, 1120 (Travancore Act XXVI of 1120), (hereinafter in this section referred to as the corresponding law) shall stand repealed on such commencement.

(2) The repeal by sub-section (1) of the corresponding law shall not affect—

(a) (i) the previous operation of the corresponding law or anything done or duly suffered thereunder; or

(ii) any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the corresponding law; or

(iii) any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against the corresponding law; or

(iv) any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, 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 this Act had not been passed; or

(b) The operation of the corresponding law in respect of chitties started before the commencement of this Act.

[18th February 1961]

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), anything done or any action taken, including any appointment or delegation made, notification, order, instruction or direction issued, or any rule, regulation or form framed, certificate granted or registration effected, under the corresponding law shall be deemed to have been done or taken under this Act and shall continue to have effect accordingly, unless and until superseded by anything done or any action taken under this Act.

(4) Unless the context otherwise requires, the Madras General Clauses Act, 1891 (Madras Act I of 1891), shall apply for the interpretation of this Act in its application to the transferred territory.

(5) For the purpose of facilitating the application of this Act in the transferred territory, any court or other authority may construe this Act with such alteration not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adopt it to the matter before the court or other authority.

(6) Any reference to the corresponding law in any law which continues to be in force in the transferred territory after the commencement of this Act shall, in relation to that territory, be construed as a reference to this Act.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this section, the expression “transferred territory” shall mean the Kanyakumari district and the Shencottah taluk of the Tirunelveli district.

70. *Power to remove difficulties.*—(1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Government may, as occasion may require, by order, do anything which appears to them to be 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 amendment or repeal as the Legislature may make either in the same session or in the next session.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Thursday, the 23rd February 1961.

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.—WALK-OUT BY CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE OPPOSITION.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, without meaning any disrespect to you or discourtesy to the House, we are staging a walk-out for the duration of the question-time as ‘a protest against the unfair treatment’ meted out to us during the recent visit of Queen Elizabeth II.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I want to make the position clear. This is a private reception given by Members by subscription. Government have nothing to do with this reception as such. Therefore, if there is any protest, it must be a protest by the Members against themselves, and not against the Government.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Handloom Delegation

MR. CHAIRMAN : As the hon. Member Sri S. K. Sambandhan is not in his seat, the question and the answer thereto will be printed in the Official Report of the Proceedings.

* 67 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 56 on 24th August 1960—

(a) whether the Handloom Delegation which went to the Far East recently has submitted any report to the Government; and

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

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

(b) The report is being examined by Government.

[23rd February 1961]

Functional Industrial Estates

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Functional Industrial Estates in the State are proposed to be set up by the Government of India for the manufacture of leather goods including footwear during the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the Government have been consulted in this matter; and

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

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (a) to (c) An Industrial Estate exclusively for leather goods and footwear is proposed to be set up by the Government at Perambur at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,54,200 non-recurring and Rs. 30,730 recurring. The entire cost of the scheme will be provided by the Government of India by way of loan. The intention is to commence work in 1961-62.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: இடம் பெரம்பூர் என்று தேர்ந்தெடுத்ததில் ஏதாவது காரணம் இருக்கிறதா? அது ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் சிபாரிசுப்படி தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டதா? அல்லது மத்திய அரசாங்கம் செய்ததா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கம் தான் தேர்ந்தெடுத்தது.

Misappropriation of temple properties

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

(a) whether any instances of misappropriation of temple properties by trustees has been brought to the notice of the Government during 1960; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) & (b) Two instances were brought to notice. One case is under investigation by the Police and the other has already been closed since the amount lost has been recovered.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: May I know which are the temples involved?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: One is a temple in the Tirunelveli district and another is a temple in the Madras City. The temple in the City referred to is the Tiruvatteeswaran Temple, Tiruvatteeswaranpet.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is it not a fact that the Hon. Minister told me the other day that the enquiry with regard to the Tiruvatteeswaran Temple was over?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: Yes, Sir. That is what I have stated in my answer. The enquiry is over.

[23rd February 1961]

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Is the Tiruvatteeswaran Temple involved in this matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I have referred to two cases. The Tiruvatteeswaranpet Temple is not included in those two cases.

Death of Indian Nationals

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

(a) whether any communication has been received from the Government of India in regard to the death of 18 Indian nationals on the seashore of Ceylon during the last week of August 1960; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) Yes, Sir, The Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs, wanted to know the details of this incident and suggested that action be taken against the touts responsible for it. They also suggested that wide publicity should be given to this incident so that it may serve as a deterrent against a repetition of such ventures.

(b) The Inspector-General of Police, Madras, was asked to investigate into the incident and to take action against persons responsible for it. The Inspector-General and the Collectors of districts have also been instructed to give wide publicity to this incident.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: 18 பேர்கள் இறந்ததற்குக் காரணம் தற்கொலையா, கொலையா என்று திட்டவாட்டமாக கண்டறியப்பட்டதா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: அவர்கள் அனுமதி யின்றி சிலோனுக்குப் போனவர்கள். திருட்டுத்தனமாக போனவர்கள் அவர்களை ஓட்டிச் சென்ற போட் ஓட்டியவர்கள் அவர்களைக் கொஞ்ச தூரத்திலேயே இறங்கிவிட வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். அதற்குள்ளேயே அவர்களுக்கும் போட்காரர்களுக்கும் தகராறு ஏற்பட்டது. அந்தத் தகராரின் காரணமாக 16 பேர்கள் மூழ்கிவிட்டார்கள், கடலிலே. ஐந்து பேர்கள் தப்பித்துக் கொண்டு சிலோன் போய்ச்சேர்ந்தார்கள்.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: இந்தச் சம்பவம் நடந்து 6, 7 மாதங்கள் ஆகின்றன. இதைத் தவிர்க்க இதுவரை என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று தெரிந்துகொள்ளலாமா?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: திருட்டுத்தனமாகப் போவது தவறு என்பது நன்றாக விளம்பரம் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

[23rd February 1961]

Influenza

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

(a) whether Influenza was prevalent in the City of Madras in September or October, 1960; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to combat the spread of Influenza?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: (a) Influenza was not prevalent in an epidemic form but cases of fever with cold were prevalent due to change in climatic conditions.

(b) No special steps were considered necessary.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: May I know whether expert advice was taken on this matter and whether the expert said that it was not influenza but only ordinary fever?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: There were only cases of ordinary fever with cold. The general diagnosis was influenza.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Was it the opinion of doctors in Government hospitals or was it the opinion of private doctors that it was not influenza but only ordinary fever?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Both kinds of doctors.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: It has become an annual visitation in the recent years. May I know what steps the experts have suggested to the Government to take to eradicate once and for all this kind of fever? Even if it is only ordinary fever, we find it has become an annual visitation.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I have not got the doctor's opinion. But as a layman, I may say, to build up resistance to such conditions is the best remedy. I may also inform the hon. Member that there was no case of death in spite of the fact that there were so many cases of attack. In September 885 cases and in October 819 cases were treated in the Government Hospital and 900 and odd and 11,000 and odd respectively in the Corporation Dispensaries.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: When there were so many cases of attack, does the Hon. Minister still hold that it was not in the form of epidemic, i.e., influenza?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: Influenza was not prevalent in epidemic form so as to result in many fatal cases. The disease was loosely called influenza. It was only fever with cold. That was the diagnosis.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Are the Government making use of the anti-influenza vaccine in this State?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: It is used in real cases of influenza. In the particular cases, it was not probably used.

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Admission to M.B.B.S. Course

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

(a) whether any interview has been conducted by the Director of Medical Services for direct admission to M.B.B.S. Course in July 1960; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN: Has the attention of the Hon. Minister been drawn to the signed letter written by one of the correspondents in "The Hindu" two months ago about this matter?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: I do not remember to have looked into it.

Roads and pathways

MR. CHAIRMAN: As the hon. Member Sri A. K. Thangavel Mudaliar is not in his seat, the question and the answer thereto will be printed in the Official Report of the Proceedings.

* 73 Q.—SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Works be pleased to place on the table of the House a list showing (i) the number of roads and (ii) the number of pathways leading to burning grounds for Harijans to be formed in Perandur and Kancheepuram firkas in Chingleput district during the Third Five-Year Plan period?

THE HON. SRI P. KAKKAN: (i) & (ii) The Collector of Chingleput has reported that five applications for the provision of pathways to Harijan colonies and to burial ground in Perandur firka are pending with his subordinate officers. As regards Kancheepuram firka, no application is pending. The pending applications would be enquired into and action taken. The details of such minor works to be undertaken during the Third Five-Year Plan period are not worked out in advance. They are undertaken by the Collectors as and when the need arises out of lump sum provisions made in the Budget.

Municipal Market at Arni

* 74 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government regarding the enhancement of rent of the stalls of the Municipal Market at Arni; and

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

[23rd February 1961]

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : (a) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received from certain stall holders in the Municipal Market at Arni and from the Madras State Perishable Article Dealers' Association, Madras, on behalf of the Arni Vegetable Merchants' Sangam.

(b) An appeal is now pending in the High Court against the acquittal of certain stall holders for non-payment of rent at enhanced rates. Pending disposal of this appeal by the High Court, no action could be taken on the said representations.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : May I know whether the enhancement was made by the Municipal Council or by the Commissioner?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : I need notice of a separate question.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Was there any hartal by the stall-holders and if so, how long did that last?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : I have no information about it.

Harassment of fishermen

* 75 Q.—**VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether any instance of harassment of fishermen of the Verkot village to Rameswaram taluk by the Ceylon Police while they go for fishing operations near Kutch Islands between India and Ceylon has been brought to the notice of the Government and

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

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : (a) Yes, Sir. A statement on the subject is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The Government propose to request the Government of India to take up the matter with the Government of Ceylon.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : தாங்கள் வழக்கமாக மீன் பிடிக்கும் இடத்தில் மீன் பிடிக்கச் சென்ற நிரபராதிகளான ஏழை மீனவர்கள் கொடுமையாக அடிக்கப்பட்டும் துப்பாக்கியால் சுடப்பட்டும் துன்புறுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிச் செய்த சிலோன் அதிகாரிகள் மீது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தை கேட்டிருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : நமது அரசாங்கம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தோடு இதைப்பற்றி பேசவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்திருக்கிறது.

(a) Printed as appendix on page 371 infra.

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VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN : கட்சுத் தீவு நமக்கே சொந்தமானதென்று உறுதிப்படுத்த ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : அது இரண்டு விதமானதாக இருக்கிறது. அதைப்பற்றி நாம் பேச வேண்டியதில்லை.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, this is not within the purview of the State Government. It is a matter relating to the relationship between two States' Governments. Therefore, it is only within the competence of Parliament.

Kundah Project

* 76 Q.—**DR. A. SREENIVASAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Electricity be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by the Government for the opening ceremony of Kundah Project by the Prime Minister of India?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : An expenditure of Rs. 30,164 was incurred in connection with the inauguration. This includes an expenditure of Rs. 10,500 incurred by the Madras State Electricity Board.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : On what principle do the Government generally spend money on such occasions? Is there any principle governing the spending of money, such large sums of money, for things like this?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : When a large project is to be inaugurated, which is of importance not only to the State but to all India, we have to arrange a function of sufficient magnitude or importance to show what we have done. That is the principle.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it for advertisement that the Madras Government have been spending so much money?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : It is not advertisement alone. It is to encourage the workers who have participated in the completion of the project; it is to honour the countries and the great personality that have participated in this project.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Why was not the entire amount spent by the Electricity Board?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : The Prime Minister had to come and participate in the inauguration. The expenditure on security arrangements, etc., had to be met by the Government.

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DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Why should the Prime Minister of India come? Why not the Hon. Minister here or anybody else do it? Why incur this huge expenditure?

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : It was indeed very kind of the Prime Minister to have accepted our invitation to inaugurate.

Dr. A. Sreenivasan rose.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No more questions.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : I will not ask any more questions.

THE HON. SRI V. RAMAIAH : I have not finished my answer. We felt it was only appropriate that the Prime Minister should participate in the function because the project is a great pride of our State. I do not think that we are so stingy as to avoid expenditure on the visit of the Prime Minister for such functions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

III. ANNOUNCEMENT.

NOMINATION OF MEMBERS TO THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to announce to the House that under rule 164 (1) and rule 173 (1) respectively of the Madras Council Rules, I have nominated the following members to be the members of the Business Advisory Committee and the Committee on Government Assurances of the Council for one year with effect from 15th March 1961:—

Business Advisory Committee

1. Hon. Chairman (Chairman).
2. Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman.
3. Dr. A. Lakshmanasami Mudaliar.
4. Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder.
5. Sri V. S. Balasundaram.
6. Sri Mohamed Raza Khan.
7. Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.
8. Sri M. Subbiah Chettiar.
9. Srimathi Saraswathi Pandurangam.

Committee on Government Assurances

1. Dr. A. Lakshmanasami Mudaliar.
2. Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.
3. Sri S. P. Sivasubramanya Nadar.
4. Dr. A. Chidambaramathan.
5. Sri S. K. Sambandhan.

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

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IV. GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS CHIT FUNDS BILL, 1961 (L.A. BILL NO. 5 OF 1960)—cont.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up the Madras Chit Funds Bill, 1961, for consideration clause by clause. There is an omnibus amendment to clauses 3 to 7 given notice of by Mr. Raza Khan and there is also another amendment given notice of by Mr. Patanjali Sastri to clause 5. There is, however, no amendment to clause 2 and 1 shall put it to vote first.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clauses 3 to 7.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I move—

“For the existing clauses 3 to 7, substitute the following as new clause 3:—

3. *Registration of by-laws and commencement of chit business.*—(1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, no person shall conduct any chit or commence any auction or drawing of any chit unless he has registered with the Registrar the proposed by-laws of the chit and has obtained a certificate of commencement from the Registrar.

(2) For the purpose of registration, there shall be filed with the Registrar the by-laws of the chit in duplicate signed by the foreman and attested by at least two witnesses.

(3) The Registrar, on being satisfied that the by-laws are not contrary to this Act or to the rules made thereunder, shall issue to the foreman a certificate of registration and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence that the by-laws of the chit therein mentioned are duly registered.

(4) The Registrar shall retain the by-laws of the chit and return the duplicate of the by-laws to the foreman with an endorsement that the by-laws have been registered.

(5) For the purpose of certificate of commencement, there shall be filed with the Registrar an agreement with its duplicate.

(6) The Registrar shall retain the chit agreement and return the duplicate chit agreement to the foreman with an endorsement that the chit agreement is filed.

(7) The Registrar shall, on being satisfied that the by-laws of the chit have been registered and the chit agreement has been filed and the security required under section 12 has been furnished by the foreman, grant a certificate of commencement.

(8) Every chit agreement shall be in duplicate and shall be signed by the subscribers or by persons authorised in that behalf in writing by the subscribers, and the foreman and attested by at least two witnesses and it shall contain the following particulars, namely:—

(i) The full name and the permanent residential address of every subscriber,

[Sri Mohamed Raza Khan] [23rd February 1961]

- (ii) The tickets held by each subscriber;
 - (iii) the number of instalments and the amount payable in respect of each ticket for each instalment;
 - (iv) the dates of commencement and termination of the chit;
 - (v) the mode of ascertaining the prized subscriber;
 - (vi) the amount of discount which the prized subscriber at any instalment has to forego;
- Provided that the amount shall not in any case exceed twenty-five per cent of the chit amounts.
- (vii) The mode and proportion in which the discount is distributable by way of dividend, foreman's commission and other expenses, if any;
 - (viii) the date, time place at which the chit is to be drawn;
 - (ix) if under the chit agreement the foreman is entitled to the chit amount, the instalment at which the foreman is to get the chit amount;
 - (x) he approved bank or banks in which chit moneys shall be deposited by the foreman under the provision of this Act;
 - (xi) the manner in which the chit shall be continued where the foreman who is an individual dies or becomes of unsound mind; and
 - (xii) any other particulars which may be prescribed.

Explanation.—It is sufficient to get the signature of each subscriber on separate copies of the agreement' "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Let me explain the purpose of my amendment. After all the intention of the Government is to see, whatever the nature of the chit that the subscribers' interests are safeguarded. The Government thought, therefore, that there was nothing wrong in the elaborate procedure they have suggested in this Bill. Mr. Chairman, I find that the Hon. Minister and another Member are talking. The Minister and the Member cannot speak at the same time. (laughter).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: If my amendments are accepted, the whole procedure will be shortened and it will facilitate quick work in the chit fund. I need not dilate on this issue further. Any way, if a party wants to run a chit, he has to go to the Registrar and everything has to be registered, including the by-laws. To go through these and other such processes, it will take a very long time. After all the very purpose of organising a chit is that the subscribers are in need of money. Everybody

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want the money at the earliest possible time whether it is 1,000 rupees or 500 rupees. I need not expatiate on all this now. What could be done in two days will take two or three months if the procedure laid down in the Bill is followed. All the precautions laid down in clauses 3 to 7 can be observed even if my amendment is accepted. The purpose of my amendment is to cut short the time that the observance of the procedure contained in the Bill as it is will take. The person in charge can take the list of subscribers to the Registrar and say 'Here is a list of subscribers' and settle everything including the conditions of the chit in a day or two.

Otherwise there will be good deal of time lag and the result will be these people who want to be subscribers in the chit will have to be waiting for months together or they may have to go to other funds or keep out of them for ever. That is the main purpose of my amendment, Sir. 3-20 p.m.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: There are, Mr. Chairman, two stages covered by clauses 3 to 7. One is that the by-laws should be framed and filed before the Registrar and the Registrar should accept them and give his endorsement on the duplicate and send it back to the foreman saying that the by-laws have been registered. Only after the receipt of this endorsement stating that the by-laws have been registered by the Registrar the foreman can issue or publish any notice, circular, prospectus or other documents containing the terms and conditions of any chit or invite the public to subscribe for tickets in any chit. That seems to be the scheme of the Bill. The foreman should not begin to make any proposal as regards the conduct of the chit or starting of the chit unless the by-laws have been registered by the Registrar. Now the Hon. Member Sri Raza Khan wants by his amendment that these two things could be done finally and once for all namely the registration of the by-laws and the certificate of commencement of the chit. If these two are done at the same time, it will save time as he said. The two conditions namely that the by-laws should be registered and a certificate of commencement should be obtained are there in the amendment. These two conditions are accepted by the mover of the amendment. No foreman can conduct a chit without registration of the by-laws and without getting a certificate of commencement of this chit. Instead of splitting them into two stages the Hon. Member wants to have both together at the same time so that the time lag could be avoided. There is no fundamental difference as regards rights of parties or regulation of the rights of parties, either of the foreman or of the subscriber. The difficulty in following the procedure namely applying first for the registration and then obtaining the certificate of commencement is simplified by the amendment.

There is one other small matter covered by the amendment of the Hon. Member. That relates to the amount of discount. This comes under clause 5.

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SRI M. SENECHARIAR : We are now in clause 3.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : We are discussing clauses 3 to 7. That is what the Hon. Chairman said. Let us follow what the Hon. Chairman said.

Item (6) of clause 5 relates to the discount that the subscriber has to forego. The Hon. Member Sri Raza Khan wants that it should not be higher than 25 per cent of the total. It is not stated in the Bill as to how much will be deducted.

SRI M. SENECHARIAR : All that will come under the rules. (Interruption.)

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : It goes into the fundamentals of the Bill. It deals with the agreement and the different points are stated in the clause itself. That I think—that is should not be higher than 25 per cent—will be a hard thing for the subscriber and the foreman as well. That is my personal feeling. It is a matter for the Hon. Member to decide. I do not want to speak against it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri may formally move his amendment to clause 5 and get it seconded.

* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : Mr. Chairman Sir, before I move the amendment which stands in my name, I wish to state with your leave that the amendments of which I have given notice of, are intended not to correct the inartistic drafting of the Bill. There are instances of drafting which might need improvement though they need not affect the substance of the matter. I may instance in this connection clause 13 (e). Item (e) says 'to substitute subscribers in the place of defaulters; and, now 'defaulting subscribers' is defined and having defined that expression one would expect that that would be used in that context, instead of the word 'defaulter' which is not defined and which is only an ordinary dictionary word. They should have used the words 'defaulting subscriber'. As I said that is not a material point. That is only an instance of inept drafting and therefore I do not propose to trouble the Hon. the Mover of the Bill with such things. There are other instances of that kind and I leave them alone.

Now I move—

"In item (6) after the word 'forego' at the end add the following words :—

'where such subscriber is determined by drawing a lot'."

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : The amendment which I have given notice of relates to the substance of the matter. Now I am aware, and I may observe from experience here of this Council that almost 99 per cent of the amendments . . .

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : All the amendments.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : I stand corrected by the Hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. All the amendments are turned down. I realise there is the rather cumbersome procedure prescribed by the Constitution for the amendments being tossed back and forth from one House to the other House and from where there are two Chambers in particular States. On the other hand there is also the paramount need if I may so put it of making all legislation perfect as far as possible not incongruous, or anomalous or irrational. This is also equally an important object which the Hon. the Mover of the Bill should take into consideration. For instance, there are before recent years, some Acts which have stood the test of time for centuries. Their provisions are perfect in drafting and in all particulars. They have been consistent and have detailed into one another. There have been no amendments adopted to the Penal Code, except in matters of policy. There may have been some variations of policy, some amendments affecting policy. But otherwise this kind of defective language or inconsistent or illogical provisions or irrational provisions, there were none. No amendments were brought forward to correct such errors. But unfortunately with the spate of legislation which every State is undertaking recently, we find a series of legislations put on the Statute book. And I sympathise and appreciate the difficulty of the draftsmen who are asked to draft legislations at very short notice. Drafting a piece of legislation is very difficult process. Unfortunately most of the draftsmen here are not given sufficient time. I remember the Chairman of Parliament once telling me when I pointed out that a certain piece of legislation was rather defective in drafting, 'What more could you expect us to do? We were asked to produce a Bill at 48 hours' notice?'. That is the trouble under which they labour. I sympathise with them. Therefore I make allowance for inartistic drafting. But matters of substance stand on a different footing. There should not be any incongruity, illogicality, or anomaly in the various provisions which create difficulties for parties and for the courts also in interpreting them. With these remarks, I move the first amendment standing in my name. This is an amendment which is important.

The clause in the Bill mentions that various details have to be given and filled in the form of chit agreement. The amount of discount which the prized subscriber at any instalment has to forego, has to be mentioned in the form of chit agreement. Now in the vast majority of cases the prized subscriber is determined not by drawing lot but either by auction or tender. This amount cannot be anticipated and put down in the chit agreement. It is impossible. It can only be possible in cases where the prized subscriber is determined by lot. The definition of the chit itself contemplates the various forms in which a prized subscriber is determined. The definition clause says, ". . . each subscriber in his turn as determined by lot or by auction or by tender or in such other

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manner as may be provided for in the agreement, shall be entitled to a prize amount". There are a variety of ways in which the prized subscriber can be determined. Now, ignoring all this, to put down in the chit agreement the amount of discount which the prized subscriber at any instalment has to forego will be a case of performing an impossible task. Therefore my amendment purports to add the word "where such subscriber is determined by drawing lot". This is the only case as far as I can see where the chit agreement itself in advance can specify the amount of discount which the prized subscriber at any instalment has to forego. That can be determined and put down according to the agreement between the parties. In almost all other cases, it is impossible, and the impossible cannot be expected to be done. This, Sir, is the effect of my amendment.

I would appeal to the Mover of the Bill to give consideration to this aspect. Otherwise whoever conducts a chit will be confronted with an impossibility at the very threshold.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I did not like to mention, among the several amendments, the limit of 25 per cent to which reference has been made by Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar. The position is this. There are people who go on bidding sixty per cent and more on account of dire necessity. But there are others, also who by joining together go on bidding 60 per cent and more knowing well that a particular individual is really in need of money, with the result that a particular individual or party suffers. Even in the case of the present chits, they put a stop at twenty-five per cent. I wish, Sir, that the bid stops at twenty-five per cent. The Leader of the House may ask, 'What will happen if two or three people put the bid at twenty-five per cent?' Then, a lot is drawn, and whoever gets the lot, is paid the chit amount.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, I want a clarification from the Hon. Minister as regards the amount of discount which the prized subscriber at any instalment has to forego. The two previous speakers have pointed out what it should be. My hon. Friend Sri Raza Khan says 'Fix twenty-five per cent'. Sir, the chit is run to meet the needs of certain individuals. If we fix 25 per cent or any other higher figure, and if four or five individuals bid to that extent, the suggestion made is that the amount should be paid by drawing a lot. This means that persons outside the panel of four or five, and who have not put in their bid, will have no chance of taking the amount even if their needs be greater. What is to be done in such a case? This is a point which we have to bear in mind. A chit is always conducted to meet the needs of the subscribers. But I think that a limit will go against the principle of auction.

Another thing is this. Each subscriber has to enter into an agreement with the foreman. It may be different in the case of different men. But certain things may be common. In this case, the amount of discount the prized subscriber at any instalment has

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to forego, has to be mentioned. Can it be 20 per cent in the case of one, 25 per cent in another, and 30 per cent in the third? Can it be like this? Is it possible to have this arrangement? It is an agreement between the subscriber and the foreman. It is not a form of agreement between all the subscribers put together and the foreman. I do not know whether it is contemplated like that. These are the points I have raised. It should not shut out people who are in need of the amount by fixing a limit or per cent.

SRI M. SESHACHARIAR : Sir, in regard to the amendment of the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan, I wish to state only this. The whole thing is done for the purpose of seeing that the people do get some faith in the matter of chits. If a chit is to be conducted by any person, people will not have any faith in him till the chit is registered. Once it is registered, the by-laws have got to be registered. Till then nobody would subscribe to it. Otherwise there will be bogus chits and bogus transactions and there will be some sort of an auction and people will be asked to subscribe to those chits. To safeguard people against those chits, we have made a provision that the by-laws have to be registered. Then the second stage is that all the subscribers have got to enter into an agreement. The agreement is between the subscribers and the foreman. Therefore, all of them have got to subscribe. If all of them have to subscribe, the chit has got to be registered and published. Till then nobody would take the risk of paying any money or enter into any agreement. Therefore, it is necessary that these two stages have got to be gone through before the thing is done. Then the question of commencement of the chit arises, because the deposit has to be made. Therefore I say that the two stages should not be clubbed together at least to safeguard the interests of the people. As the hon. Member Sri Srinivasavaradan said, in regard to the discount, whoever has got the need for the money should be allowed to bid and take whatever amount is available after discount. The discount that is available will be divided between the subscribers and the foreman. The discount is available to the man who runs the chit to some extent also. It depends on the auction and the bids therein. I think this has got to be prescribed somewhere in the rules at least.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, in the first place, I want to make it very clear that Government are not averse to accept any amendment either out of any disinclination to go to the other House or for administrative convenience. If the amendments are of such a character as have to be accepted, Government will not hesitate to accept them. Instances have not been lacking in this House where a number of amendments have been accepted. Sir, this House is a revising Chamber. As a Revising Chamber, unless the substance of the Act is likely to be affected, it may not very much care to amend the language or improve on it. Therefore, it is that in some cases where the elegance of language is improved, but nevertheless the substance is not changed, the Government have

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not been eager to accept the amendment. But I wish to make it very clear to this House that Government will not hesitate to accept amendments provided they are necessary for bringing out the substance of the legislation.

The hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri commented on the hasty legislation that is now taking place in all the Legislatures, both Parliament and the State Legislatures. We are not living in the leisurely days of the eighteenth or nineteenth century. To-day life has become complex and regulation of various activities has become necessary in order to fulfil the obligations of a Welfare State. Therefore, we are now enacting legislation on fields which might not have been considered proper during the nineteenth century. But in the changed concept, namely, the political concept of the present century, in which the protection of the interests of the people has become necessary, not only the protection but the promotion of the welfare of the people has also become necessary, we have . . .

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : Sir, my remark was as a sort of criticism upon the volume of legislation brought forward these days. I merely referred to it as a reason why the drafting in so many cases happened to be inartistic or defective. That is nothing peculiar, as my learned Friend says.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I was coming to the point. It becomes necessary now to legislate so much because the conditions are changing so rapidly. Therefore, we do not have as much time as we used to have in the past. To the extent to which it is necessary to bring forward legislation to meet the complex situations of the present day, we have to enact legislation in large numbers, and if in the course of enacting such legislation, certain lapses occur, certainly Government are sorry for it. But because certain mistakes occur owing to the pressure of work, we should not withhold legislation which is urgent and necessary. That is the explanation for the large number of Bills which we have to bring forward both in this House as well as in the other. I am only putting on record a right because a certain opinion has gone on record and I am putting the Government point of view which will also go on record, so that somebody who reads it may not get only one side of the picture presented by the hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri, but may get also the other picture. That is all my purpose. I am not prepared to refute any argument in this regard.

Coming to the clauses of the Bill, the amendments suggested by the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan were found in the Bill as originally framed and as introduced in this House. All the processes were clubbed together in that Bill. But when it went to the Joint Select Committee, it was found that there were a number of practical difficulties in having that system. I shall briefly explain the difficulties. It is not as if members join together and start a chit fund. Ninety per cent of the chit funds are started by

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the foreman. First he comes forward to start a chit fund. Then he goes and collects a number of members, and then he starts the auction. These are the three stages in which the chit fund is organized. There have been instances in which people have put forward themselves as organizers of chit fund and foremen of chit fund and after the chit funds were organized or conducted, they have disappeared. Like the vanishing magician, we have vanishing foremen. Under the present scheme of the Bill, it is not possible. In the first place, the person concerned has to go and register the by-laws. Those by-laws will contain particulars of his residence, his address, his place of business, etc. Therefore, if, after collecting the subscriptions, he does not start the chit fund, it would be easy to trace him and take proceedings against him.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : If he vanishes?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : If he vanishes afterwards, we have got the name and address to pursue him. But if he vanishes without registration, then we cannot know who it is. That is why we said that there should be a first stage in which any person who wanted to conduct a chit fund must register his by-laws containing his name, address, and other particulars about him. They should also contain the terms and conditions on which he proposes to run the chit fund. Otherwise, he can go on changing the terms and conditions until the last day when he finally files the by-laws. In the proposed scheme, even before he induces and requests people to become members of a chit fund, he will have to say, "These are the conditions under which I am requesting you to become a member of the chit fund. Therefore, if you accept these by-laws, you become a member. If you do not accept the by-laws, you need not become a member." The chances of the foreman trying to cheat or otherwise mislead the prospective subscriber would be reduced under the scheme as we have framed. Having framed these by-laws and registered them, he is authorised under this law to go and invite subscriptions. He cannot invite subscriptions without registering the by-laws. That shows that the person who becomes a subscriber to the chit fund is given notice of the conditions under which he will become a member. The third stage is, after he has admitted a number of members by getting chit agreements, he has to furnish security. It is only after he has furnished the security and shown that he has complied with all the provisions that he can commence business. That is to prevent a foreman from starting a chit fund without furnishing security or complying with the formalities. The procedure now prescribed is more or less in consonance with the Company Law, where the company is first registered, where permission has got to be given for going to the public for subscriptions and after subscriptions are raised and all the formalities are complied with, a certificate of commencement is received. It is only to protect the interests of the subscriber that we have laid down this process. It may be a little elaborate, but it is in the interests and for the protection of the subscriber.

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The next point which was raised by the hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri is this. Under sub-clause (6) of clause 2, we have defined "discount" as meaning the sum or the quantity of grain, which a prized subscriber has under the terms of the chit agreement to forego and which is set apart under the said agreement to meet the expenses of running the chit or for distribution among the subscribers or for both. That is the amount which they will have to forego for the purpose of running the chit. Suppose there is no auction at all. The chit amount is taken by rotation or merely by lot. In that case also he will have to see that not more than 10 per cent is taken. That is number one. Then, suppose there is auction. As the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan said, the person may bid at a discount up to 50, 60 or 70 per cent. In order to protect the interests of the subscriber, he says under the rules that no man shall bid at a discount of more than 25 per cent or 30 per cent as may be determined by an agreement *inter se* between the subscriber and the foreman. It is the foreman and the subscriber that have to provide for it themselves. The clause says, "Every chit agreement shall be in duplicate and shall be signed by the subscribers . . . and it shall contain the following particulars . . ." The particulars to be furnished are mentioned in the clause.

Another question was asked. Suppose two or three people want to bid at a discount of 25 per cent. Then the first bid will be accepted. That practice is well-known. There will be no difficulty even in regard to that. The procedure prescribed is to prevent the possibility of unconscionable bids taking place and to provide that between the foreman and the subscriber an agreement is reached that no bid shall be taken at less than a particular discount. That is what we have provided for.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: What is stated in the clause is, "the amount of discount which the prized subscriber at any instalment has to forego". Mention of the specific amount of discount has to be made. It does not refer to a mere percentage of the chit amount. The amount of discount, I say, cannot be ascertained beforehand at the time of the chit agreement. It is a varying amount. One may bid at a higher amount and another may bid at a lesser amount. The amount cannot be mentioned in the chit agreement beforehand. Therefore, I want to add, 'Where such subscriber is determined by drawing lot'.

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THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will give two illustrations. One is a chit in which there is no auction and in that case it will be provided in the agreement that ten per cent will be the discount. The other is an auction chit in which it will be provided that not more than 25 per cent shall be the discount. I want to ask my esteemed Friend whether these will not be covered by clause 5 (6). In the second alternative which is an auction chit, the chit agreement provides that not more than 30 per cent shall

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be the amount of discount in the chit. Can it or cannot it not be provided for in the clause? It is my understanding and it is my advice that it can be provided for.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Suppose there are five or six subscribers?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No, no.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Suppose five or six people shout simultaneously?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That is only a question of fact and there may be a suit and all that in a court.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendments to vote.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, you do not ask the Members whether they want to withdraw their amendments. (Laughter.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes; does the hon. Member want to withdraw his amendment?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: I do not press my amendment. The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment moved by Sri Patanjali Sastri to clause 5.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: In view of the Hon. Minister's explanation which rather strains the language of the existing provision, I do not press my amendment. If that is what is meant to be conveyed by the provision, I request the House to permit me to withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clauses 3 to 7 were put and carried.

Clause 8 was put and carried.

Clause 9.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

"That clause 9 do stand part of the Bill."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move—

"The existing clause 9 be renumbered as sub-clause (a) and after sub-clause (a) so renumbered, insert the following as new sub-clauses (b) and (c)—

(b) When the chit agreement is altered, added to or cancelled with the consent in writing of the foreman and all the subscribers of the chit, the foreman shall furnish a copy of the chit agreement as altered, added to or cancelled to every subscriber before the date of the next drawing in accordance with the chit agreement as altered, added to or cancelled;

(c) The foreman shall within fifteen days after the drawing mentioned in sub-clause (b) file with the Registrar a certificate to the effect that he has complied with the provisions in sub-clause (b)."

Clause 9 refers to . . .

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MR. CHAIRMAN : Let it be seconded.

SRI K. M. RAMASWAMI GOUNDER : I second the amendment.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : One of the advantages of a few people joining the Opposition is this. Our amendments will always have a seconder. (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Even the form has to be kept up.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : I agree. But I am telling the Chairman that he may expect that the amendment will be seconded. Sir, coming to the amendment, I want that the same provision as applies to clause 8 should apply here also. That is the substance of my amendment. The foreman must furnish a copy of the agreement to the subscribers as altered, added to or cancelled, whenever such alteration or addition or cancellation takes place. This is a cautious provision I have suggested for regulation of chits and, therefore, a copy of the by-laws of the new chit which is cancelled or added to or altered should be furnished to the subscriber within a certain time before the next drawing. A certificate to the effect that he has done so should be furnished by the foreman to the Registrar. There may be a defaulter; there may be a transfer in the middle. Therefore, the provision contained in clause 8 should apply to such cases also.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, if it is a case of substitution of another subscriber, there are provisions in the Bill covering such cases. Only if it is a case in which there is cancellation, some provision will have to be made. We have provided that if a chit is concluded, then in that case, notice has to be given and the deposit has to be adjusted. Therefore, both ideas will be covered and it may not be necessary separately to provide for what should be done. However, we will examine it and see whether it can be provided for in the rules.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : In view of what the Hon. Minister has said, I withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 9 was put and carried.

Clauses 10 and 11 were put and carried.

Clause 12.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

“ That clause 12 do stand part of the Bill.”

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : Sir, I move—

“ For the existing sub-clause (1), substitute the following :—

‘ (1) For the proper conduct of the chit, every foreman shall, before applying for certificate of commencement under section 7, furnish sufficient security to the satisfaction of the Registrar for the realisation of the chit amount.’ ”

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : I second the amendment.

* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : Sir, sub-clause (a) of clause 12 provides that property security sufficient to the satisfaction of the Registrar for the realisation of the chit amount should be furnished. That is, full amount of the chit. Then it goes on to say that the foreman should deposit in any approved bank an amount of cash not less than half of the chit amount and similarly if another favoured form of security, viz., Government securities, is given, he need only give a security to the extent of half of the chit amount. Further procedure is provided for dealing with the cases that arise. I submit this is anomalous, if not incongruous because in the first place, securities are provided for safeguarding the interests of the subscribers. Numerous cases have come before courts where the foreman was able to defraud the subscribers without paying the amount of chit and the subscribers had to whistle for their money. The Bill provides for security for the purposes of safeguarding the interests of the subscribers and, therefore, the security should cover the full amount of the chit. I cannot understand why the foreman is given the option for his benefit to deposit cash to the extent of fifty per cent of the chit amount; similarly in the case of Government securities also, the deposit covers only half of the chit amount. If it is intended to protect the interests of the subscribers, it must in all cases be equal to the chit amount and not in the case of property alone. Again, the foreman is not compelled to make a deposit in cash or to transfer Government securities to the Registrar; if he so chooses, he can do so. These are merely options provided for the benefit of the foreman and if he chooses to exercise one or other of the options why should suddenly the subscribers interest be affected to the extent of 50 per cent of the chit amount? This is anomalous, illogical and irrational and therefore I submit this is not correct. No doubt when you say that sufficient security should be given, the foreman will have sufficient option either to deposit cash or give Government securities or property by way of security. There is nothing to prevent him to choose one form or other of the security. There are various varieties, for instance shares of limited liability companies with blank transfer—that is not specifically provided for—and if the foreman has got equity shares he can transfer them to the Registrar and they could be realised by the Registrar in case of need. But these two particular forms of securities are picked up and the foreman is given the option to reduce the security by 50 per cent of the prospective liability. Therefore I submit there is no reason behind this substantial reduction of security intended for the subscriber. The amendment which I have moved will if accepted simplify the whole thing. My amendment says: ‘ For the proper conduct of the chit, every foreman shall, before applying for certificate of commencement under section 7, furnish sufficient security to the satisfaction of the Registrar for the realisation of the chit amount’. That is all. That is simple, easily intelligible and fully protects the interests of the subscribers.

4-00
p.m.

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In fact, Sir, I was surprised at my hon. Friend Sri Raza Khan's amendment seeking to still further reduce the security to 25 per cent. Generally my hon. Friend is supposed to stand for the under-dog. But here he is standing for the top-dog, the foreman.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: To-day I am in a different mood.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: I do not know that my hon. Friend is a man of moods. Anyhow, I submit, Sir, this provision will substantially deprive the subscribers of the safeguard which really the provision of the Bill is intended to secure. Therefore I submit that the simple formula suggested by me may be accepted by the Hon. the Mover of the Bill.

In this connection, I wish to refer to the provision in clause 23 of the Bill and if the foreman is the prized subscriber, he shall give security for the due payment of future subscriptions to the satisfaction of the Registrar. Apparently the Government have forgotten or overlooked this provision in the Bill. I do not think the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan would like to reduce this also to 25 per cent. 'Security to the satisfaction of the Registrar' is the formula that the Bill adopts in another place. If he happens to be a prized subscriber then he has to furnish security to the satisfaction of the Registrar. This is a simple formula easily executed. In fact in numerous cases the High Court directs taking of security. And the lower courts whatever form of security is furnished, adopts the appropriate procedure relative to that form of security and go through them. Therefore it need not be specifically prescribed in the Bill itself that the security of not less than half of the chit amount if it is cash should be deposited in the bank or if Government securities they should be not less than half of the chit amount. This is absolutely unnecessary. The formula suggested by me, namely, sufficient security to the satisfaction of the Registrar for the realisation of the chit amount is intelligible and simple. That is the usual formula adopted everywhere without any kind of difficulty. Therefore I commend my amendment to the Hon. the Mover of the Bill.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I move—

"In items (i) and (ii) to sub-clause (1) (b), for the words 'not less than half of' substitute the words 'equal to'."

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in supporting the amendment moved by the hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri, I must say that my amendment is not against the amendment moved by him. The point made out by the hon. Member is that no distinction should be drawn between the different securities, cash, promissory notes or immovable or movable property and so on. The security should be equal to the amount of the chit. That is all. Therefore without altering the whole section, I have

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given an amendment saying that for the words 'not less than half of', substitute the words 'equal to'. If the security is in cash or in Government securities it should be equal to the chit amount. This is a matter of substance. I know a number of cases where the foremen have vanished and nobody knows what security was given by them. That is the real trouble, in the case of these chit funds. If there is a cash security given in an approved bank the foreman suffers nothing because the bank pays him interest. That is why I also think that some such provision should also be there so that he can put it in some approved bank, approved bank meaning approved by the Government. It will be good for all. I do not know why it should be limited to half if the security is in Government securities. That is a dangerous thing really because nobody knows what these Government securities are worth. The value of these securities are changing and now especially it is a very great difficulty. As a matter of fact 1936 Government securities are valued at Rs. 71 now.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: What is meant by approved banks?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Scheduled or non-scheduled banks recognised by the Government.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: For non-scheduled banks there is no guarantee?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: That is a different matter into which we need not now go into. The point before the House is whether the security in cash or Government security should be equal to the chit amount or half of it. If the general amendment of the hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri is accepted I do not want to press my amendment. But I fear it may not be accepted and therefore it is that I request that at least my amendment may be accepted. The security offered should be equal to the chit amount.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, I move—

"In items (i) and (ii), to sub-clause (1) (b), for the words not less than half of the chit amount', substitute the words 'not less than twenty-five per cent of the chit amount'."

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my amendment says:

"In items (i) and (ii), to sub-clause (1) (b), for the words not less than half of the chit amount', substitute the words 'not less than twenty-five per cent of the chit amount'."

The three amendments before the House are fundamentally different. I am thankful for the compliments paid by me very respectable and hon. Friend Sri Patanjali Sastri that I was always for the under-dog. But to-day I am sorry to say I

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am in a different position. But I may say my position to-day is stronger than what it was off the time. I am taking now a realistic attitude. Even my Hon. Friend the Hon. the Leader of the House may not be in touch with these realities of the situation, and what is happening in the State. I may say I have never contributed to a chit in my life but all the same I know chits are formed for more than one reason. The chits originally were not organized with a profit motive but in order to tide over immediate financial difficulties of individuals. As I said during the first reading of the Bill whatever legislation we might pass here, our experience in the practical enforcement of it is quite different. In every street and in every house in the City these chits are organized. It is the same in the villages also and hon. Members coming from the mofussil must know much better about the conditions there. The main purpose of a chit is to meet the immediate and sudden financial needs of persons. A person may want Rs. 500 for a marriage or for some other purpose or ceremony which unfortunately are too many in our country. Or a person may require it for the purpose of starting some business, a small business. It is these considerations that drive people to join the chit funds of the kind which we are trying to legislate. Now the other consideration that has come into this business is this. Because the person takes the trouble of going about and collecting money from subscribers month after month with the possibility of one or two subscribers defaulting—as was rightly pointed out by the Hon. the Leader of the House though he is not always right in all he says—these organizers of chits naturally want to have a premium of 4 to 5 per cent. If I understand the Hon. the Leader of the House, the hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri and the hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition aright, they seem to visualise that if this Bill were to come into force it will drive away these thousands and thousands of small people from this business particularly in view of the fact that in a subsequent clause a limit of Rs. 100 is imposed for exemption from this legislation. It will not be so. And when small people join the small chit funds for the purpose of getting some money for urgent needs, how do the Government expect them to deposit security in cash. And my respected and hon. Friend Sri Patanjali Sastri wants that the security should be equal to the chit amount and to the satisfaction of the Registrar. With due respect to him I should say that by doing it, we would be throwing greater burden and responsibilities on the Registrar. Charges may be brought against him that he is showing discrimination between the foremen. These are things that are likely to crop up. The hon. Members who spoke just before me seem to visualise that only big firms or big banks will exist after the passing of the law, such as the one which has advertised in today's papers running the business in hundred of places. If that should be the case then they may be right in insisting on their furnishing security equal to the amount of the chit, because they may have capital or the means to comply with such a provision. But if Government should feel as I feel that in spite of this Bill there are bound to be small people

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running this business for their benefit as well as the benefit of the small subscribers, they cannot comply with this provision. As I said the other day, if the Hon. Minister would go to any of the industrial concerns on the pay day he will find these small organizers of chits going about collecting the subscriptions from the employees. If the Government say, let these people violate the Legislation and run those chits I have nothing to say. But if the Government want to enforce the legislation, I say they should take a practical view of the thing. I say it will be difficult for these people to organize the chits after depositing equal amount of the chit as security deposit, or even 50 per cent as suggested by the Government in the Bill. Therefore I thought that 25 per cent would be sufficient security for the proper running of the chits. With due respect to my respected and hon. Friend Sri Patanjali Sastri I may say I am not trying to support one man against another by proposing this amendment. I am only taking a practical view of the thing. I leave it to the decision of the Hon. the Leader of the House whether it should be 25 per cent or 50 per cent or even equal to the chit amount.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : There is another amendment in the name of the hon. Member Sri M. Patanjali Sastri. He may move it and get it seconded also.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : Sir, it is only a consequential amendment depending upon the acceptance of the first amendment that I have moved. If the first is accepted then only this has to be moved. If the clause does not either refer to cash security or Government security then, the words sought to be removed by my second amendment will be really meaningless and therefore I say that they should be deleted. It is only a consequential amendment.

Sir, I would like to say a word with reference to what the hon. Member Sri Raza Khan said. He seems to think that foremen are being asked to give cash security which would be difficult for them and therefore he has suggested that 25 per cent of the chit amount would do as security. This he thinks is a sort of reduction in their favour. Even as it is the provision which if my hon. Friend would scrutinise carefully provides only for an option. The foreman has the option to give cash security or government securities. It is not as if any foreman is compelled to give cash security in which case it may be said it would be difficult for them to find the cash to the extent of the full chit amount. He can always give property security if he cannot give cash security. If he cannot give property security to the full amount of the chit then he has no business to come forward to run a chit. Therefore there is no question of the foreman being favoured by being asked to give a smaller security as if he is compelled to pay cash security or government securities. That is not the case. This is more an option given to him. Therefore there is no point, I would submit, in prescribing the specific forms also. Let the Government say that the foreman should furnish security to the satisfaction of the Registrar

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and such security should be sufficient to cover the realisation of the entire chit amount. Then he can be given the option either to find cash, Government security, or equity shares or property and so on. Therefore the formula which I have suggested is simpler, easily intelligible and easily enforceable also.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the House has drawn me into the controversy. I was a Member of the Joint Select Committee. We heard a number of witnesses. I would request the hon. Members to go through the Bill. The main purpose of the Bill is to safeguard the interests of the subscribers and at the same time to enable the foreman to run the business smoothly. It is a well known fact that there are a number of chits being run now and this will help all to a very great extent. In framing the legislation we should see that it does not cripple these poor people. If hon. Members will go through the other clauses of the Bill they will find that the subscribers are helped to a very great extent. The foreman cannot commence his business unless he has complied with the provisions of this Act. Some are under the impression that a foreman takes the first instalment of subscriptions and deposits that amount as a security. It is not so. He must first deposit the amount equal to half the value of the chit amount. First he must find money for that. Let me not be misunderstood as defending the Government. I am only referring to the facts that were placed before the Joint Select Committee. I was also in favour of the foreman depositing the full amount of the chit as security in the beginning. It was represented to us that such a provision would cripple the whole business and so none would come forward to start chits. (An hon. Member: Was it the foreman or the subscribers who put forward that plea). The foreman said so and they were all in the business. They said it would be difficult for them if the Government were to insist upon the full amount being deposited as security. That was the main reason that led the Government to frame this clause like this. The foremen have to get the by-laws registered first and then they must enter into the form of agreement with the subscribers. The Registrar should approve it and then they should deposit 50 per cent of the amount as security and then they should get a certificate of commencement. Then only the foremen can start the business. All these considerations weighed with us and therefore we said that so far as cash and Government securities were concerned 50 per cent of the value of the chit would be sufficient as security. It is not fair to ask the foremen to deposit the full amount of the chit as security assuming that they are all swindlers. There must be safeguards. But the real difficulty is not in the case of those who conduct small chits but in the case of people who run chits for the value of Rs. 2,000 Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000. In the case of these big people there is no necessity at all to insist on their furnishing security equal to the chit amount. These are the considerations which weighed with us in fixing cash or government security to the

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extent of 50 per cent of the chit amount. I do not know whether the hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri would agree if they are permitted to furnish immovable property as security to the extent of 50 per cent of the chit amount.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: Sir, chits have become an essential part of the life of the community for small savings. I would suggest one thing. Security is most essential for running chits, because in chits, more especially in chits of small amounts, people are losing money heavily. Where the amount is more than Rs. 100, there should be reasonable security offered. Security should be in the form of property or national saving certificates. There should be a clause in the Bill regarding this. The security should be for not less than fifty per cent of the amount (Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan: That is in the clause itself). It must be in the form of property or national savings certificates. 4-20 P.M.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: What about the subscribers? Are their interests to be protected only to the extent of fifty per cent? Still, is it called security?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the debate in this House has brought out the wide divergence of opinion that exists not only in the legislature but also in the country in respect of this clause. (Sri Mohamed Raza Khan: We do not take advantage of that). The original clause as proposed by the Government provided that if property security was given, twice the amount should be furnished, and if cash security was furnished a sum equal to the chit amount should be given. Because, if we try to convert property security into cash, there may be some shortfall, and therefore we provided for twice the amount in the case of property security. Sir, in democracy we go by public opinion as represented to us in the Select Committee as well as in the House. During the Select Committee stage, a number of members felt that the amount of security insisted upon, where no security existed previously, would cause very serious hardship to the foremen who run the business and to that extent, there might be a shrinkage of credit. It is not to give any facility to the foreman that Government accepted the reduced security. So far as cash security was concerned, it is because Government thought that there was an element of substance in the criticism that there might be a shrinkage of credit on account of the enforcement of the provisions as framed in the original Bill, they gave certain latitude where cash security was given. That is why we had to put in a cumbersome procedure by saying that in the case of property security, it must be equal to the chit amount and in the case of cash security, it might be half the amount, and so on. Therefore, this is really a compromise. There was another view also held in the Select Committee. That is, it should be twenty per cent and twenty-five per cent. It was also insisted that the security by the foreman should not be more than ten per cent at all. So it was very

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difficult to arrive at a compromise which was acceptable to all shades of opinion. Fifty per cent cash security represents a compromise of the different points of view

Then, Sir, so far as security is concerned, besides this fifty per cent cash security, there is the security of the future subscriptions payable by the other subscribers. That is why we thought that the subscriber might not be very much left without a remedy if only fifty per cent was accepted in cash. There are two securities, namely, (1) cash security and (2) future subscriptions payable by the prized subscriber which, if collected, might make up for the balance that might be due to the non-prized subscribers. Therefore I would request the House to accept it not as a thing good in principle but as the most acceptable compromise of the different shades of opinion held.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Is the hon. Member Sri M. Patanjali Sastri withdrawing his amendment?

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: I am pressing my amendment, Sir.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“For the existing sub-clause (1), *substitute* the following:—

‘(1) For the proper conduct of the chit, every foreman shall, before applying for certificate of commencement under section 7, furnish sufficient security to the satisfaction of the Registrar for the realisation of the chit amount.’”

The amendment was put and declared lost.

Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar demanded a poll and the House divided thus:

Ayes.

Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.

.. M. Patanjali Sastri.

.. G. Krishnamoorthy.

Noes.

The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman.

Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder.

.. V. S. Balasundaram.

.. M. Seshachariar.

.. N. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradar

Srimathi Saraswathi Pandurangam.

.. S. Manjubhashini.

Sri A. Gajapathy Nayagar.

.. M. V. Sudarsanam Naidu.

.. K. T. Kosalram.

Vidwan T. Muthukannappan.

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Noes—cont.

Dr. T. V. Sivanandam.

Sri T. V. Devaraja Mudaliar.

.. K. V. Ramaswamy.

.. A. J. Arunachalam.

.. T. S. Sankaranarayana Pillai.

.. N. Annamalai Pillai.

Srimathi Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav.

Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan

.. K. Kamalakannan.

.. Abdul Hameed Khan.

.. V. M. Surendraram.

.. P. B. K. Thiagaraja Reddiar

.. P. Madurai Pillai.

.. I. A. Chidambaram Pillai.

.. A. Subramanyam.

.. S. P. Sivasubramanya Nadar.

.. M. Subbiah Chettiar.

.. K. M. Ramaswami Gounder.

Neutral.

Sri Mohamed Raza Khan.

.. A. K. Thangavel Mudaliar.

Ayes—3; Noes—29; Neutral—2.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put to vote the amendment of the hon. Member Sri Mohamed Raza Khan. The question is—

“In tems (i) and (ii), to sub-clause (1) (b), for the words ‘not less than half of the chit amount’, *substitute* the words ‘not less than twenty-five per cent of the chit amount’.”

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The amendment was put and lost.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The second amendment of the hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri does not arise as it is consequential. I shall put to vote the amendment of the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar. The question is—

“In tems (i) and (ii) to sub-clause (1) (b), for the words ‘not less than half of’ *substitute* the words ‘equal to’.”

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 12 was put and carried.

Clause 13 was put and carried.

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Clause 14.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

‘ That clause 14 do stand part of the Bill.’

* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Sir, I move—

“ In sub-clause (4), add the following at the end after the words and figures ‘ section 13 ’ :—

‘ and what is allowed under the chit agreement to meet the expenses of running the chit.’ ”

Clause 14, sub-clause (4), says—

“ The foreman shall not appropriate for himself any amount in excess of what he is entitled to under clauses (a) and (b) of section 13.”

Clauses (a) and (b) of section 13 say—

“ (a) in the absence of any provision in the chit agreement to the contrary, to obtain the chit amount at the instalment specified in the chit agreement;

(b) to such commission or remuneration not exceeding five per cent of the chit amount as may be fixed in the chit agreement;”.

But suppose the foreman incurs expenses which are also contemplated in the definition of “ discount ” in sub-clause (6) of clause 2. It is defined as meaning the sum or the quantity of grain, which a prized subscriber has under the terms of the chit agreement to forego and which is set apart under the said agreement to meet the expenses of running the chit. . . . Though there is no substantive provision to allow him to appropriate the expenses, the definition seems to contemplate that in some instances they will have to be met. That is obvious because he has to pay the fee for the registration and he has to incur so many other expenses. But sub-clause (4) of clause 14 prohibits him from appropriating any amount except what is mentioned in sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause 13. I am moving an amendment in favour of the foreman this time. Therefore, it will be in consonance with the mood of the House. Now, what about the expenses? Should he not take the expenses which he has to meet? Therefore, my amendment suggests that the prohibition contemplated in sub-clause (4) of clause 14 should include the expenses also. I support the Hon. Minister has no objection to this, unless the foreman is expected to meet the expenses out of his own pocket.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I second the amendment. Sir, The rights of the foreman are mentioned in clause 13. There is no reference to “ expenses ” in that clause. But the definition of “ discount ” includes the amount set apart under the chit agreement to meet the expenses of running the chit. Sub-clause (4) of clause 14 does not contemplate these “ expenses ”.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: But it refers to “ remuneration ”.

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: “ Remuneration ” can never refer to the expenses. Remuneration refers to payment for duty as a foreman. Therefore, it does not include the “ expenses ”.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the foreman gets ordinarily the first draw. That means that he gets the whole chit amount. For instance, if it is a chit for Rs. 1,000, and there are one hundred subscribers the amount of subscription being Rs. 10 each, the foreman gets the first draw and for the whole period he gets it and interest thereon. Therefore, it is not as though he merely starts a chit fund for any charity. He gets the first draw and the interest accruing thereon till the end of the chit period. The second benefit that he gets is that while others have to bid at an auction and get the amount reduced, he gets the whole amount. That is another form of remuneration. The third remuneration is the amount not exceeding five per cent of the chit amount as may be fixed in the chit agreement. The fourth revenue that he will get is, when the prized subscribers deposit the moneys in banks when called upon to do so in certain circumstances, the interest thereon. All these are enough to cover the expenses.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: The definition of “ discount ” refers to expenses. That has got to be amended.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am only half-way through my explanation. Therefore, the foreman is in no way handicapped or prejudiced by this clause.

Then, reference was made to the definition of “ discount ”. That was made to cover cases of chits wherein auction took place. In clause 5 we have provided that the chit agreement shall contain the particulars as to the amount of discount which the prized subscriber at any instalment has to forego. In cases where there is no auction and where there is no further remuneration, the foreman would provide in the chit agreement the discount prized subscriber has to forego. When he forgoes, it goes to the foreman. In cases where there is auction, we provide for two types of cases. Therefore, the sub-clause creates little confusion. One type of case where there is auction.

Another type of case is the one in which there is no auction. In case, there is auction, the amount that the foreman gets is enough to cover the expenses. In the other case in which he does not have auction, then he can provide in his chit agreement the amount of discount and the discount includes expenses. I do not think any serious harm is done to the foreman by saying that the expenses should be covered by the commission and other remuneration that he gets.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: I hesitate to say whether I withdraw. All this explanation of the Hon. Minister is involved and it is very difficult for a person who reads this provision to find out the nature and the meaning of the provision. I do not know when disputes go before courts, whether they will allow the same latitude in explaining the section. Certainly the courts will not

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have the benefit of the explanation of the Leader of the House when cases come up. It is safe, therefore, to make it very clear by a suitable set of words instead of allowing it to remain in this devious form and explaining away a thing which *prima facie* seems to import the contrary. In any case, in view of the involved explanation of the Hon. Leader of the House (laughter), I withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 14 was put and carried.

Clauses 15 to 19 were put and carried.

Clause 20.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

“ That clause 20 do stand part of the Bill ”.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I move—

“(1) In sub-clause (1), in line 1, after the words ‘ list of subscribers ’, insert the words ‘ after notice to him ’;

(2) In sub-clause (1), omit the following words : ‘ A written notice of such removal shall be given by the foreman to the defaulting subscriber within fourteen days of such removal ’;

(3) In sub-clause (1), add the following proviso at the end : ‘ Provided that when the non-prized subscriber pays his subscription immediately after the receipt of the notice, his name shall not be removed from the list of subscribers ’.”

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, this amendment raises a point which was also mentioned by the hon. Gentleman, Mr. Seshachariar. When a non-prized subscriber defaults in paying the subscription in accordance with the terms of the chit agreement, then he shall be liable to have his name removed from the list of subscribers. Here by my amendment I want to give him a slight latitude as it were. The removal should be after giving notice to him. I cannot understand notice being given after removal. It should be before. I want also to add a proviso to the effect that if the subscriber pays his subscription after receipt of notice, his name should not be removed. Immediately after receipt of the notice, if he pays the subscription, his name need not be removed. It is true that a copy of the removal order will be filed before the Registrar and the defaulting subscriber has also got a remedy of appealing to the Registrar against that order. The defaulter may say : ‘ I was ill and I could not pay; somebody was dead and I could not pay ’. The Registrar may thereupon pass such orders as he thinks fit and his decision shall be final. Of course, substitution must wait until the appeal is disposed of. On the other hand, I will give a little benefit to the subscriber. Suppose immediately on receipt of the notice he pays.

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SRI ABDUL HAMEED KHAN : What is ‘ immediately ’?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : It will be a matter for construction by the Registrar. If the benefit is given to the subscriber, it will be a better way of treating him. Somebody on account of some mistake might remove the name from the list and the subscriber has to suffer. This removing of name is a serious matter. Hon. Members were once students and they know what removal of names from rolls means. My friend, Mr. Hameed Khan must know it. (Sri M. Seshachariar : Some grace time can be allowed.) The appeal may take a month or two to be disposed of and the subscriber has to wait till then.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : Is not removal automatic?

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : No, it is no automatic.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : I certainly appreciate the point raised by Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar that the subscriber's name should not be removed without notice. May I draw his attention to clause 5 which refers to the form of agreement which should contain particulars such as time and place at which the chit is to be drawn, etc.? Does it not cover the case mentioned by Mr. Balasubramanya Ayyar?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That is different.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : It was pointed out that if we did not immediately remove...

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : What will you do when his name is substituted by the Registrar?

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Only in order to ensure that they are regular that this provision is made. But arbitrary removal should not be made. If the Hon. Leader of the House thinks it is necessary, he can accept the amendment. It will give me greater pleasure.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, if we knew something of the way in which the chits are conducted, it would help us to understand this problem better. In the chit agreement, it is provided that every member shall pay his subscription regularly. It is also provided that if it is not paid regularly on the appointed date, the subscriber's name shall be removed. Therefore, that contract between the parties will prevail. What we have provided for in law is an appeal to show cause against such removal. What the subscriber has agreed...

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : That is not in the chit agreement.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is.

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Even removal?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes. We would not have many of the difficulties if we knew the way in which chits are conducted. The time by which an instalment is to be paid and the condition that if it is not paid the name will be removed are all mentioned in the agreement.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: What I suggest can also be in the agreement.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If in each case, a person has to be given notice before removal, even the sanctity of the undertaking that he will pay the instalments regularly will not be there. Therefore, we have provided for this in the Bill, because protection of the other subscribers is equally the function of the Legislature. If one subscriber defaults, and then two or three more subscribers default, then it is not the interest of the foreman that is jeopardised. It is actually the interest of the other subscribers that is jeopardised. Therefore it is provided in all chit agreements that the person shall regularly pay, and if he does not pay his amount, he will be removed. To protect him against any unfair treatment by the foreman, we have provided for an appeal, and until the appeal is disposed of, no other person can be substituted. I trust that this explanation will be acceptable to the House.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 20 was put and carried.

Clause 21.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

‘That clause 21 do stand part of the Bill’.

* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Sir, I move—

“In the proviso to sub-clause (1), add the following at the end after the words ‘disposed of’ :—

‘and unless the arrears of subscription are paid by such person’.”

The clause says ‘The foreman may substitute in the list of subscribers any person in the place of a defaulting subscriber whose name has been removed from such list under sub-section (1) of section 20’. In the proviso it is stated that no such substitution shall be made, where an appeal has been preferred, until the same has been disposed of. I wish to add the words, ‘and unless the arrears of subscription are paid by such person’. That is to say, the arrears of subscription due by the defaulting subscriber should also be paid by the person who is sought to be substituted, as a condition precedent to his substitution. The Registrar will insist that unless the arrears are also paid, he will not be substituted.

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No doubt, sub-clause (3) contemplates that all arrears of subscription should be realised from the substituted subscriber less any amount advanced by the foreman. The sub-clause says—

‘All arrears of subscriptions realized from the substituted subscriber, less any amount advanced by the foreman, shall, before the date of the next succeeding instalment, be deposited . . .’

This contemplates that obviously the substituted subscriber may not pay the arrears of the defaulting subscriber. All that is stipulated by my amendment is that he should be made to pay the arrears of subscription due by the defaulting subscriber also, as a condition precedent to his being substituted. There are two conditions already. No such substitution shall be made until the expiry of the period allowed for appeal. If he prefers an appeal, until the appeal is disposed of, he cannot be substituted. According to the amendment, unless the arrears of the subscription due by the defaulting subscriber are also paid by the substituted subscriber, he cannot be substituted. I am here reminded of a Tamil saying, துன்பம் விட்டு வாலைப் பிடுப்பது. A person is sought to be substituted in the place of a defaulting subscriber, and then proceedings are taken against him for recovery of arrears. This is an undesirable procedure. Before a subscriber goes on the register of the Registrar as a substitute in the place of the defaulting subscriber, the arrears due by the defaulting subscriber should be realised. I think, Sir, this should be added as one of the conditions precedent to a person being made a substitute subscriber in the place of the defaulting subscriber. Sub-clause (3) merely contemplates the arrears being recovered from him. There is no insistence that the arrears should be paid before the substitution is actually effected.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I second the amendment. In very many cases this is the procedure. Even for an appeal to be filed, the payment of the tax in question is a condition precedent. In the case of income-tax, the whole amount should be paid before an appeal is filed. In fact it is stated in income-tax matters that the whole amount of the tax should be paid before an appeal is put in. We here say that before substitution the amount should be paid. This is a very reasonable amendment. Probably the Registrar will so order, but it is better that the statute itself contains a provision in this regard.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the terms under which a subscriber is substituted is often a matter of agreement between the foreman and the subscriber. He would either say that the money should be paid immediately or paid after his substitution. All that is done in sub-clause (3) is to see that, when such arrears are paid, they are deposited in a bank. The insistence on the deposit in sub-clause (3) is for the purpose of seeing that the amount recovered by the foreman is not spent away by him. So far as substitution is concerned, it is a matter of agreement between the foreman and the subscriber. Certainly he would not substitute a person unless he pays the arrears. It may, of

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course, be a better way of saying that he must pay the arrears. But it does not in any way affect the statute, because in the first place the Registrar will substitute the person and prescribe conditions. It is an agreement between the foreman and the subscriber, before he is substituted. Therefore, it is not necessary, though it may perhaps be strictly conforming to the statute to have that sort of provision. I do not think the clause suffers from any lacuna, because of the lack of such a provision.

* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: At every stage, the Mover of the Bill seems to be invoking the provisions of an agreement whose provisions none of us knows. No doubt it is possible for the agreement to provide for this, but I think there should be a provision in the statute itself that unless arrears are paid, no substitution should be effected. If the Hon. Mover of the Bill does not see the desirability of having such a provision, I do not press my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 21 was put and carried.

Clause 22.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

‘ That clause 22 do stand part of the Bill ’.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, in line 5 of the clause, the word ‘ the ’ is omitted before the word ‘ foreman ’. I suppose that it is a printing mistake.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is the amendment of Sri M. Patanjali Sastri. Let him move his amendment.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Sir, I move—

“ In line 4, after the words ‘ his contributions ’ and before the words ‘ subject to ’, insert the following:—

‘ together with the arrears of subscription realised from the substituted subscriber ’.”

The amendment was duly seconded.

* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Sir, I do not know whether the Leader of the House is going to invoke the terms of the agreement here also. The amendment is simple. This deals with the amount due to the defaulting subscriber. How to deal with it? When the substituted subscriber draws the prize amount, the defaulting subscriber shall be entitled to recover from his foreman his contributions, that is, contributions already made by the defaulting subscriber before he committed default in the payment of further subscriptions. This he is entitled to recover. The amendment seeks to add the words ‘ together with the arrears of subscription realised from the substituted subscriber ’. This also should go to the defaulting subscriber, and that is made clear in the previous clause itself, where the foreman is directed to deposit in some bank

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the amounts or arrears realised from the substituted subscriber, which he is prohibited from appropriating to himself by drawing out of the bank except for payment to the defaulting subscriber. Therefore sub-clause (3) of clause 21 specifically contemplates the payment of arrears collected from the substituted subscriber to the defaulting subscriber. So the defaulting subscriber should get under the provisions of the Bill not only the contributions made by him before he committed default and therefore had his name removed, but also the arrears due by him after the default and till the substitution is effected. Both these amounts he is entitled to collect. But clause 22 only says that when a substituted subscriber draws the prize amount, the defaulting subscriber shall be entitled to recover from the foreman his contributions. Then what about the arrears? According to the previous clause, he is entitled to arrears of subscription. This is the place where he must be given the right to recover that also from the foreman. Therefore, I think this is a perfectly clear thing. It is only because of an inadvertent omission this provision is not inserted here. I would suggest to the Hon. Mover to accept this amendment to give full effect to the defaulting subscriber's rights.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, the definite article “ the ” is omitted in the sentence “ Then foreman shall on demand made . . . ” That is perhaps a printing mistake.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, we thought that the word “ subscriptions ” would include the arrears. If the hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri thinks that it will not cover the arrears, I am willing to have that amendment accepted. From the wording used, namely, “ the defaulting subscriber shall be entitled to recover from the foreman his contributions subject to such deductions as may be provided for in the chit agreement ”, we thought that “ contributions ” would include the arrears as well as future payment. The word “ contributions ” is a comprehensive term. But if the hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri thinks that it is not sufficiently wide to cover both, then the Government will be prepared to accept the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

“ In line 4, after the words ‘ his contributions ’ and before the words ‘ subject to ’, insert the following:—

‘ together with the arrears of subscription realized from the substituted subscriber ’.”

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 22, as amended, was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8 p.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

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

* 202. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 921, Revenue, dated 16th November 1960, regarding exemption from liability to entertainments tax the benefit film shows in aid of the Flag Day Fund to be held in December 1960.

* 203. Notification issued with G.O. R. No. 965, Revenue, dated 29th November 1960 regarding exemption from liability to entertainments tax, the benefit film show conducted by the Madras Secretariat Association at 10 a.m. on 12th November 1960.

* 204. Notification issued with G.O. No. 4889, Revenue, dated 29th November 1960 under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act I of 1959).

* 205. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1875, Local Administration, dated 30th November 1960 relating to the procedure in regard to transaction of business and conduct of meetings of District Development Councils.

* 206. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3946, Food and Agriculture, dated 2nd December 1960 constituting the Madras Land Improvement Board under the Madras Land Improvement Scheme.

† 207. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 105, Home, dated 6th January 1961 under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931).

* Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 13th February 1961.

† Laid on the table of the House on 18th February 1961.

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APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to Starred Question No. 75 asked by Vidwan T. Muthukannappan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 23rd February 1961, page 388 supra.]

[SUBJECT.—Law and Order—Ramanathapuram district—Katcha Theevu—Threatening of fishermen from Katcha Theevu by Ceylon Police.]

In the second week of March 1960, five fishing boats set out into the sea from Verkkot in Ramanathapuram district to fish off Katcha Theevu. Each boat carried its owner and a few fishermen. While the fishermen were repairing their nets, a launch carrying a few Ceylon Police officials appeared at Katcha Theevu. The Police officials directed the fishermen to take their boats near the launch. As the fishermen were just then laying their nets, there was some delay in complying with the direction. The Ceylon Police fired two shots in the air. Thereupon, the fishermen took their boats near the launch. The Ceylon Police warned them to return to their places within 3 p.m. of the following day. The fishermen asked that they may be allowed two days for returning to their villazes. Their request was rejected. The fishermen returned to their villages immediately.

A couple of weeks later, three out of the five fishing boats referred to above went to Katcha Theevu carrying the same fishermen and the respective boat-owners. This time, the fishermen took with them certificates declaring them to be *bona fide* fishermen, from the village headman and the President, Rameswaram Fishermen Co-operative Society. On this occasion also, a Ceylon Police party went there. The Policemen got into one of the boats and beat one of the fishermen. After that the boat was tied to the launch and towed towards Ceylon. Meanwhile, the fishermen showed them their certificates. The Ceylon Police then released the boat and the fishermen.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Friday, the 24th February 1961.

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

Cars for the use of the Ministers

* 77 Q.—DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have imported cars for the use of the Ministers in the State during 1959-60 ;

(b) if so, the number and the make of the cars so imported; and

(c) the cost of each car?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) : (a) No.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that the local Government made representations to the Union Government about the purchase of new cars?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The question is whether any cars have been purchased for the Ministers. I have said, " No ". If the hon. Member wants any further information, he can put a separate question.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Most of the cars used by Ministers are new. When were they imported?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That shows that we are keeping them well. It is more than five years since we purchased them.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Why is it that the Ministers are having huge cars while the Prime Minister said the other day that the Raj Bhavan should have small cars?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : These are cars purchased long ago. If the hon. Member wants us to dispose of them, that is a different matter.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : The Cabinet formed in 1957 was almost without any change. Am I to take it that no car was changed in these few years?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : After that, a few cars have been changed.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know, when a car is allotted to any individual Minister, whether there is any stipulation that he should use it for a certain period, unless it is declared unfit for the use of the Minister earlier?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Standards have been laid down. The cars should have done a running of 50,000 miles. As a matter of fact, most of the cars have done a running of about 70,000 miles. The car of the Minister for Industries might have done a running of more than a lakh of miles.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: When a Minister lays down office or his term of office expires, how is the car disposed of? Is it sold by public auction?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If it can still be used, it may be passed on to the successors of the Ministers.

Teleprinter factory

*78 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state whether the Government have been consulted in the matter of location of Teleprinter factory at Guindy, Madras?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes, Sir.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Is this factory for manufacturing parts or for manufacturing teleprinters?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It will also be for manufacturing parts of teleprinters. In the first stage, it will be assembling parts, and in the course of two or three years, we will start manufacturing teleprinters.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Is it a Government of India undertaking or a State Government undertaking?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is a Government of India undertaking.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know the capital amount involved in setting up this factory and the number of sets which are likely to be produced in the first or second year?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We do not know the capital structure of this company, but we will make roughly two to three thousand units to start with, and then it will progressively increase.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Is there any provision for training apprentices in this factory?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Yes, Sir. It will be part of the scheme. But I want to correct the answer given to the previous supplementary question. To start with, it will be 176 and it will go to 1,226 machines in the course of two or three years.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: May I know whether the production is for internal consumption or is there any possibility of exporting a part of it?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is just counting the chickens before they are hatched. We have not even started the factory yet.

Powerlooms

* 79 Q.—SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce powerlooms in the place of handlooms in the State; and

(b) if so, the procedure for such replacement?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: (a) & (b) Sir, it is proposed to introduce powerlooms up to a certain percentage in Weavers' Co-operative Societies, if requested by the Societies. Such introduction does not involve replacement but will constitute an addition to the existing looms.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAM: Then, who will be working on these looms?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The members of the co-operative societies.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAM: The existing members only will go to work on the powerlooms that would be introduced. That means that it is only replacement of the present ordinary handlooms?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I may explain it in a little detail. If a co-operative society has, say, 100 or 200 looms, we may allow up to 10 per cent of power looms, i.e., 10 or 20 powerlooms. And for running these 10 or 20 powerlooms, we will take in ten or twenty workers who have been trained to work on powerlooms. They will become members of the co-operative society and they will earn their wages. The idea is that profits that accrue out of the use of these powerlooms should be distributed amongst all the members including the old members of the co-operative society.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Has the Hon. Minister considered the fact that by the introduction of powerlooms a number of people would be thrown out of employment?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That has been an age long conception, but fortunately disproved by the development of industry all over the world. Automation and mechanization has not brought about unemployment in other countries but has opened up new avenues of employment.

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SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : What is the main intention of introducing these powerlooms? Is it for more production?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The intention is to provide better income and better wages for the workers. In the ordinary loom their earnings are poor, but in the powerloom their earnings will be almost doubled.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Is the Hon. Minister aware that the powerloom requires more yarn than the handloom? Even now the Government are not able to supply yarn to the handloom at a fair price to the weavers. How do the Government expect to provide yarn to the powerlooms?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The question of the hon. Member is based on an assumption which is incorrect. There is plenty of yarn available in the country, but the price in sympathy with the price of cotton, rates of wages payable to the textile workers, etc., have gone up. There is no dearth or shortage of yarn in the country.

3-10 p.m. SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : As a matter of fact, at no time in Madras there used to be available more than 500 bales. Today I may tell the Hon. Minister that not even 100 bales are available in the Madras market. That means that there is only shortage and it is not an assumption. Will the Hon. Minister clarify this?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : These are all seasonal fluctuations. Shortage is one which is continuous. We are all aware of the seasonal fluctuations in the supply and demand of yarn and there is no overall shortage of yarn in the country.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : The price is continuously rising in the past so many months in spite of the Government's assurances. That means that it is only due to shortage. It is not due to any other factor. Will the Hon. Minister clarify?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The hon. Member is giving his conclusions and not asking for any information. He is only confirming what I said just now. The position is this. With the increasing prices of cotton, with the increasing wages for labour, and with the increase all round in the cost of production, the price of yarn also goes up. Correspondingly the price of cloth also goes up. Correspondingly, the prices of handloom goods are also showing an upward trend. Therefore, it is wrong to say that the prices go up because of shortage. It is not because of shortage but because of the general trend in the level of prices all round.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : By introducing powerlooms we expect more production of cloth. That means there will be at one stage slump in the cloth market. What will the Government do in such cases?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is purely hypothetical. My expectation is that in another fifty years to come we will never face a slump in any sector.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I concede the Minister for Industries is an expert in handlooms. But as his idea in shifting from handloom to powerloom is to make the workers earn more, why not shift completely from handloom to powerloom irrespective of the consequences of unemployment?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : If the hon. Member means, "Why not shift the whole thing to textile mills?", then we say that the capital to be invested is too heavy and it cannot be done immediately. It will progressively happen. If the hon. Member says, "Why not shift all of them to powerlooms?", there, again, the investment is heavy and the availability is not as the hon. Member imagines. We may not get powerlooms in such large numbers as we want. Therefore, this has got to be done progressively and only—I want to repeat—if requested by the handloom weavers in the co-operative sector.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I take it that the Minister for Industries wants to give this warning to handlooms that they cannot remain for long and that they should shift slowly to powerloom?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I am afraid even the inference is incorrect. There are certain sectors of handlooms production which will continue in perpetuity. There are several skilled designs and certain patterns which cannot be easily woven by machines. Those things will continue to be the pride of handloom production in our country. And I envisage the handloom to survive for all time provided they take to these specialised productions.

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : What are the varieties of handloom cloth which the Government want to transfer to powerlooms?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : There is no particular variety. Normally, these common patterns like dhoties and sarees can be more easily woven in powerlooms than the specialised varieties like 'chintz' cloth and so on.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : The Hon. Minister is aware that the *per capita* consumption of cloth during the Second Plan period has increased only by one yard. How is it that the Hon. Minister expects that there will be no slump in handloom cloth?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The population has increased.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : My first answer is that the standard of life of the people has gone up; their money wages are going up. My second point is that the population, as the Hon. Minister for Finance has said, is increasing. We will, therefore, require more cloth.

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SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : All these things are happening even now.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Let the hon. Member have something for the Budget discussion.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : All these things will be happening even during the Third Plan period. How does the Hon. Minister expect consumption to go up beyond one yard per capita?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The hon. Member apparently holds views diametrically opposed to the views held by the Government. He may present them during the Budget discussion and we will have plenty of opportunity to meet them.

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR : ஒரு 'லாம்'-க்கு எவ்வளவு பணம் தேவைப்படுகிறது? அதனால் ஏழைகளுக்கு லாபகரமாக இருக்குமா?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : ஏழைகளுக்கு லாபகரமாக இருக்கும் என்பதுதான் சர்க்காரின் அபிப்பிராயம். காரணம் இன்றைக்கு சாதாரணமாக ஒரு கைத்தறியிலிருந்து ஒரு தொழிலாளிக்கு மாதம் ரூ. 50-லிருந்து 60, 70 வரை லாபம் நெய், எண்ணெய், கிடைக்கும். பவர் லாமில் வேலை செய்தால் நான் ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 2½-லிருந்து ரூ. 4½ வரை கிடைக்கிறது. தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு இதனால் நன்மைதான் கிடைக்கிறது. பவர்லாம் என்ன விலை என்பது பற்றி என்னிடம் விவரம் இல்லை.

Music teachers

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

(a) whether any Government Order laying down the minimum qualifications of Music Teachers in Secondary Schools has been passed in 1956; and

(b) if so, the date from which it has been brought into force?

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

(b) The revised qualifications are applicable to teachers employed on or after 8th October 1956, the date of the order.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know what is the additional qualification that is insisted upon as per the Government Order?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I would refer the hon. Member to the Government Order.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that this Government Order was given retrospective effect in certain districts and that the services of certain music teachers were terminated?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I have no information to that effect.

Secondary grade teachers and trained graduates.

* 81 Q.—SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number of secondary grade teachers and trained graduates who are continued on a temporary basis even after three years of service in District Board Schools district-wise.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : None, Sir.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : I am glad Sir.

Sterile solutions

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

(a) the amount of sterile solutions manufactured in the King Institute, Guindy, in the half year ended 30th June 1959;

(b) to whom they were supplied; and

(c) the amount realized from the sale?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (a) 1,19,71,995 c.c.

(b) The solutions were supplied to 287 institutions in and outside the State.

(c) The total sales amount to Rs. 5,601.13 of which Rs. 3,052.88 has been realized.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : What was the difficulty in realizing the balance? If they are Government institutions, it must be by book adjustment; if they are private parties, then a suit must be filed.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Supply to Government institutions is free. Supply to private institutions is charged. Only so much as I have said has been realized so far and as there are arrears in all other cases, there are arrears here also. (laughter).

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : Is it a fact that the Director of the King Institute, Guindy, has received a lot of complaints from various medical institutions and managements that the solutions have produced reaction after injection?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : No, Sir. I am not aware from what source the hon. Members gets all these things.

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DR. A. SREENIVASAN: My source is the patients themselves. Will the Hon. Minister make an enquiry in public interests as to whether the solutions are sufficiently sterile so as not to produce reaction when victims are injected?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Victims?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU: If the hon. Member puts the question in proper form, I will answer.

Basic Training

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

(a) the stipend paid to students undergoing Basic Training (both Junior and Senior);

(b) the date when the present rate of stipend was fixed;

(c) whether there is any proposal to raise it; and

(d) if so, from when and to how much?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) Rs. 18 per mensem per student.

(b) July 1948.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

VIDWAN T. MUTHUKANNAPPAN: இந்த ரூ. 18 மிகவும் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. அதை உயர்த்தவேண்டுமென்று நிர்வாகிகளிடமிருந்தாவது அல்லது ஸ்தாபனங்களிலிருந்தாவது ஏதாவது வின்னப்பங்கள் அரசினருக்கு வந்திருக்கின்றனவா? வந்திருந்தால் அவற்றின் மீது ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறார்களா?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: நிதி இலாகா இந்த ரூ. 18-ஐயே எடுத்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று நிர்ப்பந்தம் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதைக் கொஞ்சம் பிடித்து நிறுத்தி வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

Advances for house construction

* 84 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to extend the benefit of advance for purposes of house construction to the teachers in non-Government institutions?

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

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: What is the difficulty in extending it to teachers in non-Government schools?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Want of resources.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: How much is paid to Government servants and how is it related to their salary or provident fund accumulations?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Government cannot undertake every responsibility. As far as Government servants are concerned, we have got a special responsibility particularly for housing them. That is why we have to construct houses for them. I do not have the figures with reference to the maximum amount advanced to officers. A separate question may be put to my Hon. Colleague in charge of Housing.

SRI G. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Have Government any proposal to give house-rent allowance to teachers in non-Government institutions?

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

Dhobikhanas

* 85 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJALU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have applied for any assistance from the Government of India for the construction of Dhobikhanas in the State; and

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

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have expressed their inability to agree to this Government's proposal for sanction of Central assistance for this purpose.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU: டோபிகானாக்கள் கட்டுவது சம்பந்தமாக நிதி ஒதுக்குவது பற்றி சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறது?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON: தற்பொழுது இரண்டே முக்கால் லட்சம் அதற்காக கடன் உதவியாக அளிக்க ஸ்தலஸ்தாபனத்தில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டதில் 1.7 லட்சம்தான் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. உதவித்தொகை கடனாக வழங்கப்படவேண்டிய காரணத்தால் அது முழுவதும் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டு செலவழிக்கப்படவில்லை என்று தெரிகிறது. கார்ட்டி ரேஷனுக்கு ஒரு லட்சம் ரூபாய் டோபிகானா பழுது பார்க்கவும் புதிய இடம் கட்டுவதற்கும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU: ராஜ்யத்தில் எந்தெந்த நகரசபைகளிலிருந்து டோபிகானா கட்டுவதற்குக் கடன் கேட்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? எந்தெந்த நகர சபைகளுக்குச் சர்க்கார் கடன் கொடுத்திருக்கிறது?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON: 27 நகரசபைகளும் 44 பஞ்சாயத்துக்களும் இதற்கு உதவி கேட்டிருக்கின்றார்கள்.

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SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Will the Government realize that in order to preserve the health of the people, dhobikhanas should be constructed? Otherwise, there will spread contagious diseases. Have the Government any proposal to construct dhobikhanas?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : The Government have realized it and that is why they are attending to this matter.

* 86 Q.—SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state, with reference to the answer given to Legislative Council Question No. 175, on 25th April 1960, the amount of loan granted to each Municipality for the construction of dhobikhanas during 1960-61?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : No loan has been sanctioned to any of the municipalities during 1960-61 for construction of dhobikhanas. The Corporation of Madras has been sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1 lakh for construction of and improvements to dhobikhanas in the City.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : குடிசைத் தொழில்கள் செய்துவரும் சைதாப்பேட்டையில் பல வருடங்களாக டோபிகானா கட்டப்படுமென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இப்பொழுது ஒரு லட்சம் ஒதுக்கப் பட்டிருப்பதாக மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அந்தப் பணத்தில் சைதாப்பேட்டையில் டோபிகானா கட்டப்படுமா?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : அது கட்டுவதற்காகத்தான் இந்தத் தொகை ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Is it because that the other municipalities did not apply for loans that no loans were sanctioned to them or is it that the Madras Corporation is specially favoured?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : In a way, Madras Corporation is specially favoured, because the City is thickly populated. This is purely a loan and no subsidy, and many municipalities are not coming forward with requests.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Am I to understand that if the municipalities apply for loans, they will be granted loans?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : That is exactly what I said in answering the previous question. Even the sum allotted as loan was not utilized during last year.

DR. A. SREENIVASAN : டோபிகானாக்காரர்களிடம் சலவைக் குப் போட்டால் ஜாஸ்தி ரூபாய் கேட்கிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாக வீட்டுக்கு வருபவர்களிடம் போட்டால் குறைவாக வாங்குகிறார்கள். இதற்கு ஏன் டோபிகானாக்கள் கட்டவேண்டும்?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : இது சலவைக் குப் போடுகிறவர்களும் எடுக்கிறவர்களும் பேசித் தீர்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டிய விஷயம். (சிரிப்பு)

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SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : திருவண்ணாமலை, திண்டிவனம் பகுதிகளில் டோபிகானா கட்டுவதற்கு நகரசபைகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் உதவி ஏதாவது இருக்கிறதா?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : அதற்குத் தனியாகக் கேள்வி கேட்கவேண்டும்.

SRI M. ETHIRAJALU : சர்க்கார் உதவியின் பேரில் டோபிகானா கட்டிடங்கள் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் எத்தனை கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : 11 டோபிகானாக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. மதராஸ் சிட்டியில் 8 இருக்கின்றன.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : ஒரு லட்ச ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியிருப்பதில் திருவண்ணாமலை, திண்டிவனம் பகுதியில் டோபிகானா கட்டுவதற்கு முடியுமா?

THE HON. SRIMATHI LOURDHAMMAL SIMON : ஒரு லட்ச ரூபாய் கார்ப்பரேஷனுக்கு ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறது.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Questions are over.

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT re DECISION OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

3-20 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN : At a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee held at 2-30 p.m. to-day the following revised programme of business has been decided :—

25th February 1961	..	Presentation of Budget for the year 1961-62.
26th February 1961	..	Holiday.
27th February 1961	..	No meeting.
28th February 1961	..	} Holidays.
and	..	
1st March 1961	..	} No Meeting.
2nd March 1961	..	
3rd March 1961	..	} Consideration of:
4th March 1961	..	
6th March 1961	..	
7th March 1961	..	
	..	
	..	(1) The Madras State Housing Board Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 31 of 1960).
	..	(2) The Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1961).
	..	(3) The Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1961).
	..	(4) The Madras Inams (Assessment) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1961).
	..	(5) The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1961).
8th March 1961	..	} General Discussion on the Budget for the year 1961-62.
9th March 1961	..	
10th March 1961	..	
11th March 1961	..	
12th March 1961	..	

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The Council will meet daily at 3 p.m. Further programme of business will be decided later.

Notice of amendments to the Madras State Housing Board Bill, 1961, should reach the Secretary before 5 p.m. on the 2nd March 1961.

III.—CALLING ATTENTION TO FAILURE OF MANagements OF AIDED PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN PAYMENT OF SALARIES TO TEACHERS.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Under Rule 41 (1) of the Madras Council Rules, I request your permission to call the attention of the Hon. Minister for Finance, to a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure on the part of a number of managements of aided private secondary schools in the payment of salaries due to teachers for periods over six and ten months as in the case of Mandiramoorthy High School, Tirunelveli, and K. M. Kuppusami Mudaliar's Hindu High School, Arkonam, and the consequent deterioration in the morale in the standard of instruction imparted in such high schools. Since such failure on the part of managements of aided private secondary schools in the payment of salaries due to teachers tends to become frequent in a number of schools, it becomes necessary for the Government to call for higher endowments or to place such institutions in charge of the local bodies concerned.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The suggestions contained in the notice of motion have been noted and will be taken into account while implementing the recommendations of the Education Grants Committee which are under the consideration of Government.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: It is just the other way round. The statement is usually longer than the motion. This seems to be a new procedure.

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

THE MADRAS CHIT FUNDS BILL, 1961 (L.A. BILL NO. 5 OF 1960).

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

'That the decision on clause 22 be rescinded and the clause reopened.'

Sir, yesterday, before we rose for the day I accepted an amendment proposed by the hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri. On scrutiny I find that the amendment does not fit into the provisions of the Bill. I will briefly explain the position.

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If, I give an illustration it will make the legal position clear. Let us take a chit fund of Rs. 1,000, say, with the monthly instalment of Rs. 100. A person may have paid four instalments. That is he would have paid Rs. 400 and might have defaulted after that. Then a new substituted member may not be found immediately. Only one or two months later the substituted member will come in. In the interim period the chit amount has got to be paid to the other members on the monthly draw and therefore it is the practice on the part of the foreman to contribute that amount for the period when there is no substitute member. When there is a default and before a substitute member comes in the foreman usually finds the chit amount. Let us take it that for two months the foreman makes this contribution. That will make it Rs. 600. Then the substitute member comes in. He will have to pay this member in the place of the defaulting member. Out of this Rs. 600 according to sub-clause (3) of clause 21, the foreman can appropriate Rs. 200, that is, the amount which he has paid and he should deposit the balance of Rs. 400 which is the amount which has been paid towards the arrears, that is, the four month period for which the defaulting member has contributed. In order to prevent the foreman from using this Rs. 400 for other purposes, sub-clause (3) of clause 21 has provided that the Rs. 400 should be deposited in the bank. Now if the substituted subscriber draws the chit in the ninth month he will be entitled to Rs. 900. Out of this the foreman will take the contribution made by the defaulting subscriber, namely, Rs. 400, and pay it to the defaulting subscriber. He will appropriate the Rs. 200 towards his amount and the balance of Rs. 300 will be paid to the substituted member. Therefore in clause 22, we say that when the substituted subscriber draws the prize amount the defaulting subscriber shall be entitled to recover from the foreman the contribution made by him, namely, Rs. 400. (An hon. Member: Contribution means subscription.) Yes, we use the word contribution in respect of subscriptions because if we say subscription it will mean the chit instalment amount. Contribution means the instalments paid by the subscriber minus the dividends earned during that period. If the dividend has been Rs. 10 for each month then for these four months the amount which he would have contributed would be Rs. 360. Therefore the defaulting subscriber would get Rs. 360. That is why the word contribution has been used in the clause, instead of the word 'subscription'. Therefore if we say that he will get back his contribution, there is no question of the subscriber getting the arrears as suggested by the hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri. Therefore the words 'together with the arrears of subscription realised from the substituted subscriber' will not fit into the clause, as we have framed it. The word 'contribution' will have the dictionary meaning, that is, the amount contributed. Therefore it is not necessary to define the word. Therefore it is, Sir, that I move that the clause be reopened and after that the clause may be discussed again and we may come to some conclusion.

[24th February 1961]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

“ That the decision on clause 22 be rescinded and the clause reopened ”.

* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Sir, now that the Hon. the Minister has sought to reopen this clause, may I take this opportunity to have the other clause also re-opened for further discussion? I am referring to the expenses clause.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We may take it up before we take up the third reading of the Bill, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is that clause?

* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: That is the clause relating to expenses in running the chit. The Hon. Minister gave an explanation which I characterised as somewhat involved and beyond my ready comprehension. Still I am not quite convinced with his explanation. Therefore may I take this opportunity to have that clause also reopened so that there can be further discussion on both sides and he may try to convince me and I may try to convince him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which clause is it?

* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: I think it is sub-clause (4) of clause 14 which says: ‘ The foreman shall not appropriate for himself any amount in excess of what he is entitled to under clauses (a) and (b) of section 13 ’. I had suggested the addition of the words ‘ and what is allowed under the chit agreement to meet the expenses of running the chit ’ to that sub-clause. The Hon. Mover explained by saying that the idea was that the commission or remuneration provided for in clause 13 (b) was expected to cover this also. I said the explanation was somewhat involved and I could not understand it easily. But anyhow I did not press my point then. But now that the Hon. Mover has sought to reopen another clause and I am still not convinced that the Hon. Mover is right as to clause 14 (4), I would request you to reopen that clause also so that there can be some further discussion covering both the clauses.

3.30
p.m.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, we are now on clause 22. We will dispose of it now. After we have concluded consideration of all the remaining clauses, and before we go to the third reading stage, we may take up for reconsideration any clause which the hon. Member Sri M. Patanjali Sastri wants.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

‘ That the decision on clause 22 be rescinded and the clause reopened ’.

The motion was put and carried and clause 22 was re-opened.

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Clause 22.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, yesterday in this clause, the following amendment was added:—

“ In line 4, after the word ‘ his contributions ’ and before the words ‘ subject to ’ insert the following:—

‘ together with the arrears of subscription realised from the substituted subscriber ’ ”.

I have explained what is meant by clause 22. These words included in the clause by the amendment will not therefore fit in. Actually, if we put in these words, the defaulting subscriber will not only get his contribution but also the arrears of subscription realised. This will really amount to a double payment. Therefore I move for the omission of the words inserted by the amendment.

I move—

“ That in clause 22, the words ‘ together with the arrears of subscription realised from the substituted subscriber ’ be deleted ”.

• MR. CHAIRMAN: The words inserted by the acceptance of the amendment may be deleted or the original clause and the amendment proposed may be reopened and the amendment negatived.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, the correct legislative procedure would be the consideration of this clause as reopened. When it is reopened, the clause, as amended yesterday, will come up for consideration. Then I will have to move that this particular amendment, which was adopted yesterday, be deleted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The clause, as amended, is now before the House for discussion.

* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Sir, even now I am somewhat puzzled by the language used. Let us first of all take up the concrete illustration given by the Hon. Minister. There is a chit consisting of ten members paying Rs. 100 each. One subscriber commits default at the end of four months. Then the substitution process takes about two months to be finished. Then the substituted subscriber comes on the scene. Then this situation arises for consideration. Now the contribution normally should be what was contributed by the defaulting subscriber, that is, the four months’ subscription which he had paid. Then, the two months’ subscription before the substituted subscriber came on the scene, the defaulting subscriber did not pay. That would be the arrears. Arrears cannot by any stretch of language cover what has been paid by the original subscriber. ‘ Arrears ’ properly understood according to its connotation would represent the two months’ subscription, in respect of which the original subscriber committed default. So his contribution would be the first four months’ contribution. Then the substituted subscriber comes on the scene, and he goes on regularly paying his instalments. There is no question of default. All arrears of subscriptions realised from the substituted subscriber, less any amount advanced by the foreman, shall

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before the date of the next succeeding instalment, be deposited by the foreman in an approved bank mentioned in the chit agreement. All arrears of subscription realised from the substituted subscriber can only relate to the two months' subscription which the foreman is empowered to realise from the substituted subscriber. I suppose I am correct so far. We are now dealing with the language used in the illustration given. Contributions would be the amounts paid by the defaulting subscriber for the preceding four months. The foreman might have advanced some amount or might not have advanced. Sub-clause (3) of clause 21 contemplates all arrears of subscriptions being realised from the substituted subscriber. The foreman has to realise the two months' arrears from the substituted subscriber. Deducting of course the amount that he might have paid, the amount should be paid into the bank for payment to the defaulting subscriber. So the arrears for two months, given in the illustration, which the foreman recovers from the defaulting subscriber should be paid into the bank and should not be drawn by him except for payment to the defaulting subscriber. So, the two months arrears, according to the natural interpretation of the language used, should go to the defaulting subscriber. Then the substituted subscriber comes on the scene, and he pays only for the subsequent period of the chit. So in respect of the prior period, the arrears, less any amount paid by the foreman should go to the defaulting subscriber. The defaulting subscriber should get not only his contributions, that is, contributions for the four months, but also the arrears for the next two months, according to the concrete case put forward by the Hon. Minister.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : May I interrupt Sir, at this stage for a minute? The defaulting subscriber would have paid Rs. 400. The Hon. Member suggests that he must be paid Rs. 600. That will be the consequence. After two months some one gets substituted. The illustration given by the hon. Member will mean the defaulting subscriber getting Rs. 600.

* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : I am only taking the concrete case given by the Hon. Minister and applying to it the language used in clause 22. I do not object to the change in the language. The Hon. Minister wants the expression 'arrears' to cover also the amounts actually paid by the defaulting subscriber. This will mean doing violence to the language. The subscriptions paid by him for four months will in no sense come within the meaning of the word arrears. What really amounts to arrears is that which the defaulting subscriber has not paid. That can be only before two subsequent months. If the Hon. Minister wants some other meaning to be made out of 'arrears', let him recast the whole thing and make it intelligible. But with reference to the language used, I respectfully submit that he cannot say that the expression 'arrears' is intended to cover contributions regularly made as and when they fell due by the subscriber up to

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his default. Clause 21 (3) says that the amount should not be drawn by the foreman except for payment to the defaulting subscriber. I think he must be entitled to recover the amount. If the foreman is liable to pay, then the counterpart of it is that the defaulting subscriber must be entitled to recover. The right must correspond to liability. I am not now on the question of 'less any amount advanced by the foreman'. That may be subject to some adjustment. But the amount should not be drawn by the foreman except for payment to the defaulting subscriber. The amount should be deposited, less of course the adjustment to be made, in a bank. The adjustment to be made is by the defaulting subscriber and not the foreman. Otherwise this clause is meaningless. If the liability rests on the part of the foreman to pay what was realised as arrears from the substituted subscriber, the corresponding right must be conferred on the defaulting subscriber when we prescribe his right. The clause says, 'When a substituted subscriber draws the prize amount, the defaulting subscriber shall be entitled to recover from the foreman his contributions'. My amendment seeks to add the words 'together with the arrears of subscription realised from the substituted subscriber'. That is what is sought to be added. It is perfectly open to the Hon. Minister, if it does not convey the meaning, to recast the whole thing. I do not object to it. But language cannot be twisted to convey what is in the mind of the Hon. Minister.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : If a subscriber defaults, the substituted subscriber is asked to pay Rs. 200. It is not realised from the foreman. All arrears of subscriptions are realised from the substituted subscriber. In the meantime, the amount due is deposited by the foreman in the bank. Therefore, contribution will only mean the contributions by the defaulting subscriber.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : Sir, suppose there are ten subscribers. Each pays Rs. 100. The chit is for Rs. 1,000. After four months, the last one defaults. He has paid Rs. 400. In the next two months he does not pay. When the substituted subscriber comes in, does he pay for all the previous six months or for only two months? Unless he pays for all the six months, he cannot get Rs. 1,000. Therefore, he should pay not for two months alone but for all the six months.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, the illustration given by the hon. Member Sri T. P. Srinivasavaradan is correct. That is the practice in every chit fund. After a person has paid for three months, he defaults. Then it takes one or two months to find a substitute. During those one or two months the foreman makes the contribution and when a new member is substituted, the arrears of subscription for all the previous five or six months are collected from him. Thereafter he will go on paying for every month and at the end of the ninth month, he draws the chit. At that time he will draw Rs. 1,000. At that time, Rs. 400 is paid to the defaulting subscriber and Rs. 200 is appropriated by the foreman. That is the position and that is the practice.

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Let us take clause 22 first. So far as that clause is concerned, there is no difficulty. It says that when a substituted subscriber draws the prize amount, the defaulting subscriber shall be entitled to recover from the foreman his contributions subject to such deductions as may be provided for in the chit agreement. We say that notwithstanding the fact that the substituted subscriber has given to the foreman the contribution for all the previous six months, the only time at which the defaulting subscriber will become eligible for the amount is not the time when the member is substituted but the time at which the substituted subscriber draws his prize. If we use the word "subscription", then it would mean that he will get the whole amount. If we use the word "contribution" in the etymological sense, he might get whatever he has paid but he will not get the benefit of the deductions in the past. For the four months he would have contributed only Rs. 360 though, in theory, adding up the deductions, he would be deemed to have contributed Rs. 400. Therefore, so far as clause 22 is concerned, there is no difficulty. The language of the clause is very clear.

Then, clause 21 (3) is intended to protect the defaulting subscriber also so that the foreman may not spend away the whole amount himself. The expression used is "All arrears of subscription realised from the substituted subscriber". That means Rs. 600. In so far as the new man is concerned, he comes only in the sixth month.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Arrears of subscription (which have been paid) are also collected from him.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We use the term "arrears of subscription" only with regard to the substituted subscriber. The substituted subscriber becomes a member only in the sixth month. But he is deemed to be a subscriber from the beginning. Otherwise, there is no chit fund.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: It is "notional".

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That is why we use the word "arrears". Any other word will not cover the Rs. 400.

* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Clause 21 (3) will have to be recast if clause 22 is to convey the meaning which the Hon. Mover has in mind. In fact my amendment to clause 22 was prompted by the language of 21 (3).

MR. CHAIRMAN: If considered necessary, the clause may be put to the House afterwards.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: All of us are not able to understand the clause clearly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am only making a suggestion to the House.

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* SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Sir, when the arrears are said to be payable to the defaulting subscriber, then there is a liability on the part of the foreman to pay them over to the defaulting subscriber. The defaulting subscriber will be given the right to recover the arrears from the foreman. It is in that way that the amendment was prompted. If clause 21(3) is recast so as to make the meaning as now propounded by the Hon. Mover, then there will be no difficulty and the amendment will drop. To keep the language of clause 21 (3) as it is, is to involve the whole thing in confusion. Not only the meaning of the word 'arrears' will have to be stretched: there is the question of justification for payment to the defaulting subscriber. What the Hon. Mover means is, arrears must refer not only to the arrears in respect of which the defaulting subscriber committed default but also payments which he regularly went on making. If the latter is also described as arrears, it is doing great violence to the language.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am sorry to have to intervene so many times. I want again to submit for the consideration of the House . . .

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: I have no personal interest in having this amendment carried. I am not any more personally interested in getting my amendment passed than the Hon. Minister is in having the provision confirmed. We are interested in making things clear.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: When a man gets substituted as a subscriber, we collect from him four instalments or two instalments as the case may be, and we deem him to be a member. Therefore, it is called arrears and that is provided usually in the chit agreement. When a new member is substituted at the sixth or the seventh instalment or the fourth instalment, he will pay all the previous instalments.

SRI M. SUBBIAH CHETTIAR: We can then have it as previous instalments.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It can be called 'previous instalments realised from the substituted subscriber'. But there is another difficulty in the language suggested. If we say 'all the previous subscriptions realised', there is this difficulty. Suppose out of six months' arrears of previous instalments, only four instalments are realised; then only that four months' collection could be deposited. That is why 'arrears' has been used in consonance with chit agreements which say that the previous instalments are treated as arrears so far as the substituted subscriber is concerned.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: Put it in an 'Explanation'.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I suggest clause 22 may be adopted and so far as clause 21 (3) is concerned, only this word "arrears" gives trouble. We will take up this clause when we come to the end. I would request Mr. Patanjali Sastriar, meanwhile, to draft an amendment to clause 21 (3).

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Mr. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“ That in clause 22, the words ‘ together with the arrears of subscription realised from the substituted subscriber ’ be deleted.”

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 23.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : I am not moving the amendment I have given notice of.

Clause 23 was put and carried.

Clause 24 was put and carried.

Clause 25.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

‘ That clause 25 do stand part of the Bill.’

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I move—

‘ In sub-clause (2), omit the proviso.’

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, such a proviso is not found in the Travancore Act. On that account, I do not say we should not have it here. This Bill is largely modelled on the Travancore Act. Sub-clause (2) of clause 25 says :

“ If in a suit by a foreman for consolidated payment of future subscriptions from a defaulting prized subscriber, the defendant pays into court on or before the date to which the suit is posted for hearing the arrears of subscriptions till that date together with interest thereon at the rate provided for in the chit agreement or at twelve per cent per annum simple interest whichever is lower, and the costs of the suit for payment to the plaintiff, then, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, the court shall pass a decree directing that the defendant shall deposit in court for payment to the plaintiff, the future subscriptions on or before the dates on which they fall due. . . .”

4.00 p.m. But such a procedure will not be available to a person who files a suit on a promissory note unless the promissory note expressly states that the amount due is towards payment of subscriptions. That according to me is a denial of a right to the defendant. Even if the promissory note does not expressly state that, he can plead and also give evidence before the court of law that the promissory note was taken for future subscriptions. Even according to the ordinary evidence law he can do that. The circumstances under which the promissory note was given must always be proved in a court of law. Therefore I said that this provision insisting that such a statement should be made in the promissory note itself deprived him of a right which he has already got and that is not necessary. That is my submission so far as that is concerned. If

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you make an exception in the other cases, I can understand this provision. This is only a general clause. Then why should we deny the privilege which the defendant has even in an ordinary suit? He can very well plead the circumstances under which the promissory note was executed by him. He may prove that it was for future subscription. That is why I have proposed that this proviso could be deleted.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are two cases; one in which the foreman himself files a suit and another where the holder, in due course, the transferee, files a suit. In the case of the foreman himself filing the suit, it may be possible for the defendant to plead that it was executed for future subscriptions. In the case of the transferee, if this fact is contained in the promissory note itself, it will be noticed by the courts that it is in respect of a chit fund transaction. Therefore this provision has also been included in the Bill. Again in the case of a chit fund promissory note the burden of proof would be on the defendant without this provision. On the other hand with this special provision, the promissory note itself will contain the fact that it is in respect of future subscriptions of the chit fund. Therefore the defendant need not have to prove by other evidence that it is in respect of the chit fund transaction. This is to protect the subscriber to the chit fund.

Sir, in my own experience in the Court of Small Causes here, we have had any number of suits in which the foremen had filed suits on promissory notes containing the usual phraseology ‘ for value received in cash ’. In these cases it had to be proved that these transactions were in respect of a chit fund in order to get the concessions from the courts that the defendants could pay the amount in instalments. Therefore it is we have provided that where a foreman takes a promissory note for future subscriptions it should be so stated in the note itself, so that the question of burden of proof could be eliminated. This will facilitate the proceedings in the court. That is why the Government are unable to accept the amendment of the hon. Member.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 25 was put and carried.

Clauses 26 to 37 were put and carried.

Clause 38.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

‘ That clause 38 do stand part of the Bill.’

The hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar may move his amendment and get it seconded.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN : Mr. Chairman, as hon. Members have several things to say in connection with the amendments and since they have got to speak more than once on the same

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issue, may I suggest that the House do go into committee in order that those hon. Members may be enabled to speak more than once, because under Rule 71 of the Council rules a member cannot speak more than once on the same motion.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: With the permission of the Hon. Chairman, they can speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rule 71 refers to the method of taking votes.

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: I am sorry, it is Rule 74. It says—

‘Except in the exercise of a right of reply or as otherwise provided, no member shall speak more than once on any motion, provided that any member to whom a reference has been made or against whom a resolution has been cast in the debate may, with the permission of the Chairman, make a personal explanation . . . The Chairman’s permission is applicable only where a personal explanation is sought to be offered and not otherwise. I know of no parliamentary practice where a member is allowed to speak more than once thus. According to parliamentary practice, if it is not possible to dispose of things in one speech, the whole House goes into Committee. Therefore we would rather go into Committee and discuss these things. Otherwise it is not possible . . .’

MR. CHAIRMAN: Where is the provision in the rules for the House to go into Committee?

DR. A. CHIDAMBARANATHAN: Because it is a well-known parliamentary practice I suggest that the House may go into Committee. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will please resume his seat. I am not going to follow a procedure which is not laid down under the rules. The discussion will now go on.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I am not moving my amendment, Sir.

Clause 38 was put and carried.

Clauses 39 to 52 were put and carried.

Clause 53.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

‘That clause 53 do stand part of the Bill.’

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

‘In sub-clause (1) add the following proviso at the end after item (g):

“Provided that the aggregate of the fee shall not exceed one per cent of the chit amount.”

The amendment was duly seconded.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: Sir, clause 53 says—

‘There shall be paid to the Registrar such fees as the Government may, from time to time, prescribe for—’

If I read the mind of the Hon. the Leader of the House aright he has got two aspects in mind in framing the clauses as it is. It will take some time for the Government to determine the actual fees to be paid and therefore this will naturally be provided in the Rules to be framed under the Act. Again this clause implies that the rate of fees is likely to vary from time to time according to the decisions taken by the Government. However we take it that the charge will only be a fee and it will not become a tax and that this clause will not be used to augment the resources of the Government. This is mainly intended to cover the expenses on the establishment set up to administer the law. In reply to a reference made by the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar about the huge staff that would be required to administer this law, the Hon. the Leader of the House was pleased to say that the existing staff would be utilised for the purpose. He said that the Registrar would be the Chief man with possibly some officers appointed to assist him in the work. He said that except for some additional staff, the work would be taken up by the Registrar who has a hierarchy of officials under him. Having said that, it stands to reason that the Government should prescribe it here itself. Instead of that, power is being taken by the Government to fix the rate. Sir, let me draw your kind attention to another aspect also. As I said at the first reading stage of the Bill, chit funds are formed and conducted for one purpose, namely, either for getting a sum for the person who is in dire need or, as the tendency has now developed, just to make some small profit, as was stated by the Hon. Mover of the Bill. Therefore, there is also a profit motive. There is also the purpose of a person who is in need getting the amount in advance instead of having to wait for a long time. The Government have prescribed a limit as far as the fee that can be charged. It is five per cent. No foreman of any chit whatever be the denomination or whatever be the amount can charge more than five per cent. When once the legislation comes into operation, within this 5 per cent he has to maintain a staff to keep the accounts and to make as many periodical visits to the various officers as possible for getting things done. He has to incur heavy expenses on staff, etc. But his income is stopped at the level of five per cent. Therefore, I feel reasonable for more than one reason, having regard to the whole aspect, that it is much better to restrict it to one per cent and also not to give the power to Government. It is not that the power will be misused by the Government. But the legislature must know as to how much fee should be charged, and that limit should not exceed one per cent, Sir.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Government are unable to accept the amendment.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : May I interrupt just for a second, Sir? The Hon. Minister may give the reasons first and then go to the operative part.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, it is left to the Minister to choose his own method of address. The word 'fee' has a definite legal connotation, and it cannot be more than what it costs Government. If it costs Government 1.5 per cent, why should the Government be deprived of the right to charge 1.5 per cent for the service? Therefore, it is not correct to say that it should not exceed 1.5 per cent. The fee will be levied to cover the cost of administration. Accordingly the percentage will be fixed. It is not possible for Government to say whether the cost of administration will exceed or will not exceed at this stage. But the actual cost of it will be covered.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : I am pressing my amendment, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

"In sub-clause (1), add the following proviso at the end after item (g) :—

'Provided that the aggregate of the fee shall not exceed one per cent of the chit amount.'"

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 53 was put and carried.

Clauses 54 and 55 were put and carried.

Clause 56.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

'That clause 56 do stand part of the Bill.'

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I move—

"In sub-clause (1), omit the words 'with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or' and the words 'or with both'."

Sir, I am not moving the second part of the amendment I have given notice of.

SRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : I second the amendment, Sir.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I move—

"In sub-clauses (1) and (3), omit the words 'with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or' and 'or with both'."

SRI A. K. THANGAVEL MUDALIAR : I second the amendment, Sir.

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, this clause raises fairly an important question. In many of our legislations we have always said that a breach of any of the provisions of the Act becomes an offence, and then it is punishable with imprisonment or with fine or with both. Sometimes the fine goes up to Rs. 1,000. In some cases it is up to Rs. 2,000. And there is the imprisonment for one year or two or three years. In these chit fund transactions, there is the anxiety of people to get money. The subscriber wants that there must be a generous amount given to him for his purposes. The foreman also conducts the chit, because he will also get the prize amount, and he will also have remuneration, commission, etc. Any breach of the provisions is only for the sake of getting money. The best punishment in the circumstances is only fine according to me. If imprisonment is a greater punishment, I can understand. But I do not think that in these cases imprisonment is called for. The need for money is more for the person. One may say that one is prepared to go to jail, provided there is no money payment. Therefore, this is a psychological factor. This is general psychology, which I want to mention. In chit fund transactions, where the more important thing is getting money, fine is the more deterrent punishment. According to me, the highest punishment will be fine. Therefore let us have fine only and no imprisonment. In cases where conscience is involved, it becomes a matter of pride to go to jail. We are not now on that matter. Now I am generally talking about going to jail. It is a qualification where conscience is involved or patriotic acts are involved. I am not underestimating it here. What I am saying is that imprisonment in this case is less deterrent than fine. If we fine the foreman, then he will not commit any breach of the provisions of the Act. He knows that he has to pay more money by way of fine. That will have to be taken from the amounts that he wants to collect out of the chit. Therefore it is that I say that imprisonment is not necessary and that it may be deleted. Fine alone may remain. That is the substance of my amendment.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, my task has been simplified by the previous speaker Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar. It has become a fashion with the Government always to insert a clause like this saying that a heavy fine or a heavy term of imprisonment can be imposed for breaches of the provisions of the Act. The Mover of the Bill will take shelter in the plea that after all imprisonment is only an alternative punishment. Sir, this is purely a social measure, and we are going to experiment it for the first time as far as our State is concerned. If it is a case of fraud, people will say, 'This man has done it intentionally, and so he deserves to be punished'. There is the procedure to haul him up. Let me draw the attention of the Leader of the House to another aspect. Whether he accepts it or not, let him be convinced that there is another point of view. This is purely a social measure. According to this Bill, a limit of Rs. 100 is fixed. Now one would agree that many illiterate people either because they do not know the law that has been passed or because they are

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ignorant, may start a chit of Rs. 125. Then he or she comes under the penal provisions of this Bill. This is a technical offence, and he will be hauled up and taken to the court. For the more technical offence of having started a chit of Rs. 125, he or she will be hauled up before a Magistrate. The law provides for fine or imprisonment. In an ordinary social measure like this, we need not provide for imprisonment, unless by experience we find that people are trying to violate the provisions of the Act. After all, the Government are powerful with a good and comfortable majority. They can come before the House at any time and say that in the light of experience, the provision of imprisonment has become necessary. They can say, 'Here is the record. We have seen so much contravention of the law. Fine is not enough. There should be a heavier punishment'. Then they will be on firmer ground. I strongly feel that imprisonment is really out of place, and that it is unnecessary. But I leave the matter at that.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, the clause provides for alternative punishment. It says 'either imprisonment or fine or both'. Discretion is given to the Magistrate. Therefore, in appropriate cases, the appropriate sentence would be awarded. If the case is of a serious nature, then the court will give a sentence of imprisonment. If the case is for a minor offence, the court may let the party off with a warning. The Government are not punishing anybody. The Government are not passing the sentence. Therefore, there is no harm in providing for imprisonment in cases of grave offence. I may also mention that from the report of the Select Committee itself we will find that some of the Members of the Select Committee wanted that imprisonment should be made obligatory. (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar: No.) The general impression was that offences were committed by a number of foremen and that therefore there should be a deterrent punishment, and also imprisonment should be made obligatory. It is only because the Government did not want to impose any particular type of punishment we left it to the court to decide what punishment should be given in respect of what offence. This is a perfectly proper clause, and it may be accepted.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: I am pressing my amendment, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"In sub-clauses (1) and (3), omit the words 'with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or' and 'or with both'."

The amendment was put and lost.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I am pressing my amendment, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"In sub-clause (1), omit the words 'with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or' and the words 'or with both'."

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The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 56 was put and carried.

Clauses 57 and 58 were put and carried.

Clause 59.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

"That clause 59 do stand part of the Bill."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move:

"In sub-clause (1), add the following at the end:—

'except for the offence punishable under sub-section (3) of section 56'."

Clause 56 (3) says—

"Whoever in any document required by, or for purposes of, any of the provisions of this Act wilfully makes a statement false in any material particular knowing it to be false, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both."

If a man wilfully makes a statement false in any material particular, then he is liable for imprisonment. But if he compounds the offence, imprisonment as a deterrent ceases to exist. Therefore, according to me, an exception should be made in cases where a man deliberately makes a false statement. Hence, according to me too, there is necessity for imprisonment. If a person is punished under clause 56 (3), then that offence should not be allowed to be compounded. It is a serious moral default. A man deliberately making a false statement in a document should not be allowed to compound the offence notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure. Therefore, I am moving this amendment.

The amendment was duly seconded.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: My inclinations are the same as those of the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar. In fact, when we insisted on imprisonment being provided as one of the alternative modes of punishment, we intended that imprisonment should be awarded in cases involving moral turpitude. Then, as I said, these changes have got to be made to suit the general will of the Joint Select Committee. They felt that even in those cases, if the offence could be compounded, it should be allowed to be compounded and that in all cases he need not be prosecuted. Therefore, I am not very enthusiastic about this clause. But it was included largely at the instance of the Members of the Joint Select Committee who thought that the opportunity to compound these offences should be given because people might sometimes without sufficient knowledge and education make a mistake. Therefore, I am willing to have the whole clause deleted. Let the man

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who commits an offence be punished. I am perfectly willing to have the clause deleted. If the hon. Member would vote against clause 59, Government would accept that position.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: I would oppose the whole clause.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Sir, certain offences are major and certain other offences are minor. It is stated in the clause, "any officer, may at any time compound any offence". It is not obligatory on the part of the officer empowered to compound the offence. If the offence is very serious, he may refuse to compound. It may be specifically stated that major offences should not be compounded. In the absence of such a provision, as the hon. Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar states, the clause may cover any offence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the hon. Member speaking on? The Minister's reply is over.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, before the amendment is put to vote, we may have a general discussion on the clause itself. The hon. Member Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar said that he would oppose the whole clause. In that case, we may take the general opinion of the House.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: There may be minor offences. No doubt, in the case of major offences, the offender should not be let off. But in the case of minor offences, is there going to be a provision for compounding? If everything has to go to the court, then it will be an irksome affair.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: The clause is about compounding of offences.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Offences under clause 56.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Not filling a chit agreement is a serious offence. For such serious offences a deterrent punishment should be given. But I want to make a distinction between major and minor offences. Is there any provision for compounding of minor offences?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, I want to make the position of Government clear. In the first instance, Government really did not want any provision for compounding. But when a number of Members suggested to the Government that these small offences might be disposed of without being taken to court by making a provision for compounding, Government accepted that view. But, on principle, I quite see that an offence is an offence and may be punished as such. Therefore, if the hon.

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Member Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar opposes this clause, Government will not be against it. Government are not against dropping this clause so that all offences may be dealt with in a court of law.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put the amendment to vote. The question is—

"In sub-clause (1), add the following at the end:—

'except for the offence punishable under sub-section (3) of section 56'."

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That clause 59 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was put and lost, and the clause was negatived.

Clauses 60 to 63 were put and carried.

Clause 64:

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion is—

"That clause 64 do stand part of the Bill."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, I move:

"(1) In sub-clause (3) (a), after the word 'shall' and before the words 'be published', insert the word 'first'."

"(2) In sub-clause (3) (a), in line 2, after the word 'and' and before the word 'unless' insert the words 'after hearing any representation that may be made in respect thereof shall be published again in the Fort St. George Gazette with modifications, if any'."

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: My experience is, after we have discussed all the clauses and passed a Bill, nobody ever cares to know when the rules are placed on the table of the House. Hitherto nobody ever cared about the rules placed on the table of the House and nobody ever looked into them or proposed amendments thereto. Even the Sales Tax Rules and several such rules which were canvassed by courts of law were generally taken for granted and approved. I must point out one thing. So far as the rules under this enactment are concerned, we have for the first time a Chit Fund Bill with a provision that different provisions of the Bill would apply to different places on notification. So much of caution the Government have taken for the purpose of enforcement of the provisions. The Government are prepared to proceed cautiously. It is in that background that I say that the rules shall be published and then, after hearing representations made by people interested in them, finally decided upon. After final approval, they may be published again and upon such publication placed before the two Houses of the Legislature for adoption. For the purpose of this Bill, let us, therefore, take one further step, viz., let the rules be published in the Fort St. George Gazette for eliciting public opinion and then finally settled. Of course, the Government are not bound to accept the views expressed by the public.

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But let them at least consider them. The Government have heard representations in regard to the provisions of the Bill. A number of people are anxious that the rules also should be published and their reaction called for. Therefore, I move my amendment.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : In further support of the amendment moved by my esteemed Friend, I wish to say that it would be a very good thing to accept the amendment, because I understand, even at the time when evidence was taken by the Joint Select Committee some representation was made to the Hon. Minister in particular that when the rules were framed under the Act, those interested in the legislation should be given an opportunity to express their views thereon. Therefore, the Government can accept the amendment.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, sub-clause (3) of this clause is based on the model sub-clause suggested by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation and we have adopted it as a uniform rule in all pieces of legislation. In the past, we used to have only one provision, viz., that there should be prior publication of rules and that on such publication, the rules would become effective. There was no provision for the Legislature to make any modifications in the rules. We have changed that procedure and said that the rules will be framed and placed on the tables of both Houses of the Legislature for approval with modification or without. So, we cannot have both. Either we have previous publication and finalisation or we have the rules placed on the table of the House. Otherwise, it will lead to cumbersome and additional work. Therefore the model clause which has been suggested by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation and embodied in this Bill may be accepted.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : Sir, I am not pressing my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 64 was put and carried.

Clause 65 was put and carried.

Clause 66 :

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion is—

“ That clause 66 do stand part of the Bill ”.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I move :

“ For the existing item (2), substitute the following :

‘ (2) any chit the chit amount of which does not exceed five hundred rupees and where more than one chit is started or conducted simultaneously by the same foreman, every chit the chit amount of which does not exceed five hundred rupees ’.”

The amendment was duly seconded.

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SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, it was said at the time when the report of the Joint Select Committee was presented to us that the Government were fixing a limit of Rs. 100. It means that chits which are for Rs. 100 or less will not come within the purview of the Act. If the chit amount is above Rs. 100, then it will come within its purview. I have drawn the attention of the House to two factors the other day. One is this. Chits are conducted by well-organised companies and firms which have taken them up as a means of business and the people have sufficient confidence in them. The other factor is, what happens in actual practice. Chits are conducted by private individuals also. In fact, we have seen a lot of trouble arising from such chits conducted even in our homes. Such chits run to even 1,000 rupees. Therefore, if we keep this limit of 100 rupees, it is not fair. In terms of money value, 100 rupees have not got much value in the present day. This limit is too low and it must be raised to 500 rupees at least. This figure is very reasonable. I am not levelling any charge against the Mover of the Bill in this connection. Being a very capable man, he has always two sets of arguments; one set he uses on one occasion and the other set on another occasion. I felt discretion was the better part of valour and therefore kept quiet when he said that though he was personally opposed to compounding he allowed the provision to remain in the Bill since the Joint Select Committee wanted it. I am glad that the Hon. Minister agreed to the decision of this House to drop the clause relating to compounding. But my point is this. While in this case he said he allowed the provision to remain because the joint Select Committee insisted on it, on a former occasion, when the Accommodation and Rent Control Bill was brought in, even though the Joint Select Committee wanted that control over business houses should go, he threw aside that recommendation and moved an amendment to that effect in the other House. You cannot have different arguments on different occasions. However, the Hon. Minister is very considerate now and I leave the matter at that. My good Friend, Mr. Seshachariar is not here now. He has taken the place of our old Friend, Mr. T. Purushotham, who was the official spokesman of the Government, and he is trying to minimise the work of the Government. Yesterday, he said, ‘ why not have it as 25 per cent? ’. His opinion is that if a man is needy, why should he be prevented from bidding as much as he wants. Sir, my point is, there is no use of having an Act which can be violated every day. That creates a very bad impression among the public. During the first reading of the Bill, I drew the attention of the Hon. Minister to two very important Bills—the Beedi Industry Bill and Money-lenders Bill which were passed long ago. They have not been given effect to. Of course, about the Beedi Industry Act, the Hon. Minister is on very firm ground. We know the Bill was passed into law with the best of intentions and it is slowly given effect to. But what is the fate of the Money Lenders’ Act which the Government brought?

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MR. CHAIRMAN : What is it that the hon. Member is talking on? Is it on the amendment or on something else?

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : Sir, I am comparing, and I am on my arguments (Laughter). My argument is that they brought in the Money Lenders' Act and said that only a reasonable interest of 12 per cent should be charged. But what is it that is actually happening today? Thousands and thousands of transactions are taking place throughout the State and people are forced to pay more. My point is, I do not want that there should be a farce of an Act. When the Government bring in an Act they should take into consideration the reality of the situation also. If the Government impose a limit of Rs. 100 on these chit transactions for exemption, irrespective of legislation and irrespective of the penalty that may be imposed, people will surely evade the law. Practically now every family is conducting a chit of more than Rs. 100. Does it mean that after the legislation is passed your officers would enter each house and get information and prosecute all these hundreds and hundreds of people? Also it would be a very difficult thing to do. Again some 12 people may join together and conduct a chit. They may keep no records of the transactions. The thing is done on confidence. What is to happen in such cases? The main point of my argument is this. I am in entire agreement with the principles of the legislation, I agree that the measure is a social measure and I know the Hon. the Leader of the House wants to prevent fraud, wants to safeguard the rights and interests of the subscribers. But still it will mean if this Act is passed, though it may not affect the existing chit funds, in future all the chits above Rs. 100 will come under the provisions of the Act. Therefore I feel the limit should not be one hundred rupees but should be Rs. 500 as suggested in my amendment.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, my hon. Friend Sri Raza Khan has gone over the whole ground again. Either we want regulation or we do not want it. If we want regulation, then we must regulate all those chit funds which are really over small dimensions. The dimension of Rs. 100 chit funds was considered to be small and all the others were not considered to be small. Sir, this is a matter in which any number of opinions can be held. Sixty different members can have sixty different opinions whether Rs. 100 should be the limit or Rs. 1,000 should be the limit. We took the consensus of opinion in the Joint Select Committee and finally said that chit funds over Rs. 100 should not be exempted from the operation of this legislation. There were some members in the Committee who insisted that it should be a higher amount. But then the Government thought and many other members also felt that in that case the control or regulation will not be effective. If it is to be effective then we must control all the chit funds which are over Rs. 100 in value. Therefore I am unable to accept the amendment moved by the hon. Member.

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Sir, I may add one word by way of personal explanation. The hon. Member seems to be under the impression that the Beedi Act is not enforced. I have told him a number of times that it is enforced in parts and that was also the intention of the Government. The first part which is now enforced is registration. After everybody has registered the other part will be enforced. If the hon. Member wants that the provisions should be enforced all at once, then it would throw the whole industry which is disorganised into confusion. Merely because some members taunt the Government, they are not going to be persuaded to create confusion in an industry or in a particular field. Therefore I think this criticism is totally unfounded. My submission is, it is not possible to exempt chit funds of more than Rs. 100 in value from the operation of the Act.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : On a point of personal explanation. Sir, I am sorry the Hon. the Leader of the House has misunderstood me. In regard to the phased enforcement of the Beedi Act I am in entire agreement with him. We know there are difficulties and the Government are right in going slowly and gradually. The other point I raised was that while there is an Act known as the Money Lenders' Act, there is a good deal of evasion. The Act is all right but the actual working of it has resulted in very many difficulties. High rates of interests are still being charged. Similarly even though we may pass this Act with a limit of Rs. 100 there will be a good deal of evasion. That is not good for us; that is not good even for the State Government and the Legislature. It is no good passing a legislation which will in actual working be violated by many. The Government will find it ultimately difficult to enforce the provisions. I am sorry to say I have not misunderstood the Hon. the Leader of the House but he has misunderstood me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

'For the existing item (2), substitute the following :

"(2) any chit the chit amount of which does not exceed five hundred rupees and where more than one chit is started or conducted simultaneously by the same foreman, every chit the chit amount of which does not exceed five hundred rupees".'

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 66 was put and carried.

Clauses 67 to 70 were put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are we now going back to clause 21 (3).

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Yes, Sir. The only expression which has created a certain amount of difficulty of interpretation is the expression 'arrears of subscription realised from the substituted subscriber.' There was a doubt as to what

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that expression meant. Government therefore proposed to add an explanation to sub-clause (3) of clause 21 and the explanation will read thus :

“ Explanation :—For the purpose of sub-section (3), arrears of subscription shall mean all the previous instalments realised from the substituted subscriber ”.

This will mean according to the illustration which I gave that if the substituted subscriber comes in at the sixth month, he would be obliged to pay the Rs. 600 and out of that according to sub-clause (3) Rs. 400 would be paid into the bank and the Rs. 200 advanced by the foreman would be appropriated by him. At the time the substituted subscriber draws the prize in the ninth month, then at that stage the amount will be paid over to the other person. This will be moved as a Government amendment and therefore I move :

“ That clause 21 be reopened ”.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“ That clause 21 be reopened ”.

The motion was put and carried and clause 21 was reopened.

Clause 21.

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

“ After sub-clause (3) of clause 21 add the following Explanation.

“ EXPLANATION : For the purpose of sub-section (3), arrears of subscription shall mean all the previous instalments realised from the substituted subscriber.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“ After sub-clause (3) of clause 21 add the following Explanation :

“ Explanation : For the purpose of sub-section (3), arrears of subscription shall mean all the previous instalments realised from the substituted subscriber.”

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 21 as amended, was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Hon. the Leader of the House may move the motion.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I thought the Hon. Member Sri Patanjali Sastri would like to reopen clause 14.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, referring to the other clause relating to the recoveries by the foreman my difficulty was with reference to the phrase “ the expenses of the

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foreman ”. That phrase is separately mentioned in more than one place, in two places really, but the prohibition clause prohibits him from receiving it. Therefore I thought there was a contradiction here. The Hon. the Mover of the Bill explained that the Commission that is referred to in clause 13 (b) was intended to cover the expenses also. But I feel that commission cannot cover it. It seems to be plain from the other provisions because there the expenses are separately mentioned. ‘ Discount ’ is defined as including the sum set apart to meet the expenses of running the chit. The expression ‘ expenses of running the chit ’ is separately mentioned (The Hon. Sri R. Venkataraman : Or for both). The discount will cover all, but the definition of discount contemplates the agreement setting apart something to cover the expenses of running the chit. In sub-clause (7) of clause 5 also it is stated :—

“ the mode and proportion in which the discount is distributable by way of dividend, foreman’s commission and other expenses, if any ”.

Here again it is separately mentioned. If commission were intended to cover the other expenses of running the chit also, then this would be redundant. Both in the definition of discount and in clause 5 (7), the expenses of running the chit have been separately mentioned as something to which the foreman would be entitled. It is also easily conceivable. Clause 12 says that the foreman shall execute an indenture of mortgage and trust in favour of the Registrar. Suppose he wants to give security to the extent of Rs. 1,000. The discount is five per cent of the chit, which comes to Rs. 50. How is he expected to execute an indenture of mortgage? Suppose he gives property security. Then there is the stamp duty on mortgage. For a thousand rupees, it will nearly come to Rs. 15. There is the whole scale of fees mentioned in clause 53, to which the Hon. Member Mr. Raza Khan referred. It is stated in clause 53 that there shall be paid to the Registrar such fees as the Government may, from time to time, prescribe for (a) the registration of the bye-laws of a chit under section 3, (b) the grant of a certificate of commencement under section 7 (c) filing with the Registrar of the Chit agreement and copies of documents under sections 11, 20, 21, 29 and 32 and then the audit of the accounts of the foreman and the issue of an audit certificate, etc. Then there is the inspection charge of Rs. 5. All these amounts aggregate to a large figure. Five per cent of the chit amount, which in our illustration of a Rs. 1,000 chit, comes to Rs. 50. It is conceivable that all this would amount to Rs. 50 if not more, and there is very little left by way of remuneration or commission. That is the language used in the other clause of the Bill. Therefore, according to the language again, if commission is intended to cover all this, it must be made explicit. On the other hand, it seems to me by a reading of the language of the provisions of the Bill that it is explicitly the other way about, that is to say, the expenses have to be paid to him in addition to the commission or remuneration. That was the point of my amendment moved

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yesterday. But the Hon. Mover explained by some process that this word commission or remuneration was intended to cover the expenses also. The language is inappropriate. Remuneration must be something which he should have in addition to the expenses he is called upon to incur. If commission is intended to cover all the expenses to be incurred by him, then it will practically swallow up, if not exceed, the five per cent. (Interruption.) He may be running one chit or half a dozen chits. The language of the Bill must be applicable to the case of a person who runs only one chit. It is irrelevant to say that if a foreman runs half a dozen chits, and if all of them are taken together, his expenses will be covered. We must make the language applicable to a foreman who runs only one chit. We are not concerned with others. We speak on only one chit run by one foreman, and the language must fit in his case.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, if I explain the position, then the Hon. Member may not ask for reopening that clause.

SRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI: That is the difficulty I felt yesterday, and still I feel so.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, this matter was considered at great length by the Joint Select Committee. We also heard the evidence of a number of foremen. Actually the Hon. Member Sri Srinivasavaradan reminded me that they were all satisfied with this five per cent commission to meet their expenses. Some said that even three per cent would be enough. Some others said that the expenses of people running smaller chits would be greater, and therefore it should be five per cent. That is why we thought that five per cent commission would be enough. But the language to which reference was made by Sri Patanjali Sastri is necessitated by having to cover two types of chits, that is, chits in which a person does not take commission, and others in which he takes commission. Where he does not take commission, only his expenses have to be provided for. That we have to provide for under the term "discount". "Discount" would mean either the expenses or the commission or both. That is why, we have defined discount to cover two types of chits, that is, chits in which only expenses will be taken by some persons and chits in which commission would be taken and they themselves will meet the expenses, or they may have even both. My submission is that it is unnecessary to increase the five per cent commission, and therefore it is not necessary to reopen that clause.

Mr. Chairman, before I go to the third reading stage of the Bill, as a result of the deletion of clause 59, I move—

"That clause 60 to 70 be renumbered as clauses 59 to 69".

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MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clauses 60 to 70 be renumbered as clauses 59 to 69".

The motion was put and carried.

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

"That the Madras Chit Funds Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1960), as amended be passed".

Sir, in making this motion, I am not unaware of the good deal of difficulty which the Government had to face in enacting almost a new piece of legislation. The legislation which is in *pari materia* with the Travancore-Cochin Act, is very different. In that Act there are certain provisions which are strict and stringent. Certain other provisions were covered by legislative Acts and rules and it was very difficult to copy or follow the Kerala Act in framing a new Act to suit our circumstances and also to provide for various possible difficulties in running chit funds. The Government had to make a number of concessions all round. Ultimately, the Bill as it has emerged, I submit to the House, has met the views of the largest section of all people concerned in this. Both the foremen and the large body of subscribers are satisfied that this Bill will go a long way to protect the interests of both sides. The foremen who were very nervous about this legislation and who thought that their trade would be stifled have, after all, found that the Bill, as it emerged from the Select Committee, would enable them to carry on their business, which they have been carrying on for ages, with considerable latitude. At the same time, subscribers have been given adequate protection in the various clauses. Therefore, I submit that this Bill has to a large extent met the needs of both the subscribers and the foremen and that in actual working it is bound to prove beneficial to the community as a whole. I move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

"That the Madras Chit Funds Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1960), as amended, be passed".

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: Sir, originally I thought that the procedure adopted in regard to this Bill would have a deterrent effect on the running of chit funds. I made enquiries and found that even after the Act was passed in Kerala State, there had been a large number of chit funds and that they were still continuing. Therefore, I feel that this legislation will not have that deterrent effect on the conduct of chits. Once we accept

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that position, it is also felt necessary that the State should regulate a large number of transactions which are taking place under the nomenclature of "chit funds". I understand that even banks in many places and companies conduct chits. When such is the case, we will have to welcome a Bill of this sort.

At the same time, on account of the fact that the chit transaction is based largely upon contracts between the foreman and a large number of subscribers, we have to be very careful to see that the contract sways the whole transaction and there is no interference by Courts and by State. Therefore, a *via media* must be found between these two things. So far as this Bill is concerned, we have a fairly satisfactory *via media*. Therefore, on the whole, I welcome this Bill and support its passage.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That the Madras Chit Funds Bill, 1961 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1960), as amended, be passed."

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

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

The House then adjourned.

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

*208. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3765, Home, dated 21st November 1960, regarding amendment to the rules for the management of Special Homes and Work Houses in the City of Madras, 1955.

* 209. Notification regarding the powers delegated to the Regional Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, North Arcot district.

** 210. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4162, Home, dated 15th December 1960 regarding amendment to the rules published with Home Department Notification No. 1074, dated 25th August 1938 in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 13th September 1938 under the Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925 (Madras Act V of 1926).

** 211. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4005, Home, dated 7th December 1960 regarding rules for the collection of Court-fees refunded in cases where the orders of remand are set aside.

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** 212. Short review of the activities of the office of the Registrar of Firms and the Labour Department for the first half-year, 1960.

** 213. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4931, Industries, Labour and Co-operation (Co-operation), dated 26th October 1960 regarding amendment to Rule XXVII (2) (f) of the Rules made under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932, (Madras Act VI of 1932).

* Sent by post to all M.L.Cs. on 13th February 1961.

** Laid on the Table of the House on 18th February 1961.

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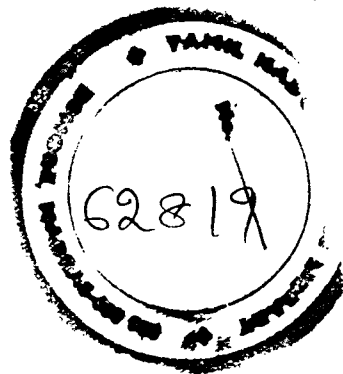
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